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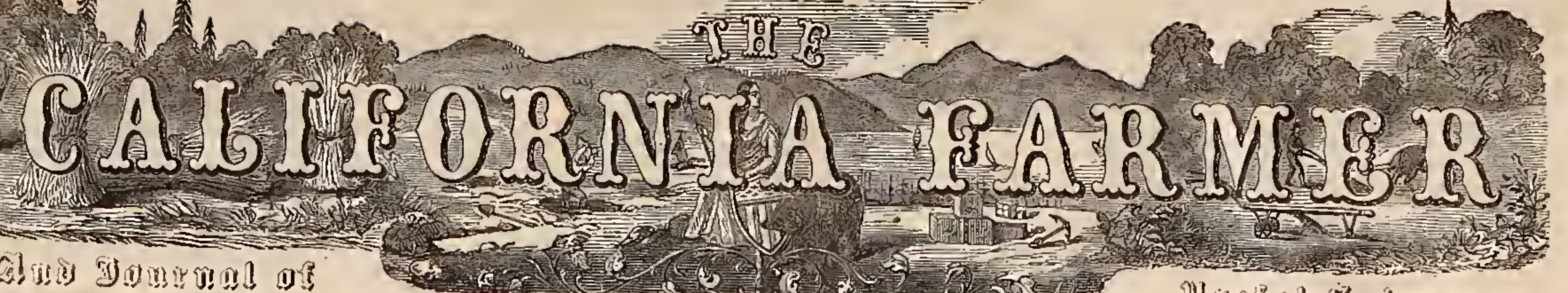

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1854. NO. 1.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING
BY WARREN & SON
Office in Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month.

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The Lost and the Living.

BY FANNY FERN.

The husband's tears may be few and brief,
He may woo and win another;
But the daughter clings in unchanging grief
To the image of her mother.

BUT a fleeting twelve-month has passed since the heart (that for four years had beat against his own) was forever stilled, when Walter Lee brought again a fair young creature to share his widowed home. No father or mother, brother or sister, claimed any part of the orphan heart that he coveted and won. No expense or pains had he spared to decorate the mansion for her reception. Old familiar objects, fraught with the tenderest association, had been removed to make way for the upholsterer's choicest fancies. There was no picture left upon the wall, with sweet, sad, mournful reproach. Everything was fresh and delightful to the new born joy that filled his heart.

"My dear Edith," said he, fondly pushing back the hair from her forehead, there should be no shadow in your pathway, but I have tried in vain to induce Nelly to give you the welcome you deserve; however she shall not annoy you. I shall compel her to stay in the nursery till she yields to my wishes."

"Oh, no! don't do that;" said the young stepmother anxiously, "I think I understand her. Let me go to her, dear Walter;" and she tripped lightly out of the room.

Walter Lee looked after her retreating figure with a loving like tenderness. The room seemed to him to grow suddenly darker, when the door closed after her. Reaching out his hand he almost unconsciously took up a book that lay near him. A slip of paper fluttered out from between the leaves, like a white winged messenger. The joyous expression of his face faded into one of deep sorrow, as he read it. The hand writing was the child's mother's. It ran thus:

Oh to die, and be forgotten! This warm heart cold—these active limbs still—these lips dust! Suns to rise and set, flowers to bloom, the moon to silver leaf and tree around my own own dear home; the merry laugh, the pleasant circle, and I not there! The weeds choking the flowers at my head-stone; the severed tresses of sunny hair forgotten in its envelope, the sun of happiness so soon absorbing the dew drop of sorrow! The cypress changed for the orange wreath! Oh no, no! don't quite forget! close your eyes sometimes, and bring before you the face that once made sunshine in your home! feel again the twining clasp of loving arms; the lips that told you (not in words) how dear you were. Oh, Walter, don't quite forget!—From Nellie's clear eyes, let her mother's soul still speak to you.

"MARY LEE."

Warm tears fell upon the paper as Walter Lee folded it back. He gave himself time to rally and glided gently up to the nursery door. It was partially open. A little fairy creature of some five summers, stood in the middle of the floor. Her tiny face was half buried in sunny curls. Her pinafore was half full of toys, which she grasped tightly in either hand.

"No you are not my mamma," said the child, "I want my own dead mamma, and I'm sorry papa brought you here."

Nellie looked up with a pleasant surprise.

"I had a dear mamma and papa once," she said; "and brothers and sisters so many, and so merry! but they are all dead, and sometimes my heart is very sad; I have no one now to love me but your papa and you."

Nellie's eyes began to moisten; and taking out one after another of the little souvenirs and toys from her pinafore, she said, "And you wont take away this—and this—that my dead mamma gave me?"

"No, indeed, dear Nellie."

"And you will let me climb in my papa's lap as I used: and put my cheek to his, and kiss him? and love him as much as ever I can, wont you?"

"Yes, yes, my darling."

Walter Lee could hear no more! his heart was full.

What? Mary's child pleading with a stanger for room in a father's heart! In the sudden gush of this new fount of tenderness, had he forgotten or overlooked the claims of that helpless little one? God forbid! "From Nellie's clear eyes let her mother's soul still speak to you." Aye! and it did.

When next Walter Lee met his young bride it was with chastened tenderness. Nellie's loving little heart was pressed closely against his own. He was again "her own papa!" No, he did not "quite forget!"

"It is I."

THE prettiest girl in the whole village, or indeed four miles around, was Nanette La Croix.—She had a hundred lovers, all of whom expressed themselves ready to die for her, though she, cruel thing, would not give more than a smile in return. Her heart was free, she said, and hoped it ever would be; she had no notion of making herself a slave by marrying.

So spake Nanette just as hundreds have spoken before her, and she really believed for a while all she said. No foot was lighter at the ginguette than hers; no jest was merrier than that which fell from Nanette; no maiden curled her lip more saucily when her name was linked with that of any of the beaux. And yet, all this while, she was in love with Pierro Latour, the handsomest, bravest and blithest of the village lads. She found it out too not until he was levied for the the conscription; when the certainty of his long absence, and the probability that he might never return, revealed to her the secret.

Poor Pierre loved her as his own life, and now, on the eve of his leaving her, uncertain whether she returned his love, was nearly beside himself with despair. He rallied courage, however, and resolved to tell his tale, for diffidence hitherto had sealed his tongue; though his eye had long spoken his adoration in more eloquent language. He found Nanette in tears. It was an unguarded moment for her, and Pierre had no difficulty in winning an acknowledgment that she returned his affection.

"And you will be mine when I return?—Promise me this?" he said, "and I will strive to become great, and will win, if bravery can do it, the Cross of the Legion of Honor."

Nanette promised; how could she help it? and the young soldier departed. The secret was to be kept between them, so the villagers were none the wiser; and as Nanette seemed as gay as ever, no one suspected that her heart was far away in Russia, whither the Imperial army had gone.

But this ecstacy proved most unfortunate, for the young men, ignorant of her engagement, were as attentive as ever; indeed more so, for she grew prettier daily. Pierre, even before the army had reached the frontier, heard from those who had left the village later than himself, that this or that gallant was always with Nanette, and the gossip said that it would be a match. How could he help being a little jealous? And when, later, by six months, and just before the Russian territory was invaded, he met an old acquaintance from the village, and heard that the son of the rich notary was dying for her, is it strange that he began to fear he would yet lose his beautiful Nanette! He had heard so much of woman's inconstancy, especially when a young and wealthy suitor was the rival, that he trembled for her fidelity.

All the horror of that campaign in Russia. Of the half million that followed Napoleon into the hostile territory not a tithe came back. Of these, however, Latour was one. Yet he almost wished he had perished in the fatal snows, for he had lost an arm, and that, too, without gaining the Legion of Honor. Not that he did not deserve it, but in that awful retreat there was no time for the emperor to think of bestowing favors. Slowly, and almost in rags, like thousands of others, Latour begged his way back to his native village.

It was a bright morning in autumn, more than a year after Latour's departure, when one of the village gossips stopped a minute at the window of the cottage where Nanette and her mother dwelt.

"Who do you think has come back?" she said. "Latour himself. He arrived yesterday."

At the announcement of her lover's return, Nanette's heart leaped with joy; but when she heard he had been back so long without coming to see her, her spirits sank, for she continued to love the absent soldier, in spite of the notary's son and her hundred other admirers.

"He is come back in a sorry plight, though," continued the gossip, "lame, a beggar, and with but one arm. He is sick at heart, too, and so ashamed that he will not show himself; he is not fit to live among the young and happy.

Poor Nanette! her heart was full of pity for her lover. She turned aside to conceal her tears. Yet she still wondered why he had not come to see her, and she felt almost angry again when she thought of it.

"He tells me news, too, which I never knew before, you are so sly about it, Nanette. He says you are to marry the notary's son. I do believe, from the way he spoke, he has never got over his old love for you; when he spoke of the notary's son he sighed, looked at his tattered garments, his stump of an arm, and his lame leg with travel.

Nanette heard no more. She understood all. She left her mother so entertain the gossip, and hurrying up stairs, attired herself in her holiday garments; and then, selecting the choicest fruit from the garden, and filling her apron with flowers, she hurried to the cottage of Pierre's family.

Never had she looked more charming. Her white head dress, falling low on her shoulders, relieved the dark tresses, and added greater effect to her brilliant, black eyes. A handkerchief, worn around her neck, modestly concealed her swelling bust. Her arms, rounded and mellow as antique marble, were bare almost to the shoulders,—in a word, always beautiful, her dress and her high spirits now made her perfectly bewitching.

"Why's there?" said a voice, as she knocked.

She knew the family were all abroad at this hour at their work, and that the voice must be Pierre's, else she would scarcely have recognised it, so discontented and hopeless was the tone once so happy and bright. But she knew a magic, she believed, to call back all its old sweetness.

"It is I!" she answered, disguising her voice; and as she thought of the joyful surprise she had in store for Pierre, she archy smiled.

She heard a muttered growl inside, and some one coming to the door. "Oh! the great jealous bear," she said to herself "how he hates to be disturbed—but we shall see."

When the door opened, and the laughing girl stood before him, Pierre staggered back. Surprise contended with gloom in his features, but the smile of Nanette gradually reassured him.—At last he stammered out, "you here, Nanette, what does it mean?"

The unhappy girl read in every look of that haggard face how truly Pierre loved her, and she could no longer contain herself; but speaking amid smiles and tears, while she put down her basket of fruit, and emptied her flowers on the table, said, "It means, dear Pierre, that as you won't come to see me, I have come to see you; and as I heard you were ill and tired, I have brought all these fruit and flowers for your acceptance; yes, and myself, too, if you will have me!" And she, weeping, clasped him in her arms.

"What! and do you love poor Pierre still?—And you won't have the notary's son?" he murmured in amazement.

"No! I will have none but you. Oh! how could you think I could desert you? Don't you believe, dear Pierre, that we women can be constant as well as you men?"

"But, Nanette," said Pierre, looking at his stump, "I am maimed now, and—and I have come back without my cross."

"No you have not," said she, touching the mangled shoulder kindly, "there is your Cross of the Legion of Honor, a nobler one than a piece of mere ribbon. I do believe," she said, bursting into tears, "that I shall love you better for having lost your arm."

Happiness soon restored the bloom of Pierre's cheek, and on the morning of his marriage, he looked the handsomest man in the whole gay company. Nor was his bride the only one who thought his honorable scar added to the interest which he inspired, for all the village girls envied Nanette her husband.

A Tale for the Young.

TWO NOBLE-HEARTED CHILDREN.

IT is a beautiful sight when children treat each other with kindness and love, as is related in the folowing story: Last evening, says the narrator, I took supper with Lydia's father and mother. Before supper, Lydia, her parents, and myself, were sitting in the room together, and her little brother Oliver was out in the yard drawing his cart about. The mother went out and brought in some peaches, a few of which were large red-cheeked rare-ripes—the rest small ordinary peaches. The father handed me one of the rare-ripes, gave one to the mother, and then one of the best to his little daughter, who was eight years old. He then took one of the smaller ones, and gave it to Lydia, and told her to go and give it to her brother. He was four years old. Lydia went out and was gone about ten minutes, and then came in.

"Did you give your brother the peach I sent him?" asked the father.

Lydia blushed, turned away, and did not answer.

"Did you give your brother the peach I sent him?" asked the father again, a little more sharply.

"No, father," said she, "I did not give him that."

"What did you do with it?" he asked.

"I ate it," said Lydia.

"What! Did you not give your brother any?" asked the father.

"Yes, I did, father," said she, "I gave him mine."

"Why did you not give him the one I told you to give?" asked the father, rather sternly.

"Because, father," said Lydia, "I thought be would like mine better."

"But you ought not to disobey your father," said he.

"I did not mean to be disobedient, father," said she; and her bosom began to heave, and her chin to quiver.

"But you were, my daughter," said he.

"I thought you would not be displeased with me, father, said Lydia, "if I did give brother the largest peach;" and the tears began to roll down her cheeks.

"But I wanted you to have the largest," said the father; "you are older and larger than he is."

"I want to give the best things to brother," said the noble girl.

"Why?" asked the father, scarcely able to contain himself.

"Because," answered the dear generous sister, "I love him so; I always feel best when he gets the best things."

"You are right, my precious daughter," said the father, as he fondly and proudly embraced her in his arms. "You are right, and you may be certain your happy father can never be displeased with you for desiring to give up the best of everything to your affectionate little brother. He is a dear and noble boy, and I am glad you love him so. Do you think he loves you as well as you do him?"

"Yes, father," said the little girl, "I think he does; for when I offered him the largest peach he would not take it, and desired me to keep it; and it was a good while before I could get him to take it."

The Maiden and the Hero.

ON the night of the Battle of Brandywine, I was sent with a message from Gen. Green to Count Pulaski, a noble Polander, who took a prominent part in our freedom. He was quartered in a neat farm-house, near the upper fords. After our business was finished, the Count asked me to take some refreshments, and at the same time called out—

"Mary, my lass, Mary!"

In an instant a rosy-cheeked girl entered, her face beaming with joy, it would seem, at the very sound of Pulaski's voice.

"Did you call me, Count?" said she very timidly.

"How often have I told you, little love," he said, bending his tall form to kiss her cheek, "not to call me Count; call me your dear Pulaski. This is a Republic, my little favorite. We have no counts, you know.

"But you are a Count, sir, when at home, and they say you came a long way over the ocean to fight for us."

"Yes, yes, Mary, very true, I did come a long way, but one reason why was, I had to come, in a measure. Now can you get for this gentleman and myself a little refreshment? He has a long way to ride to-night."

"Certainly, sir," and she went out of the room like a fairy.

"A fine, pleasant girl," said Pulaski. "Would that I had the riches that I once had, I should give her a portion that would send half the youths hereabouts after her sweet face." * * * *

On the morning of the 11th of September, 1777, the British army advanced in full force to Chadd's Ford, for the purpose of crossing the Brandywine Creek, and bring on an action with Washington. Sir William Howe drove Maxwell's division across the creek by ten o'clock, at one of the lower fords.

The Hessian General, Knyphaussen, with a large force advancing up the side of the creek, and uniting with Lord Cornwallis, who commanded the left wing of the army, crossed at the upper forks of the river and creek.

It so happened that during the raging of the conflict, in carrying orders, I passed immediately in the direction of Pulaski's quarters, that I had visited the night before. Situated as the house was, in the midst of the battle, curiosity induced me to ride up. Suddenly a sheet of flame burst forth. The house was on fire. Near the doorstep lay the body of Mary, her head cut open by a sabre, and her brains oozing out from the terrible wound! I had not been there more than half a minute when Pulaski, at the head of a troop of cavalry, galloped rapidly to the house. Never shall I forget the expression of his face, as he shouted like a demon on seeing the inanimate form—

"Who did this?"

A little boy, that I had not before noticed, who was lying amid the grass, his leg dreadfully mangled, said—

"There they go!"

He pointed to a company of Hessians, or Anspach grenadiers, then some distance off.

"Right wheel, men—charge!"

And they did charge; I do not think one man of that Hessian corps ever left the field, except to be placed in the grave.

The last I saw of Pulaski on the battle ground of Brandywine, he was bearing in his arms the lifeless form of poor Mary.

The Glorious Fourth.

Amid the thousands and tens of thousands that have gathered together to celebrate this memorable day, in our blessed land, all should have some particular event to lay away in memory's storehouse, to which they can refer in after days with pleasure. All should have, for it is a day so eventful, so joyous, so sacred that every true American should so enjoy and improve the day, that each return of it should be hailed with only pleasant recollections. Would that we could make record of all the happy gatherings—all the patriotic orations and speeches, toasts and sentiments, and herald to our readers many of the merry gatherings of young and old. Would that we could tell of the bonfires and fireworks, the roar of cannon, the ringing of bells, the many finely spread tables and generous hospitalities that have been exhibited in our land, or even in this, our own Eureka State. But it cannot be done, and we can only speak of here and there a few cases that have come under our notice, personally or by proxy.

California will ever be true to those most glorious principles that gave birth to the Declaration of Independence. That spirit will not slumber here, as the return of each 4th of July will testify.

Long before the god of day had mounted his chariot, the roar of cannon and rattling of musketry, the ringing of bells and the shouts of the awakened people told us a great day was at hand. In all the principal cities of the State, the 4th was duly observed, and with great eclat.

We know there are many who have richly enjoyed those festivities—our forte lay another way. We received many kind and pressing invitations to many of the festive scenes, but declined them all. We had an object to accomplish, and there was one scene to which we were drawn, which compelled us to decline all others, much as we desired to testify our thanks for the remembrance of our friends. Those who are parents will readily receive our excuse, when we tell them we spent our 4th of July within the circle of HOME. It is there all can best enjoy and appreciate the value of the freedom for which that Declaration was made, which cost so much treasure and blood, and which is now being estimated as it should be, as we see the influences that are extending world-wide in blessings.

Among the celebrations which we shall note hereafter, are those at "Woodside," by one of the partners in the celebrated house of Adams & Co., —a magnificent affair, given to their employees and friends, at that beautiful residence: the military gathering at Martinez, under Gen. Sutter—a grand affair; the Sabbath School gathering at Sacramento; the parade of the Marysville Fire Department—the day closed with bonfires and fireworks, which could be seen from many places. Few accidents occurred, and the day passed, to be sealed as another link to our enduring Freedom and Independence.

Harvesting.—The Sonora Herald, of July 1, says: "In the short perigrinations which we have lately been enabled to enjoy, we have noticed that the grain crops are being cut, preparatory to harvesting, in all the fields in this vicinity, for miles around. The ripe fields of barley and wheat form a pleasing contrast to the barren appearance of the parched, brown hills which surround them. Every day's experience goes towards satisfying us that the industry of man is capable of producing wonders; and seeing what it has already been done here, we are led to expect that we shall yet see this whole region blooming at every step with gardens, surrounding the homes of a happy mining population."

Grain in Sacramento Valley.—The grain upon the Sacramento Valley will yield a much larger crop than has been anticipated. The crop is more extensive—travel where you will, it matters not—in the valley or up the mountain, it is grain, grain, grain, and good crops, too. There is quite a large amount of barley in and around Sacramento city, wheat farther back, and all we have seen or heard of is nearly free from smut.

The article on California Trees, on our fifth page, was credited, by mistake, to the Marysville Herald. For "Herald," read "Express."

State of Trade.

A stereotyped phrase will be found in all the journals of the day that utter an opinion upon the state of trade, or upon the prospect ahead. A general apathy—a general apathy—a general despondency, and little prospect for the better—these are the oft-quoted expressions. But can we not easily account for all this? We aver that it is the easiest thing in the world to account for the present dull trade, and the causes of it. We hold that it is because all our traders have been carrying "coals to Newcastle;" i. e., our importers have paid but little regard to the increased productions of the country. They have imported as much beef, pork, butter, lard, and various other articles as in former years, forgetting that we are rapidly increasing our home products, which must inevitably diminish the profits of importation, besides increasing a surplus that must drain us of the treasure, and thus add to the already heavy pressure.

Farmers have made the same mistake in raising crops out of proportion to any demand that could possibly arise. For instance, in years past the *only* food of our horses and mules was Barley, and the demand was large. Recently, this food has changed, and hay, oats, meal, and good pasturage have reduced that demand nine-tenths, and yet no calculations have been made to meet such a change. We might mention several other articles affected by similar changes, such as shovels and picks. In '50, '51, and '52, every miner needed both; during the last two years the system of mining has changed, and comparatively few are wanted, and they continue to import, while our warehouses are piled full of them. In past years, too, every building was of wood—outside, inside, roof, and flooring—all parts needed nails, and the demand was large; but now our buildings are of brick and stone, the roofs slate or zinc, and by these changes the demand for nails has decreased nearly three-fourths; and many changes else we might name. These are a part of the causes of the terrible derangement of trade. If a wise forethought had been observed, this could have been avoided—every department could have been shielded, and a prosperous condition could now have been enjoyed. Trials only can make men wise, and experience is the best teacher. We must all strive to correct these evils, and guard against a repetition of them.

For prices, where there *is* a fixed price, we refer to our market report, in another column.

Great Heat.—The hot weather of Sacramento has been felt by Franciscans the last few days; 102, 103, 105, 102, is the record for four days, and when we notice that those who leave one place to visit the other, experience a change of fifty degrees in seven or eight hours, we need not wonder at an occasional "chill," or "fever." Such changes cannot be endured without severe results.

Profits of Poultry.—We received the following data as the result of raising poultry, from Mr. Myers, of San Jose. Mr. Myers had ten hens on the 28th of May, 1853. By their increase he sold *two hundred* young fowls and had one hundred and fifty left for himself; he sold $30 worth of eggs, and had a plenty for his family for the season. Is this profitable?

Peans and Apricots have made their appearance from the South, and a few Apples, but none of a good or healthy character. Oranges are abundant, and of good quality.

German Benevolence.—A gentleman interested in the welfare of the German General Benevolent Society, sends the following extract of its proceedings to the Chronicle, showing what it has accomplished during the past three months, ending on the 1st inst:

"Of 183 applications for employment, 51 persons have been employed by the agent of the society, who rendered his services gratuitously to to all who applied to him. Relief to the amount of $304 was granted to 16 persons; 12 were sent to the mines, 4 to the Atlantic States and 1 to Acapulco. Several sick persons are now in private hospitals, under charge of the society. It is the intention to establish a hospital for the benefit of indigent sick German, as soon as sufficient mean can be obtained, and towards which liberal donations have been made by our generous citizens. The society acknowledges duly the kindness of C. K. Garrison, Esq., who, in every instance, when applied to on behalf of the society, has granted a liberal reduction in the rate of passage to the States."

Improvements in Columbia.—We have noticed a very great increase of improvement in Columbia lately. There are six stone houses now being or about to be built, and everything seems to give token of a prosperous state of affairs. It is our earnest wish that it may long continue.—*Sonora Herald.*

Familiar Sketches of the Natural History of California.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR, OF MONTEREY.

The Kangaroo Rat of California.—This beautiful little animal is found in various districts of our State, and often proves a great pest to farmers and housekeepers. It is said to abound in large numbers in the neighborhood of the Tulare Lakes of the San Joaquin Valley, where it makes a burrow like the common ground squirrel of the country. An old hunter informed me that there are two kinds, one much larger than the other—the larger found in the upper Sacramento plains and the Sierra Nevada. The specimen before us belongs to the smaller variety, and is found in some parts of Monterey county in considerable numbers. The head is as large as that of a common sized rat, with four long bristles declining back on each side of the upper jaw. It has two long lower teeth, and four upper ones half the length of the former. It measures ten inches from the end of the tail to the nose, and weighs about three ounces. The body on the back is a brownish sprinkled grey, divided from the fine white hairs of the belly by a yellowish stripe, which continues to the extreme end of the tail, along with the other colors—the tail tipped with a complete brush of fine hairs. It has a large pouch on each side of the mouth, which overlaps and at times entirely conceals it. The pouch is crammed with its food by two small hands, one inch long, armed at the palm with four claws and a rudimentary one. The hind legs are three inches long, with paws three-fourths of an inch in length, and armed with four long claws. The ears decline sharply, and erect half an inch. The nose of the animal is as hard as the rind of old cheese, and with its fore hands it can descend into the hardest earth in an incredibly short space of time. It has acquired the name of the Kangaroo Rat from the fact of the length of its hind legs, and springing in long leaps like the kangaroo of Australia. This variety of the Rodentia of California, must not be confounded with the wood-rat of the country.

The Wood Rat of the California Groves.—This animal is about the size of the common house rat, which it much resembles in appearance, but with a shorter tail. It inhabits the oak and pine groves of the State in the south, and builds a curious nest of sticks, in a pyramidal form, sometimes as high as four feet. The house or nest is so well put together with ragged and crooked splinters and sticks, that it is difficult to demolish it without burning. The animal forms its nest among the interstices of the mass of rubbish, or digs a small hole in the ground at the base inside. Its feet are furnished with long warts behind the claws, and when frightened it runs along the branches of trees with great speed and dexterity, where it generally has some secret retreat in a hole from hawks and snakes. This little animal is found in large numbers all through the county of Monterey, and also in abundance in San Luis and Santa Barbara. It often builds its wooden house in the branches of the trees. These chip edifices are a curious feature among the open groves of oaks of Coast California. To a stranger it is almost imposible to believe that such an insignificant animal should show himself such a cunning architect from the slender materials he has to build with, and when finished found to be so firmly matted and bound together.

The Blind Velvet Mole or Topo Ciego. This curious little animal is found all over the coast counties of Southern California, and is a great depredator in gardens and orchards. It is six inches long from the end of the tail to the end of the snout. The head is the size of a small rat, and is furnished with a long hard snout of grizzle, half an inch overlapping the entrance of the mouth, which is furnished with only elementary teeth in the form of a sharp line bone above and below. The tail is one inch long, slightly hairy, of a round-file shape. The fore paws or hands are half an inch long, by the same breadth, white and hard, and furnished with five strong claws, which, with its hard snout, enables it to make a hole in the ground in an incredibly short space of time—in a minute they are out of sight if they can get these instruments to bear. It is furnished with *neither eyes nor ears.* The hind feet are of the same shape as the fore, but much smaller. The body of this little varmint is covered with a fur of plush, softer than the finest velvet, and is much used by the Californians for cleansing the eye when inflamed.

Manufacture of Axes in Collinsville, Ct,

The importance of this branch of domestic industry will, in some measure, be realized, when we learn the extent to which the business is carried by a single establishment, which has been in operation about twenty years, under the supervision of Messrs. Collins & Co., in Hartford, Ct. The works of the company are located at Collinsville, on the Farmington river, to which place a branch of the New York and New Haven Railroad extends, connecting with the main road at New Haven.

This company is incorporated by an act of the legislature, and has a capital of $300,000 invested in the business. The machinery employed is of the most powerful description, ingeniously constructed, and skilfully adapted to the various purposes for which it is intended.

The entire works of the company are kept in operation, and all the machinery driven by thirteen large water wheels. Twelve hundred tons of iron, 200 tons of cast steel, and 2,000 tons coal are annually consumed at this establishment. The company employs about 350 men, and manufacture from 1,500 to 2,000 edge-tools *daily*, and the reputation of all articles bearing the mark of "Collins & Co." is of the highest order. Their trade is rapidly extending, and their sales are very extensive not only throughout the United States, but also in Canada, Mexico, Cuba, South America, and other foreign countries.

To those who have never seen the axe manufacture in all its various departments, a brief description of the *modus operandi*, by which the rough materials are transformed into the beautifully finished and highly polished axe, ready for the workman's use, will not be unprofitable or uninteresting.

More fully to illustrate this, the reader will imagine himself quietly seated in the accommodation train, from New Haven to Collinsville. After a pleasant ride over an easy track, surrounded by picturesque scenery, he suddenly finds himself in the immediate vicinity of this thriving little village, snugly and beautifully situated amid the surrounding mountains. Here is a thrifty population of near 1,500 inhabitants, depending mainly upon the edge tool business for their maintenance. Two churches, and a neat and convenient schoolhouse, where 200 to 250 children regularly receive the benefits of an excellent education, add essentially to the attractions of the village, while the pleasant dwellings and beatiful shade trees which adorn the streets, give an air of comfort and contentment to its general appearance.

Entering the extensive and admirably arranged workshops of the company, the visitor is struck with the perfect system and regularity which are exhibited in all the various departments. Much of the labor-saving machinery in use at the works of the Collins Company was invented, patented and constructed here, and is unlike any other in use. The iron, after being properly heated, is carried to a machine which cuts it to its proper shape, forms it, and punches the eye to receive the helve. The steel (previously cut into the necessary size and shape) is welded to the iron under trip-hammers, and drawn down to a more perfect form. After this, another workman examines each axe, and regulates the eye, and also takes out all crooks and irregularities of the edge. It is then taken to another shop, and by a powerful machine (invented at the works), *shaved down* by a cutting operation to a nearly perfect edge, and is now ready for *hardening*.

The process of properly tempering edge-tools is one of extreme practical difficulty. Indeed, by the old method, it is nearly impossible to arrive at the precise point of temperature, and give the requisite hardness without leaving the axe too brittle for general use. This difficulty, however, has been obviated by the invention of a new plan, based upon a principle by which the most unerring results are obtained. Every tool is subjected to an uniform heat, produced by means of ovens peculiarly arranged, and regulated by thermometers in the most perfect manner, by which the temper is most accurately and uniformly *drawn*, and a fine and permanent cutting-edge produced.

After the axe is sufficiently *tempered*, it is taken to the polishing shop, when the surface of the cutten portion below the eye is finely polished on emery wheels. By this means an even surface is obtained, the axe receives a fine polish, and any defects or flaws in the steel are rendered visible, and may be readily detected. The axes are now carefully examined by inspectors, whose sole duty it is to attend to this branch of the business, and every tool having the least flaw or imperfection that would injure it, is rejected; and only those which are perfect are allowed to receive the mark of the company upon them. By this means the axes of the Messrs. Collins & Co. have attained a reputation at home that is well founded, and their superior qualities are known and appreciated abroad. After stamping, the *head* of the axe is dipped in asphaltum to prevent its rusting, and a *label* with the signature of Samuel W. Collins is put on every tool, the more effectually to guard against counterfeiting. After being weighed, the axes are enveloped in paper, and packed, a dozen in a box, ready for market.

Although we have more particularly described the manufacture of *axes*, Messrs. C. & Co. do not confine themselves to making these alone. Edge-tools of various descriptions, such as adzes, coopers' tools, hatchets, &c., &c., also picks, sledges, and mining tools generally. These are all of the most perfect finish and superior quality, as hundreds of those who have used them, can attest from their own experience.

Such establishments as this are an honor to the country, and creditable alike to the proprietors and to the skilful mechanics in their employ; and we trust the time is not far distant when similar manufactories of articles of general utility will be seen springing up in all parts of our country, and prove a source of wealth and prosperity to all who embark in the enterprise. Some of the best cutlery in the country is now manufactured by our own artisans, from our own native mines; and with our mountains teeming with coal, and the richest ores in the world, there is no good reason why we should be dependent on the importation of a single article of cutlery or hardware from foreign countries.—*Plough, Loom, and Anvil.*

Tall Oats.—On Monday last we received two dozen heads of oats from C. Hix, Esq., of White Oak Springs. One of them measures 28 inches in length, and has over six hundred kernels. The twenty-four heads average over five hundred kernels. These specimens were taken from a field on Hix's Rancho, and we are informed that the entire crop is unsurpassed in size by any heretofore noticed.—*Mountain Dem.*

HORTICULTURAL.

When we were at San Jose, among the many fine spots we visited was the garden of Judge Daniels. We took notes at the time, but they were mislaid, and we now jot them down.

The Judge is a true, scientific and practical Horticulturist, and in his garden may be found some of the very best specimens of rare plants in the country. The love of science inspires him to obtain the best, and, understanding the art, he is very successful in their propagation. We noticed the roses, large plants, solfataire, chromatella, giant do battelles, and others; very choice grapes, and in full bearing; very fine fruit trees, standards and trained. Here we again saw the disease incident to the California peach. We find it all the same everywhere. Most excellent strawberries; some extra native kinds, from seed. No native fruit of this kind has yet equalled those that have been introduced. We found here "Longworth's Prolific," in perfection. It was from this variety we received the fruit heretofore noted. We enjoyed the fruit in their perfection, and were delighted with the grounds. We would like very much to see a garden so well stocked with such gems, receiving a little more regard to the finish and design. A few finished walks, neatly gravelled; a few arbors, covered with the grape, or that beautiful English ivy we saw, would make a nice place, Judge, to eat your fine strawberries and cream; and then, how much better will the fine specimens appear when in clean and well designed grounds. The gooseberries were large and fine.

It was here we saw six hives of the Bee. This we esteem a matter of great moment in this country, to get these well acclimated. We were gratified at what we saw, and feel assured Horticulture has a good aid in Judge Daniels.

Advance of Horticulture.

We publish the entire Report of the Committee on Agrticulture, of the Santa Clara County Society, as it is a valuable and interesting document, and presents facts that are very important to be known thoughout the State. It shows also the interest manifested in that county, and will serve to stimulate others. Unless some of our citizens in other counties awake, this county will bear off the palm at the coming State Fair.

Report of Committee on Agriculture, at the Meeting of the Agricultural Society in San Jose on the 10th inst.

Mr. President: The Committee on Horticulture have thought that a few hints in relation to that interesting and useful science, in its various branches, as suited to the valley of Santa Clara, by way of a brief report of this Society, would not be out of place at the present time.

Your committee believe that the soil of this valley contains all the elements necessary to the growth of all the fruits, flowers, vegetables, trees and plants, of every variety, either for use or ornament, that are natives of the temperate zone; and in some localities, many of the tropical fruits and plants can be raised in all their richness and beauty: All that is wanting is industry, guided by science, to develop the rich treasures hidden under our feet, and to produce in all their beautiful profusion the riches of Flora and Pomona.

Your committee feel persuaded that Horticulture, as one of the great branches of Agriculture, is destined to achieve greater triumphs in this country than has ever been awarded it elsewhere, but we feel averse to detaining this meeting with a minute detail of all its operations, and only wish to offer a few hints of a general character on the three main divisions of Horticulture, viz.: the larger kinds of Fruits, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, &c., with all the kinds of kernel and stone fruit; 2d, the smaller kinds of fruit, such as Grapes, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c.; 3d, all the kinds of cultivated flowers and ornamental planting, whether indigenous or exotic.

The cultivation of fruit is receiving increased attention as the adaptation of our soil and climate to the object is being developed, and as far as experience has shown, California has proved herself susceptible of producing a greater variety of fruits than any other State in the Union.

Apples, pears, peaches, plums, apricots, grapes, quinces, nectarines, figs, almonds, pomegranates, cherries, &c., have all been tested far enough to indicate a luxuriance and productiveness exceeding our most lively hopes. Your committee anticipate a large increase in the cultivation of the pear. The adoption of the quince as a stock for engrafting and budding many of the choice varieties upon, has given an impetus to the business which bids fair to give us in a very short time all that we can wish of that excellent fruit. The peach will require some care or order to succeed well; especially in the selection of sorts, soil and location; the southern sorts generally will not bear exposure to the cold and stormy winds in the spring, to which a great part of this valley is peculiarly liable, occurring as it does just when they are in blossom—but by selecting suitable northern varieties, and a proper soil and location, the evil can no doubt be avoided.

The small fruits, such as grapes, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, currants, &c., have been tested sufficiently to remove all doubt of their complete success; all that is wanting is judgment and care in selecting the proper varieties.

It is all a mistake to think that fruit will not grow on soil that is not continually wet. A deep, clean and thorough cultivation will do more for the driest soil we have, than all the irrigation that can be given it. In making selections of any of the different kinds of fruit, a proper regard should be paid to soil and location, and your committee would strongly recommend the raising of new varieties from seed raised and ripened in this country, especially of the smaller fruits; and some means should be adopted to correct, establish and preserve the nomenclature of the different kinds of fruit, as almost every different variety has some distinctive characteristic and habit requiring a modification in this treatment. Society has suffered greatly by getting their trees and plants of men with whom they were unacquainted, and such impositions are calculated to injure the cause of Horticulture very much, and we fear that while such unprincipled speculators can get sale for their trash, the evil is without a remedy.

We now come to the most pleasing part of our report—"the Flowers"—and, cheering as it is to be able to record such bright results in favor of Pomona, our cheek receives a brighter tinge, our eye a more vivid sparkle, and as we anticipate the future and behold the riches and beauty of our favored valley, our hearts cannot but throb with a livelier feeling of gratitude to Him who has given such a world to the children of men: especially as the fairer part of creation, the Ladies of our land, are turning their attention strongly to this subject; and, we know, with their help we can carry the day.

The *Rose*—the queen of flowers—exhibits itself in all varieties, and in all rich characteristics, in greater excellence in this valley than we have ever witnessed elsewhere; while the Dahlia, the Carnation, the Pink, the Chrysanthemum, the Verbena, &c., attain such a vigorous growth, and such brightness and beauty of color, as must be seen to be believed.

The ornamental trees and shrubs, both of foreign and native varieties, thrive remarkably well with common attention; and we have no doubt that time and attention will bring a number of our native trees, shrubs and flowers into notice, which will far exceed any now in cultivation.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

Wm. Daniels, Jas. F. Kennedy,
Joseph Aram, L. Prevots.
Committee on Horticulture.

The Concord Grape.—Mr. E. W. Bull, the originator of this esteemed variety, thus describes in Hovey's Magazine this beautiful fruit:

"The Concord Grape is a seedling, in the second generation, of our native grape, and fruited for the first time four years since, being at that time the only seedling I had raised which showed a decided improvement on the wild type. Notwithstanding its unfavorable position, it has proved a great grower and bearer, and very constant to its quality and season. The seedling from which the Concord was raised grew to a Catawba, and, it is quite possible, was impregnated by it, it having the flavor of that variety. The parent vine was a good and sweet grape, large, black and ripe the 20th of August.

The Concord Grape, as I said before, is a strong grower; the wood strong, the foliage large, thick, strongly nerved, with a woolly under-surface, and has never mildewed nor rusted under any vicissitudes of weather. The grape is very large, frequently an inch in diameter, and the bunches handsome, shouldered, and sometimes weigh a pound. In color it is a ruddy black, covered with a dense blue bloom, the skin very thin, the juice abundant, with a sweet aromatic flavor, and it has very little pulp. It ripens about the 10th of September. The first ripe bunch of the season was exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Room, on the 3d of September, 1853. The vine was neither pruned nor pinched, nor had application of any of the horticultural arts, whereby precocity and size are attained, my object being to ascertain what would be the constant habit of the vine. I suppose that its quality would be much improved in a more favorable climate, and that its superiority to the Isabella would be as apparent under such circumstances as it is here. The great want of the country in this latitude is a good table and wine grape, which shall also be early, hardy, and prolific. The Concord Grape fulfils these conditions, and I feel sincere pleasure in offering it to my countrymen."

Flowers and Music.—Yes, two gifts God has bestowed upon us, that have in themselves no guilty trait, and show an essential divineness. Music is one of these, which seems as if it were never born of earth, but lingers with us from the gates of heaven; music, which breathes over the gross, or sad, or doubting heart, to inspire it with a consciousness of its own mysterious affinities and to touch the chords of its unsuspected, undeveloped life. And the other gift is that of Flowers, which, though born of earth, we may well believe, if anything of earthly soil grows in the higher realm—if anything of its methods are continued, if any of its forms are identified, they will live on the banks of the River of Life.

Flowers! that in our gladness and in our sorrow are never incongruous—always appropriate. Appropriate in the church, as expressive of its purest and most social themes, and blending their sweetness with the incense of payer. Appropriate in the joy of the marriage hour, in the loneliness of the sick room, and crowning with prophecy the foreheads of the dead. They give completeness to the associations of childhood, and are appropriate even by the side of old age, strangely as their freshness contrasts with wrinkles and gray hairs; for still they are suggestive, they are symbolical of the soul's perpetual youth, the inward blossom of immortality, the amaranth crown. In their presence we feel that the body shall go forth as a winged seed.

The following was brought out in one of the discussions of the American Institute, at a late meeting of the Farmers' Club:

Song Birds.—Mr. Hooper, a distinguished naturalist, read a paper upon the introduction of the song-birds of Europe into this country. He stated that in 1852, a committee of gentlemen undertook to introduce these birds into Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. Woodcock, of Brooklyn, then in Europe, introduced fifty goldfinches, fifty English larks, fifty robin red-breasts, and some others, which have been let loose in the groves of the cemetery. These are now probably well established upon Long Island.

Breeding of Fish.—Dr. Adams communicated the success of those engaged in the business, as it has now become a business, of breeding fish. Fish eggs can be transported between folds of wet linen in a box, and 500,000 eggs can be hatched in a stream under a sieve fifteen inches in diameter. Another paper treated of the mackerel fishing of the Black Sea and Bosphorus. The fishing season commences at Constantinople, February 24th. The fish are then five or six inches long. By the time they reach Gibralter, the mackerel are about half grown. In September the same fish arrive on the American coast, and are then full grown. Hundreds of thousands of people are engaged in the fishing in the spring of the year in the Bosphorus. The water seems alive with these fish as they come down from the Black Sea.

Mr. Pell said upon the subject of fish, that he would give the Club some information. He was convinced by his own experiments that all salt-water fish can be bred in fresh water, and that fish are easily domesticated. He feeds his fish upon liver, Indian meal mixed with blood, and boiled rice. He says his pike are very voracious. He has seen one strike into a school of small fish he was feeding, and take a full monthfull in an instant. He said a perch or golden carp can be frozen in ice solid and thawed out without injury. He spoke of the value of fish as a manure, containing all the elements necessary to fertilize the earth. He had succeeded in producing leeches. By cutting off the tail of the leech, the blood will pass off, and the leech do double duty.

The Scientific Convention.—This body of learned men have been in session at Washington the past week, to the number of one hundred and fifty. This association has for its object the promotion of science generally, and particularly the natural sciences. Previous to its formation there had been little systematic effort among the scholars of this country, and consequently comparatively little advancement in research. This organization has awakened a generous rivalry among our prominent scholars, and the results of the few meetings already held are such as to warrant the prediction that our contributions to science will soon equal in importance those of any other nation. The acquiring of wealth has hitherto been the absorbing object of the young men of our land; but a fortune is now so often acquired by men who are inferior in intellectual attainments and not fitted to grace refined society, that wealthy men will be led to seek distinction in the paths of science, and to devote some of their gold to the furthering of the purposes of scientific investigation.

We have not space to notice the various subjects brought before the association, or to speak particularly of the new theories broached. The President, Prof. Dana, of Yale College, in his opening address, after speaking of the leading purpose of their meeting, as the gathering of facts which shall give solidity, increasing extent, and beauty to the edifice of truth, said:—"But there is another prominent object in view in this annual meeting. It is the cultivation of good feeling, kindly sentiments and sympathy among the lovers of science in the land; that with one aim before us—*truth*, and not self—as the end of every investigation, we may go forward harmoniously rejoicing in each other's success, and glad for the new light we may each receive."—*Country Gentleman.*

New England Wine.—We find that in many localities in Connecticut, wine of excellent quality has been made from the native grape within a few years, on a small scale, but in sufficient quantities to test the question, whether good wine can be made from the native grape of this State. In every instance a superior article has been produced. A gentleman of Andover made two barrels a few years since, and the physicians in his neighborhood ordered it to be used in sickness, as a much better article than the imported. He readily sold it for $2 50 a gallon. Two gentlemen of this city, each made a barrel last fall, from grapes purchased at $1 a bushel in the market. Six or eight bushels will make a barrel. We find on our desk a bottle from Mr. A. G. Graham, of New Britain, and suppose from the word left with it, that it is from the native grape. We are satisfied that wine can be produced in Connecticut, in large quantities, and at a great profit to the producer.—*Hartford Times.*

German Agricultural Schools.

Mr. C. L. Fleischman, who was educated in one of the German agricultural schools, and is one of the editors of the Polytechnic Journal, says:

Who is not acquainted with the history of the wars which enervated Germany, which exhausted all her pecuniary means, and brought her to the verge of utter ruin? Germany was, after the close of the French war, in a pitiable condition; and had it not been for her kind soils, which for thousands of years enabled her to withstand the severe calamities which befel her during that long period, Germany would now be a second Greece. She adopted, at an early period, various means to improve her agriculture. Professorships of agriculture were instituted at the universities, journals and periodicals were published to disseminate modern improvements, fairs and meetings were regularly held to encourage the farmer; but all that gave not the desired results. A thorough education was found necessary, practical and scientific education, which enables the farmer to enhance the value of his landed property, as circumstances and condition allow it, to give them the knowledge to improve the various modes of agriculture, *and to be more than a mere imitator.* Proper agricultural schools were wanted, and the monarchs of Germany spared no pains to accomplish this important object. The ablest men were selected for the institutions, and nothing was spared to induce them to take charge of them. The late King of Prussia, who, like his ancestors, paid great attention to all improvements in husbandry, was the first to establish such an institution. He invited Thær, the celebrated German agriculturist, to settle in his kingdom, and introduce agricultural schools. Thær accepted his offer, and left Cella for Berlin. The other monarchs of Germany followed the example of the King of Prussia, and Germany had, in 1847, 62 large institutions. With some of them Forests and Veterinary schools are connected. Austria then had 9; Prussia, 12; Saxony, 5; Bavaria, 16; Hanover, 2; Wurtemburg, 8; and other States, 14; in all, 62.

Milk for Manufacturers.—Milk now possesses other offices besides the production of butter and cheese, and the flavoring of tea. It has made its way into the texile factories, and has become a valuable adjunct in the hands of the calico-printer, and the woolen manufacturer. In the class of pigment-printing work, which, indeed, is a species of painting, the colors are laid on the face of the goods in an insoluble condition, so as to present a full, brilliant face. As a vehicle for effecting this process of decoration, the insoluble albumen obtained from eggs was always used until Mr. Pattison, of Glasgow, found a more economical substitute in milk. For this purpose buttermilk is now brought up in large quantities from the farmers, and the required insoluble matter is obtained from it at a price far below that of the egg-albumen. This matter the patentee called "Iaebrine." A second application of the same article—milk—has just been developed, by causes arising out of the recent high price of olive oil. The woolen manufactures are now using the high priced article mixed with milk. This mixture is said to answer much better than oil alone, the animal fat contained in the globules of the milk apparently furnishing an element of more powerful effect upon the woolen fibres than the pure vegetable oil alone.—*London Medical Journal.*

As an illustration of the influence of the cotton crop of the United States upon England, we find this in Household Words: "Let any social or physical convulsion visit the United States, and England would feel the shock from Land's End to John O'Groat's. The lives of nearly two millions of our countrymen are dependent upon the cotton crops of America; their destiny may be said, without any sort of hyberbole, to hang upon a thread. Should any dire calamity befall the land of cotton, a thousand of our merchant ships would rot idly in dock; ten thousand mills would stop their busy looms, and two millions of mouths would starve for lack of food to feed them."

How to Treat your Boots and Shoes when Partialy Burned.—Somebody says: On one of the cold days, I pulled off my boots and set them close to a stove which was very hot. The room was filled with a smell as of something burning. Turning round, I saw my boots smoking at a great rate. I seized them and immediately besmeared them with soft soap, much of which, owing to their highly heated condition, quickly disappeared in the leather. When the boots became cold, the leather was soft and pliable; and now, after several days of subsequent wear, they exhibit no marks of having been burned. The foregoing seems to be worthy of attention.

Tall Grain.—The editor of the Placer Herald has been shown several stalks of barley measuring seven feet in length, which grew in Placer county;—while the editor of the Grass Valley Telegraph has seen a stalk of rye grown near Grass Valley, seven feet in length with a head measuring some inches and containing 144 grains. And we of the Express, to-day saw a good many stalks of oats cut from Kyle's farm, near this place, all of which measured seven feet in length.

The San Jose Telegraph says: "Within the last fifty days 37,000 sheep have been sold in this immediate neighborhood. Half of that number have been disposed of at $4 50 per head; the other half at a small advance. The range for sheep along the foot hills of the valley is so excellent and so extensive, that here will always be the great mart of the sheep trade in California.

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1854.

The Past, the Present and Future.

It is expected of every conductor of a public journal, that they shall hold a particular communion with their readers, at certain periods, and at such times, throwing aside the ordinary topics, come directly before them and hold such a familiar converse, as shall be understood and be beneficial to both.

The California Farmer has completed its first volume of six months. With what degree of success, or how it has succeeded in the approval of it friends and readers, we leave for them to decide. Of one thing we were certain, it has received from its proprietors all the earnestness, all the energy, all the devotion that was in their power to give; regardless of pecuniary results for the moment, regardless of personal fatigue and self sacrifice, they have labored to awaken a due interest in this great science, and to cherish and keep alive every principle that would give strength to this great "right arm" of the State, believing that upon the success of Agriculture depended the permanency and prosperity of California. Like to a barque upon an unknown sea, was the Farmer when it was first launched upon the tide of public favor. The pilot, however, was at the helm and the compass was in its place. The pilot had faith and knew his compass was true: the sails were let loose to the breeze; favorable breezes were steadily increasing, and the filling sails denoted a prosperous voyage. For a period of six months the Farmer has been sent on its weekly mission to every county in the State; to every principal city and town in these counties, to Oregon and Washington territories, to the Islands of the seas, to all the sister States of this glorious union, and to the kingdoms of the old world; to England, France, Belgium and Germany, the California Farmer—the *first* Agricultural paper on the Pacific coast—has gone like a missionary, telling the world that here, amid a gold seeking, gold loving people, there were those who still loved and still were practising the science that the Almighty designed originally for man when he created him in his own image, and placed him in the Garden of Eden.

While love for the accumulation of gold was so strong, and the cause of Agriculture but in its incipient stages, and while it was subject to the fluctuations which ignorance, a want of system and a changing population, must ever bring upon it, the California Farmer knew its duty and strove to perform it. With its first numbers, the Farmer published a memorial to Congress asking the endowment of an Agricultural College in California, by general government, and it has constantly urged attention to it. The Farmer has joined in bringing before our State Legislature the subject of Agriculture, and has aided in obtaining the act of incorporation of a State Society with an annual appropriation of five thousand dollars, to be awarded as premiums to the farmers of California. The Farmer has awakened public attention to the cause of Agriculture generally, advocating it at all times in suitable places. Its aim has been to call into notice every feature of improvement in every department, and to utter words of encouragement to the hardy tillers of the soil. We have been encouraged by many kind evidences of interest from the friends and practical cultivators of the farms of California; many cheering words have come to us, and many promises of support in this great work. On these in a measure we have relied. The press generally have been generous, and have bestowed their attention, and given publicity to our enterprise by liberal notices: for all these favors we have been grateful and shall ever remember them.

The past year has been one of peculiar trial to the farming interest throughout the State. A general depression in all the great staples has placed a bar for a while upon the enterprise, and this has prevented them from looking into the causes of their present embarrassment which we have weekly laid before them, and have endeavored to ward off by plans which we are confident would have accomplished it.

When the interest of Agriculture is embarrassed, the mercantile and commercial must feel its effects; when agriculture prospers, all other branches of business feel its vivifying influences, and merchants, business men and real estate owners must now see that the Agricultural interest will be their hope. Let them then aid this great branch of industry, encourage and support it, and prosperity will again return to them. Fail in this, and a retrograde movement will commence in this city and State that years cannot recover. In this depression we of course feel its effects, for we look mainly to the cultivators of the soil for the support to our journal, and thus far we have enjoyed a portion of it. We wish a still, wider influence, a more extended circulation, that the truths so necessary to be spread abroad may have their effect. We therefore hope that with this present number, the *commencement of the second volume*, those who desire the spread of Agricultural knowledge will give us their kind influence to extend the circulation of the Farmer. We ask that generous support which will enable us to spread before them, not only things new and old in Agricultural science, but such encouragement as prompt us to prepare for the future and keep in advance, and thus draw up to a high standard. The present is a most momentous period for this country. We repeat—the "great right arm of the State," the "Agricultural interests," demands our greatest attention—for it is the "industrial telegraph," whose machinery, when in order, conveys with lightning speed a healthy, happy, prosperous tone through all the vital interests of the State; or whose derangement produces disease, alarm, ruin and death to all. We speak what we have seen; we speak what we have known—the history of all mercantile and commercial matters bear record that their interests are affected immediately by the condition of the Agriculture of the country.

The present then is a period in the history of the Agriculture of California, from which will be dated its rise and progress, or a paralysis, and the commencement of its decline. We speak not despondingly; we speak the truth boldly, that we may arouse men to a just sense of their condition and responsibility; we speak that we may call not only those who are immediately interested in this matter, but to call the attention of our merchants, tradesmen, ship owners, real estate owners, mechanics, all, all! for it will soon affect them, if it does not now. We call upon them to look to the Agriculture of California, to the vast amount that has been invested in this great interest, and note how much our cities depend upon them for success. What is the chief freight of our steamers up and down rivers, but Agricultural products? What fills our large warehouses, but Agricultural products? What gives the merchant the largest sales, but the products of Agriculture—flour, beef, pork, butter, lard, hams, tea, sugar, coffee, rice—take this traffic away, and what merchandizing would be left. The hides from our cattle produce the trade in boots and shoes, that tells in millions; the large warehouses filled with dry goods, are but the products of cotton, flax and wool, or the substance of the mulberry tree converted into the rich silks and satins that ere long shall be the products of California. Thus would we urge the fact, that there is no branch of trade that is not immediately interested in the cause of Agriculture, and this truth should elicit the due attention of all to its present success.

For the future we have hope, strong hope. The depression that has long hung upon all branches of trade has in some degree aroused a spirit of inquiry into the causes of it, and when once the inquiry is commenced it will not cease until the true cause of the present embarrassment upon trade is understood and the proper remedies applied.

We say again, we look to the future with hope; dark as has been the cloud over these great interests, all is not lost—there is a bright side, and a cheering one. The clouds may settle darkly over our cities, but the sun shines brightly upon the hills and valleys of our beautiful country. The cattle upon our hill sides—fields of grain over our wide spread valleys—orchards where trees are bending under their bounteous crops, the luscious Peach, the purple Fig, the Apple, Pear, and all the fruits of the earth—the wine presses running over with new wine—the abundance everywhere, should inspire us with gratitude to the Giver of all good, and lead us not to murmur because of the abundance of the earth. It is themes like these—prospects like these, that lead us to hope, and if we speak of our own future, it is to assure our patrons and friends that we shall use the same untiring zeal, the same enthusiastic devotion, the same ceaseless energies to this cause, that we may awaken new powers and interests to its aid, and to stimulate those already at work.

It will be our purpose to visit the various counties, to examine personally all the varied sources of success and discomfiture—to urge those measures that can alone secure permanent success Our past is but a type for the future. If we have done well, *we will try* to do better. Our motto is *Excelsior!* What the California Farmer has been—the principles it has advocated, are some index to the future. Free from political bias, free from sectarianism, it will come to its readers regularly, to declare the great truths of Agriculture and Horticulture and its kindred sciences. A portion of its columns will be spared for Literature, and a portion for themes appropriate for a "Ladies' Department," and we solicit the interest of those who make the charm of Rural life, to aid us in this department especially.

The news department will continue to be under the charge of Mr. H. G. McLean, and it will be the object to have the latest and most select intelligence.

In our market reports, we are aided from the best sources, and we shall receive from time to time valuable data of a new and interesting character.

It is our intention, at the earliest moment, to present to our readers plates and drawings of the various subjects connected with agriculture. This will depend, however, upon the interest manifested by those engaged in Agriculture, and the support they give the California Farmer, as it involves a large outlay.

We ask a constant intercourse with our correspondents, and urge that they should make us familiar with their plans and prospects, for by these means we can enlighten others. While we feel we can offer our thanks to many who have cheered us on our way, we appreciate every word and act, and hope that we may long labor to the satisfaction and approval of our readers, and to the building up of the cause of agriculture and it associated interests and blessings.

That was Sweet Butter.—We were much pleased to receive a nice present of a kettle of "True June Butter," from Capt. Simonds, of Santa Clara. The Capt. has a dairy of eight very select cows, and the butter brought to thiscity by him is "butter worth eating."

New Churn.—We have seen a very fine churn, manufactured to order of our friend Clayton, (of Clayton's Saloon, Commercial street) and a churn highly approved. Mr. C. has a splendid ranch at Sonoma, and his interest for rural life has done some good.

California Express, Marysville,—We are glad to see this paper revived, for it has done good service to the cause of Agriculture, in times past. By the change we are sorry to know we are to lose the aid of our friend Colonel Rust, but we hope to hear from him again.

Los Angeles Grape Crop.—Through the kindness of a friend, we have been favored with the perusal of a letter just received by him from one of the largest vine growers of Los Angeles. The writer states that the grape vine is in full blossom and rapidly approaching maturity. A good average crop is confidently anticipated. The shipments last season commenced about the 20th August. Great competition exists among the freighting vessels plying between Los Angeles and San Francisco. There are now running three lines of steamers, and it is anticipated that another will shortly be put upon the route. The grapes imported from Los Angeles are packed either in printing paper or saw dust.—*State Journal.*

Two opposite opinions should not lie on the same bolster.

Farming in Palestine.

S. W. Jones, Esq., who is laboring in Palestine to ameliorate the condition of the Jews, has written home to Dr. Reed's Culturist and Gazette an interesting letter, descriptive of the geology and agriculture of that part of the eastern coast of the Mediterranean. He says that its surface rocks belong to the chalk formation; and that the soil is naturally fertile, but wretchedly cultivated. The plains of Sharon appear to be elevated table land, having an abundance of lime in the form, primarily, of minute shells (characteristic of chalk), and valuable for raising grain.

Mr. Jones' letter bears date January 21, 1854, in which he gives the following interesting information:

"The plains are chiefly used to raise grain upon, and to pasture flocks and herds. The appearance now is much as our river lands and plains are about the fore part of June. The wheat is from six to twelve inches high; barley is sown before and after wheat, and is of different ages. Dhura and sem sem is not yet sown. Sem sem bears a seed of a nature somewhat like a flax-seed, only larger, and is used to make lamp-oil. There is nothing like a fence or hedge around the grain fields, and all the land not occupied for tillage is one common pasture; but, as in the days of old, no creature of any kind is allowed to run at large, —all are under the care of shepherds, and at night they are driven home into the fold. The first persons that we see stirring in the morning are the cattle tenders, 'going forth with their flocks,' and all day long they can be seen scattered in every direction over the plains 'tending their flocks,' precisely as we read of in the days of the Patriarchs. The wheat is ripe in May, and before this time the rains are over, and there is no need of barns; so the grain is cut and piled up till they *take a notion* to thresh it, when a place is smoothed off on the ground, and the grain thrown on and oxen driven over it till it is pounded up fine, and then is thrown against the wind, put into sacks and carried to market, full of everything that can make it foul; and then people whose business it is, take it and sift it *on the ground in the street*, when it is ready for grinding. If this land was not as rich as the Garden of Eden, they would not, in the way they cultivate it, get their seed. Their plows do not make a larger furrow than our cultivators; and what is more, they only 'cut and cover;' they go round a land, or back and forth on the same, just as it happens—as their plow turns a furrow both ways, it makes no difference. Their yokes are simply a straight stick, with two pins for a bow, with a string tied across the ends under the neck; and it looks, at a little distance, just like a long, low saw-horse, or a saw-bench. They use the same yoke for an ox, mule or donkey; and they are not at all particular about working two animals of the *same kind* together—an ox and an ass, or an ox, a mule or a cow is just as well as any way—the *same gear fits all.*

"In the neighborhood of Jaffa are some of the best gardens for oranges, lemons, pomegranates, melons, dates, bananas, &c., that can be found in the country—perhaps in any country. These gardens have to be watered during the dry season, and all the water is raised from the wells. The well is dug on the highest place in the garden, and the water raised into a pool by a crazy apparatus, turned by a mule hitched to a sweep, where it stands till it becomes warm enough, to use, when it is let on the garden by channels made for the purpose. By watering in the dry season, vegetables can be grown all the year round, and two, three or four crops can be produced on the same ground in a year. All things grow very quick. Early Indian corn has been raised fit for eating in seven weeks from planting, and wheat has ripened in sixty days from sowing. The orange trees, and also the lemons and pomegranites, require to be watered through the summer months, in order to have them produce any good fruit. Figs, grapes and olives are not much raised in these gardens—they do best on the mountains and rocky places—precisely the opposite of what the products of these gardens want. A dry, stony soil, without water during the summer, is the place for them. They say here that if grapes have much water they *mildew.* May *we* not have given *our grapes and gooseberries* too much water or two wet a place? The oranges here are something that we, in Massachusets, have never seen. I wish I could send you *a tree*, with its load hanging to it. They are so full that they are literally bottom upwards, resting on the props. They grow here sometimes that will weigh one and a half pounds. I have seen pound ones, and larger; but it is not the largest that are the best and most beautiful. Their greatest beauty is in their color and number contrasted with the deep green of the leaves. In many places on the trees they are so thick as to make one solid mass, with only room for the leaves to stick out between them. It is in time of gathering during the months of November, December, January and February, and soon the trees are in blossom again."

Every Word True.—The Rev. Mr. Patton, of Hartford, a contributor to the New England Herald, has the following just remarks touching the system of credit on newspapers: "It is our personal opinion that no newspaper should be sent on credit. Advance payment is the only reasonable plan, and to that it will all sooner or later come. If no man is allowed to travel on a rail car, steamboat, or coach, or to enter a concert room or or other public exhibition, without first paying the stipulated price, much more should subscribers, scattered all over the country, and owing a few dollars each for a paper, be required to pay the cash down."

Plants in Pots and Management of Cuttings.

It is remarked that the purchasers of plants rarely succeed in keeping them in any degree of health for many weeks after they come out of the nurseryman's hands; this holds good particularly with those who place them in the windows of dwelling houses. Plants so situated labor under certain disadvantages; but it cannot be denied that in public houses, in the rooms of poor and even dirty cottages—where it might be supposed that the pores of the leaves must be inevitably closed by carbonaceous matter, or dust—many healthy and beautiful specimens are to be found; which, if we except actual cleanliness of the foliage, fairly rival and eclipse those of the greenhouse. We have in our eye at this moment the window of a small, low and dark room, occupied by a shoemaker, but a most enthusiastic admirer of the geranium (*pelargonium*), wherein flowers of the finest description, produced upon well grown plants, are always to be seen. How are we to account for these things? how reconcile them with the almost inevitable failure of many persons, who expend pounds every year on plants which, in spite of every attention, dwindle and fade.

Another fact is worthy of notice—it is this: If we pass through the streets of a country town, we can scarcely fail to observe that some particular genus or species abounds and flourishes with luxuriance, while plants of more easy culture appear miserably unhealthy. Thus in the town of Abingdon, England, we saw, two years since, in almost every window, specimens of Fuchsia, (*conica* nearly without exception if our memory be correct,) that could scarcely be found in the very best collections, and growing in pots of two or three inches in diameter at the rims; the soil was heaped up round the stem so as to preclude watering at top; hence the water must have been supplied by absorption from the pans. We do not recollect that a healthy geranium was to be seen in any of the windows of that ancient town. We can assign no better reason for these anomalies, than what is found in the trite old Latin line—*Omnia non possumus omnes*; and therefore shall quit digression, and proceed at once to the direct object we proposed to ourselves when we took up our pen.

Half the failures of amateur cultivators may be ascribed to the texture of the soil, which being put in loose, or left in holes, the plant never can thrive, but languishes to its death. Let any one turn out the ball of a plant which he purchases of a skilful nurseryman, by reversing the pots, and while he supports the earth with the fingers, tapping the rim gently against a board or other resisting solid material, and he will rarely fail to discover that the soil is in the condition described, that is, compactly and firmly pressed everywhere around and among the roots, without holes, and with a certain quantity of chips of pots or other open matters to serve as drainage for superfluous water.

When persons attempt to repot a plant, they but too often press and work about the old ball, to clear off and loosen the soil, then, after putting into a larger pot some common garden mold, they place the disturbed roots upon it, fill the surrounding space with same mold, shake or strike the pot, water the surface, and bring the plant into a sitting-room, or perhaps place it in the open air on some bed of earth. This is a supposed case, it is true, but if it do not exactly apply, certain it is that the nurseryman employs soils, which his experience teaches him will suit the constitution of his plants, and brings them to a showy saleable condition. The purchaser is unable to obtain a compost, or even a pure loam, or vegetable earth of a similar character, and thus an ungenial medium is applied unskilfully applied about the roots; while the foliage of the plant is exposed to every inequality of light, air, heat, and water, which belongs to a sitting-room. If garden mold be used, or if the pot be placed in a border, worms are liable to be introduced, or to find ingress to the roots, and then woe to the plant; for, to say nothing of the direct injury they may occasion, those sappers gradually undermine the roots, perforate the soil and make it a complete gallery by their contortive evolutions. Thus they produce all the evil consequences which result from loose and incompact potting, and also defeat the attempts to furnish a proper supply of water; for the holes they bore are just so many channels through which the fluid passes, without moistening the body of the soil.

We wish to add a word on two material points in the treatment of cuttings. Whenever sand (clean writing, or silver sand, or pure silicious earth, free from adhesive matters,) is employed, it will not be amiss to saturate it with water before it be put on the soil in the pot; it will then act as a quicksand, embracing and closing upon the cutting, and entirely excluding the air from the heel; so prepared, it is readily kept moist and free, whereas sand, if applied dry, receives water with great difficulty. In taking off and preparing a cutting, we have frequently found it better to cut, not *through the joint*, but a trifle below it, thus leaving the part completely perfect. At every joint a bud or system of life exists, and it is this which in ordinary cases propels the first radical processes; by not injuring the vital point we act prudently, and on the same principles as when in budding a tree or shrub we carefully retain the eye of the bud, for without that there be no success. The importance of buds or eyes is always kept in view by a practised gardener; but it must not be overlooked that in every case where the peculiar state of the wood, as to age or ripeness, which the individual plant required, is equally at command, a slip will succeed better than a cutting, because it abounds with embryos of buds at its base, and these are most active in the production of those minute fibrous processes, which in the first instance establish the connection between the cellular alburnum of the infant plant, and its earthy medium of nutriment. We are indebted for the hint to a nurseryman of eminence, when conversing upon the means of propagating *gardenia*; the rule is not without exception, but it is of the first consequence, and should be always retained in the mind.—*Pax. Bot. Magazine.*

The Absorbent Powers of Spongioles of Plants.

An opinion is very extensively, if not generally, entertained, that the nutriment which trees and other plants derive from the soil in which they grow, is exclusively taken in by the cellular extremities of the roots, which, from their texture, have been called spongioles; and which, in their organization, differ from other parts of the roots, in being totally without any alburnum or woody matter distinct from the bark. But it is through the alburnum alone of trees, as I have proved by a great variety of experiments, and as is, I believe, generally admitted, that the ascending sap, under ordinary circumstances, passes up from their roots into the branches and leaves; and as this substance does not exist in the spongiole, my attention was directed to an inquiry whether the spongioles possess the power of transmitting fluids, and if such powers were found to exist in them, through what peculiar channels such fluids pass up; and as these questions are necessarily interesting, and to some extent, in particular cases, may become important to the practical gardener, I communicate the result of my experiments.

Spongioles are obtainable in the most perfect state from large seeds, such as those of the common or French bean, which have been permitted to germinate by simply detaching them from the cotyledons; as they thus remain united to the caudex of the plant and its bud and plumule. Many of these were obtained from the seeds of plants of several kinds, and subjected to various modes of treatment in soils of different quantities, but all perished without a single plumule having expanded, or having apparently received any nutriment either from the soil or other source. Yet the spongioles, in these cases, must have contained greatly more living, organizable matter, derived from their cotyledons, than the whole body of the seed of a very large majority of plants can possibly contain; but they were, I conclude, incapable of transmitting it into the plumules, owing to the want of alburnum. I therefore believe my opinion, that spongioles are imperfectly organized parts of the plant, which neither absorb from the soil, nor transmit fluids of any kind for the service of other parts of it, to be well founded; but alburnous matter is generated with great rapidity within them, and they become, to a very great extent, transmuted into perfect roots (but not exclusively) I conceive that nutriment is absorbed from the soil and sent up into the leaves, to be there converted into the true sap of the plant. I am aware that the above stated opinions are in opposition to those of many eminent physiologists, to which much deference is due; but I think that they have erroneously included among their spongioles portions of alburnous fiber, a substance never found in the organ properly called a spongiole.—*Corres. Pax. Bot. Mag.*

Culture of the Carrot.

A correspondent recently inquired "if carrots could be grown two years in succession on the same ground, and what manure is best for them." In answer to this inqiry:

Mr. G. W. Grant, of Rensselaerville, says—"I have planted the same ground to carrots for the last six years, and with the exception of last year, the crop has improved with each year's cultivation. Last year the draw-back was occasioned by planting a little too thick. I have manured every other year, but think it better to manure lightly every year. Mine is a clayey loam, and I have manured with spent tan-bark, used first as bedding for my stable. My method is to back furrow the ground in beds four or five feet wide, and then plant in drills across these beds, from 16 to 18 inches between the drills, dropping the seed by hand in small furrows made by a long bitted very narrow hoe, and then covering with a rake, hauling the dirt lengthwise of the drills. In this manner they can be almost entirely wed with the hoe by standing on the alleys between the beds. In this way my yield has been from 900 to 1200 bushels to the acre.—One thing more I will state. My best crop was planted on the 14th June. Another thing—I plow deep. The Orange I consider much the best variety.

Mr. Wm. J. Pettee, of Lakeville, Conn., says—"My mind is—use fine, well-rotted manure, and plenty of it—not less than 60 cartloads to the acre—spread on the manure early in the spring, and plow it under 12 inches deep, and on the 15th May plow again, and thoroughly pulverize the soil. Do this on the same ground just as many years in succession as you please, and you need have no fears of success in raising carrots. This course is preferable to using new land every year."—*Country Gentleman.*

Sure Remedy for the Potato Rot.—Select a suitable piece of ground; plough to the full depth of the good soil, and, as the old farmers say, so as to "turn up a *leetle yeller* dirt;" then subsoil; manure as highly as possible—it doesn't matter much with what, so that it is rich and enough of it—and, when you have done all the rest—*plant with Indian corn.*

California Trees.—*Yew Trees.*—The Indians, says the California Farmer, have a tree in the mountains used by them for bows, and which in appearance is similar to the Yew tree of old. So far the Farmer is correct, but the singular fact of its bearing a berry and never blossoming, is a mistake. It bears a flower, the petals of which are green, or colorless, as it is termed in botany, and might be mistaken for leaves.

"*Balsam Tree.*—We have received the notice of a curious yet very valuable medical plant, or shrub, found in the vicinity of Bird Valley, that grows about two feet high, upon which is found a burr, containing a species of gum or balsam of high medical power; and is used by the Indians as a powerful cathartic, and a reliable remedy for diarrhœa and other similar diseases—being used with great success."

In addition to the Yew, Balsam, and Nutmeg trees, noticed by the California Farmer, as the growth of the district of country between the North and Middle forks of the American river, there are many others valuable, either for ornament, or their medicinal properties.

First, there is the *Laurus Nobilis*, called Winter Laurel or Bay tree, which among the ancients was a famous tree. It is a native of the country bordering on the Mediterranean; but of where else, besides California, we are not prepared to say. It is an evergreen, and grows in the district spoken of, to the height of from fifteen to twenty feet. Its leaves give forth a fragrant odor, and to the taste are somewhat astringent and quite aromattic The Bay Water, in common use, is distilled from the leaves.

The *Juniperis Sabina*, or Wild Juniper, is also found in the same region. And it, too, is an evergreen, in height attaining thirty feet. The bark of the young sprouts is of a greenish, approaching to an orange color, and that of the trunk is rough and of a dark brown. It bears a great quantity of flowers, which grow in clusters, and are delightfully fragrant, loading the air around them with perfume equal to the Magnolia. As an ornamental tree, there is no other, either native or exotic, in California, that can vie with it. How it is now, we know not, but it has been esteemed for its medicinal properties. In chronic rheumatism, particularly, the medical properties obtained from it have been highly recommended.

And then there is the *Cornus Florida*, or Dogwood, which abounds in the same locality, and grows to the height of thirty or forty feet. Elsewhere it generally grows on barren soil, and is slow in its growth; there it is only found where the earth is moist and fertile, and is rapid in its growth.—*Marysville Herald.*

What is Manure?—This question resolves itself into the stating of a great fact: *The farmer creates nothing; he only changes the form of what already exists.* Wheat, or any other plant, wool, beef, beef, cheese, and butter, are nothing else than air, earth, and water in another shape. But the earth is composed of some ten or twelve substances; and that portion of it capable of being converted into a plant, at any one time, is comparatively small—about one-half per cent. of the whole, while air and water constitute the least valuable part. These three substances are the farmer's *raw material*, and out of them he must manufacture his grain. If his soil contains a very small quantity of matter capable of conversion into a vegetable, he receives a small crop at harvest time. A baker can make but little bread out of a nearly empty barrel of flour; but fill the barrel and he will make much bread. Let the farmer fill the earth with substances capable of changing into grain, and he will receive much grain. Nothing can be more simple and yet more true, than that whatever we receive off our farms is but a portion of the soil, with some air and water, in a new form.

An Extraordinary Time-Piece.—There is now in the possession of and manufactured by Mr. Collings, silversmith, of Gloucestershire, England, a most ingenuous piece of mechanism—an eight dry clock, with dead beat escapement maintaining power, chimes the quarters, plays sixteen tunes in the twelve hours, or will play at any time required. The hands go round as follows: one, once a minute; one, once an hour; one, once a week; one, once a month; one, once a year. It shows the moon's age, the time of high and low water, half ebb and half flood, and by a beautiful contrivance, there is a part representing the water, which rises and falls, lifting the ship at high tide as if it were in motion, and as it recedes, leaving these automaton ships dry on the sands. It shows the hour of the day, day of the week, month of the year. In the day of the month, there is a provision made for the long and short months. It shows the twelve signs of the zodiac; it strikes or not, chimes or not, as you wish it; it has the equation table, showing the difference of clock and sun in every day in the year. Every portion of the clock is of beautiful workmanship, and performs most accurately.—*Scientific Am.*

Mammoth Pea Stalk.—A gigantic pea stalk of the variety called marrow-fat, grown on the Keystone ranch, has been exhibited to the editor of the Marysville Herald. It measures seven feet two inches in height, and is only a fair sample of other stalks in the garden. The promise of fruit is commensurate with the gigantic stalk.—*State Journal.*

Plant Something—A flower, a tree, a shrub, —for ornament or for fruit; for yourself or some one else; somewhere, anywhere,—plant something. It shall grow and produce beauty or fruit for somebody. It shall not grow in vain.

Dr. John C. Warren's Great Mastodon.

A party of ladies and gentlemen, by invitation visited Dr. Warren's museum building at the foot of Chestnut street, lately, for the purpose of viewing the mammoth skeleton of a Mastodon, there set up, or standing in the natural position of the animal. Several of the party were members of the State Senate, and by request of Hon. S. D. Parker, Dr. Warren favored the company with a very interesting explanation of the subject before them.

He stated that some years since there were five skeletons of the Mastodon known to be in existence, but two had unaccountably disappeared, and all that were now known were the one before them, another at Cambridge, and another in the British Museum. It is remarkable that three of the perfect skeletons were found in the State of New York, though more bones had been found in Ohio than in any other section of the world. Mastodons had also been found in Europe and Asia, but the species were slightly different from the American.

The first skeleton was discovered in this country in 1801, and placed in Peale's Philadelphia Museum. One was subsequently exhibited in Baltimore, but was taken down and disarticulated many years ago, and finally purchased by Dr. Warren. That in the British Museum was discovered by a Prussian, who made several additions of bones not belonging to it, and exhibited it in this country and in Europe. It was finally properly articulated for the Museum for the sum of $5000. The Doctor related several anecdotes of the ingenuity of the Prussian gentleman in getting up skeletons for exhibition, and the manner in which he was from time to time exposed by the investigations made by our native naturalists.

The mastodon clearly belonged to the same family as the elephant; the bones were all similar and of the same number, but larger. The teeth alone were different, those of the elephant being broad, like millstones, while those of the mastodon are pointed, which fact led to the supposition at first that the latter were carnivorous, but further researches proved the contrary. The elephant's teeth are flat, as if for grinding the food, while the mastodon has both sharp and flat, as if nature designed the sharp teeth for cutting off the branches of trees, and the other for masticating them.

To enable the spectator to make a comparison of the two animals, standing by the side of the mastodon there was the skeleton of "Pizarro," the largest elephant ever seen in this country, and which, it will be remembered, was drowned in crossing the Delaware.

The mastodon under notice was found in Newburgh, N. Y., about eight years ago, while some farmers were digging marl from the bottom of a dry pond. It was situated several feet below the surface, and must have lain in the place where it was found for thousands of years, as nothing was known in history of such an animal, and in the scriptures the animals mentioned were the elephant and the rhinoceros. It is a general idea that water hastens decomposition, and it does with the combined action of the air, but if the air be excluded the reverse is the case, and bones and wood will be preserved by it for a great length of time.

This skeleton stands 12 feet in height, 18 feet in length, breadth across the chest 8 feet, length of tusks 10 1-2 feet, and their diameter 9 inches. When clothed with flesh the animal must have stood nearly 14 feet high, with a girt of some 24 feet. The present weight is about 2200 pounds, and in size appears at least double that of the largest elephant.

Dr. Warren also exhibited to the company a complete skeleton of a right whale; also the backbone of an unknown marine animal, 70 feet long, which is petrified, and was taken out of a solid rock in Alabama. This bears a strong resemblance to the sea serpent, the existence of which is now admitted by naturalists. There is but one other specimen in existence—the famous "Hydrarchos," which was sold by the Prussian speculator in Berlin for $20,000.

The remarks of the venerable and learned Dr. in relation to these and other wonders of the natural world were interesting in the highest degree, and were listened to with profound attention by the party present, who expressed great satisfaction at the intellectual entertainment afforded them.—*Boston Trans.*

Opposition.—"A certain amount of opposition," says John Neal, "is a great help to a man. Kites rise *against* and not *with* the wind. Even a head wind is better than none. No man ever worked his passage anywhere in a dead calm. Let no man wax pale, therefore, because of opposition. Opposition is what he wants, and must have, to be good for anything. Hardship is a native soil of manhood and self-reliance. He that cannot abide the storm without flinching or quailing, strips himself in the sunshine and lies down by the wayside to be overlooked and forgotten. He who but braces himself to the wind to struggle when the winds blow, give up when they have done, and falls asleep in the stillness that follows."

Sales of Real Estate.—Mr. Rowe, recently from Australia, has purchased of Henry Dalton, Esq., the fine rancho of Santa Anita, containing three square leagues of choice agricultural land, for $33,000; also of Mr. Dalton, a large vineyard in this city, for $7,000; the property of Don M. Garfias, situated on Main street, with three adjoining lots, for $12,500; also, the property of Leonarda Cota, on Requena street, for $4,000.—*Los Angeles Star.*

To Agents.

We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

☞ We have several valuable routes where a good monthly salary can be made. None need apply that cannot bring satisfactory references.

News Summary.

UNITED STATES.

By the arrival of the magnificent steamers J. L. Stephens and Yankee Blade, we have the mails and papers to the 5th ult.....We annex a summary of news items—our limited space forbidding details.....The Nebraska-Kansas bill passed the House on the 22d May, by a vote of 109 to 100. The Senate, on the 25th May, passed the bill as it came from the House, by a vote of 35 to 13. On the 30th, the President delivered a message to the House, approving and signing the bill....A great riot had occurred in Boston, on account of the arrest of a fugitive slave named Brown. He had been surrendered to his master, and was escorted on board a revenue cutter by one thousand troops and a nine-pounder loaded with grapeshot, amid the groans and hisses of the multitude. The United States Marshal and District Attorney had been hung in effigy....The Ericsson has been removed from the Government Dry Dock at Brooklyn, and now lies at Hogg & Delameter's dock, undergoing repairs. The degree of injury to her machinery cannot as yet be ascertained. It is believed, however, that the expense of repair will be comparatively slight, and that the ship will be ready for her trial trip in a few weeks....It is stated that C. B. Weller, brother to the Senator from California, will be appointed Postmaster of San Francisco, in place of T. J. Henley, who succeeds Lieut. Beale as Superintendent of Indian Affairs....Information has been received at the State Department from the Sandwich Islands that King Kamehameha is impatient to become annexed to the United States, and has again applied to the Consul at Honolulu, urging the speedy adoption of measures to that effect....Matt. F. Ward returned to Louisville on the 22d, and left again the next day, in consequence of the threatening manner in which his return was noticed by the city papers of that morning....A riot occurred in Brooklyn on the 4th June, in which revolvers were freely used, and from thirty to forty persons severely wounded. Hon. Edward Everett, on account of ill health, has resigned his seat in the United States Senate, to take effect in June.....The Herald says that the Sea Serpent was seen on Friday, near King's Beach, Swampscot, by more than twenty fishermen. It is supposed to be about sixty feet long, and of quite a different appearance from any one ever witnessed in those parts.....Wm. H. Mitchell, of Brooklyn, brother of John, has invented a machine for composing and distributing type. It is said to be an improvement on machines for the same purpose heretofore invented.....Julien gave his last Concert in this country, at Castle Garden, N. Y. After the Concert there was to be a grand dress ball. The great novelty of the evening, however, was to be an imitation of Niagara Falls, done in champagne. A waterfall of real stones was constructed in front of the orchestra, and the contents of three thousand bottles of champagne was to flow into a large basin, from whence it would be served to guests by young ladies dressed in the Swiss costume.....The Providence Tribune says there is no doubt as to the existence of cholera in that city. Seven cases have occurred within a few days, six of which terminated fatally. Three of the sufferers lived less than twelve hours after the first attack.....Over 3,000 head of cattle have been driven from the counties of Crawford, Sebastian and Scott, Arkansas, this season, for California; as also large droves from other frontier counties, and the Cherokee nation.....More than one hundred persons from the age of eighty down to ten years, have been the subjects of a late revival in Castleton, Vermont. The New Orleans Picayune publishes a private letter from Hon. John J. Crittenden, in regard to his connection with the trial of Matt. T. Ward. Mr. Crittenden says he had nothing to do with the case, except professionally as counsel, and that he appeared at the earnest solicitation of the Ward family, with all of whom he was on terms of intimate friendship.

THE WAR.

The latest intelligence from Europe was received at New York on the 6th,—being the Liverpool mail of May 24.....No action of any importance had taken place since our last advices.....A despatch received at Paris from Vienna on the 15th states that the bombardment of Silistria by the Russians, with eighty pieces had commenced....The evacuation of Lesser Wallachia had been suspended. Why the Russians should allow their troops to remain exposed to the fevers of those terrible swamps, it is impossible to conceive....The allies are in sole possession of Varna, and as the French have already advanced to Adrianople, the relieved Turkish garrison of that city is on its way to Shumla....Sebastopol had been cannonaded by the English and French fleets, with guns of long range, and the Russians were compelled to evacuate the outer ports....The Duke of Cambridge and Marshal St. Arnaud had arrived at Constantinople previous to the 10th....A great quantity of French artillery and four squadrons of Spikers, have reached Gallipoli....From Kalafat, it is reported that an engagement between six squadrons of Cossacks and five of Turkish Hussars, had taken place near Badona, on the 4th of May. The Cossacks were defeated and lost 60 horses, 2 guns, and 138 men killed....The troops of Omar Pacha have driven the Russians out of Krajova....A despatch from Omar Pasha, dated from Schumla, May 6, states that Sell Phsha had, on the 29th of April, defeated the Russians at Nicopolis, with a loss to the Russians of 1500 men....On the 2d of May, Suleiman Bey had also defeated the Russians at Padova, not far from Krajova....Paris papers state that news had been received from Constantinople that the Russians had attempted to cross the Danube at various points, and that they had been repulsed with heavy loss.....Marsh fever had broken out to a considerable extent among the Russian troops.....Sir Charles Napier's fleet had been reinforced by three line of battle ships. Three French ships had also recently joined the fleet. The fleet sailed on the 5th of May for the Gulf of Finland. On the evening of the 10th, the French portion of the fleet was off the Island of Romsoe, in the Great Belt. The reason assigned for the hasty advance of the English fleet was a (false) report that the Russian fleet had run out of Helsingfors. St. Petersburg letters state that the fleet had been seen within 25 miles of Cronstadt. Our next news, per steamer Sonora, will probably bring accounts either of a tremendous naval action between the rival fleets at Helsingfors, or of the bombardment of Cronstadt.

ENGLAND.

Lord John Russell had stated, in reply to a question in Parliament, that the government had taken no official part in the Black Warrior affair. The communications which took place on the subject was merely of the kind which always took place between friendly Governments on matters of interest. He had it in his power to state that the last accounts justified the expectation of an amicable termination of the affair....England has officially denied having tendered either ships or men for the purpose of protecting Cuba from the United States....In the House of Commons the Chancellor had proposed to continue the double income tax to the end of the war, in order to meet the necessary expenses. This is a good move, as the burden is upon the heavy pensioners and parasites of the Court....The steam line of battle ship Royal Albert, 121 guns, was launched at Woolwich on the 13th May, in presence of 60,000 spectators, Her Majesty performed the christening.....The wife of Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher died at Waterford on the 8th ult.

SPAIN.

It seems from the statements of the Madrid correspondence of the London Times, that the Spanish Government have consented to pay the $6,000 indemnity demanded for the Black Warrior's detention, but rejects peremptorily all the additional demands of the United States Government. The refusal is so peremptory that our Government must either back out or declare war.....Dispatches from Mr. Soule assert that Spain has accorded to the Black Warrior line of steamers all the privileges and exemptions allowed the British steamers entering the port of Havana....The other news from Spain is of an interesting character. Six thousand men are immediately to embark for Porto Rico. This will raise the garrison of Cuba to thirty thousand of the flower of the Spanish army. Paixhan guns and such like hollow-ware are to be sent out in due supply.

AUSTRIA.

In consequence of the great concentration of Russian troops on the north-eastern frontier of Austria, 95,000 additional soldiers will be raised. This measure must be considered an open declaration of the resolution of Austria no longer to be bullied by Russia. An order has been signed for the occupation of the Gallician frontier by two army corps. It is further asserted that Austria has already sent an ultimatum which, as it is very unlikely that Russia will accede to it, will be followed by active hostilities. Similar rumors are current respecting Sweden. A month or six weeks must elapse before Austria is ready to take the field.

PRUSSIA.

Prussia seems to become daily more Russian. The King secretly clings to the Russian policy, though from time to time he seems willing to coöperate with the Western powers. Prussia, according to the hopes entertained by the Russians, will in a very few days declare openly in favor of the Czar, and Austria will go with the western powers.

SALT LAKE.

The Sacramento Union says: Messrs. Kinkhead and Holliday arrived in this city on Saturday afternoon, direct from Great Salt Lake City and Carson Valley, having left the city on the 4th of June. They have kindly placed us in possession of interesting news from Deseret and the Plains, eight days later than that received by the mails. The amount of stock on the way from Salt Lake is very considerable. Mr. Kinkhead's train consisted of 1000 head of cattle, 100 mules, 50 wagons, and upwards of 100 men, women and children. These are now crossing the Sierra Nevada by the Carson route....A party of packers were met at Blue Springs, who gave information that a man some time previously had murdered his companion. He was caught, and hung on the Humboldt, on the 28th of May.....A train of emigrants arrived at Salt Lake on the 2d of June, from Wisconsin.....George Watson was seen on the Humboldt with eight or nine hundred cattle and seven hundred sheep.....Mr. Kinkhead reached Carson Valley on the 27th May. The grass along the Humboldt is fine, but the same disease prevails on the Carson river which was so fatal to the cattle last year.....An outlet from what has heretofore been considered the "Sink of the Humboldt" has cut its way some thirty miles through the desert, and empties itself into the Sink of the Carson.....The Indians are generally quiet, but steal stock whenever an opportunity presents.....On the 30th May, Brigham Young and party arrived from the scene of their successful treaty with the Indians, who have since given no trouble.....On the 29th May snow fell at Salt Lake to the depth of three inches, and on the 8th June our informants encountered a snow storm on the road. The crops, however, are very promising.....The market was bare of everything, but a great influx of goods was shortly expected from the States. Flour was worth ten cents per ℔, and other necessaries in proportion....Lieut. Beckwith's exploring party left Salt Lake on the 5th May, for the west.

☞ To Advertisers.—We would call the attention of those who desire to have their advertisements produce quick returns, to the pages of the California Farmer. The Farmer will reach sources of trade entirely new and unattainable by any other means, and thus secure large and immediate profit to those who desire to make known their business. By a glance at our advertising columns, it will be perceived that we present the best known and most extensive houses, and as we have space for but one or two of each branch, these will be the most prominent houses, and thus give more influence to them.

Title Confirmed.—We rejoice to see that our friend Mc. Combe, the able express conductor at Crescent City, has been successful, and his claim to "Virginia Grant" has been fully confirmed; thus giving him a home and making him rich. Well, he deserves it.

Murray's Bookstore.—We are again under obligations to our friend Murray, of Montgomery Block, for a generous supply of new periodicals; and we cannot help calling to mind former days, when Mr. Murray was with us in Sacramento. We remember well the energy and cheerfulness he displayed after the great fire in Sacramento, which swept away a valuable stock, the result of his former labors; but, not disheartened, he rose superior to that false pride which deters most men from industry when a dark day comes, and we soon afterwards saw him with his parcel of newspapers, visiting his patrons; his store all out doors, his stock under his arm—and when sold, soon replenished. From these little beginnings, our friend has arisen, and fortune has dealt kindly with him ever since, while many others have been called to repeated trials. We now find Mr. Murray in his new store in Montgomery Block, ready to receive a call from all his friends, and we can cheerfully say to them that a better stock, a more complete collection of books and stationery cannot be found in the State. We noticed a superb collection of blank books, from a 12 mo. pass book to the full bound Russia 5 vol. superior royal, and comprising the long quarto, cap quarto, octavo, demi quarto, and in fact a style for every taste; splendid writing desks, letter presses, and all the thousand et ceteras of a complete stationery house. Reader, if you wish books or stationery, call at Murray & Co.'s, and judge if we have not spoken truly. Call, and you will have pleasure and satisfaction also in the patronage you give to this worthy house.

Family Groceries.—San Francisco is getting famous for the style adopted in everything and every department of business. We refer our citizens and families to the cards of Messrs. Bradshaw & Co., the largest grocery warehouse on the Pacific, and also to Messrs. Bossidon & Co., one of the neatest and most unique in the city. At either of these every want and taste can be suited.

Shaw's Studio.—We spent a pleasant hour in the rooms of this artist, and were much gratified with the admirable likenesses which Mr. Shaw has painted. One of P. Brinsmade, Esq., a perfect life-like picture. The portrait of Dr. Cole we esteem a most excellent picture, and the painting of Richard Knot, our distinguished Freemason, is a remarkable painting. There is also a gem to be seen in the "child in the carriage." This sweet little child will soon be recognized as that of Capt. Blithin's, and its easy, graceful and natural position in the cradle, almost makes you believe it real. We assure our readers that they will be gratified by a visit to this artists rooms. It is over "Robb's Saloon," Clay street.

The Prices Current and Shipping List.—This is one of the very best publications of the kind in the United States. It is full, complete, correct. It presents matters of the greatest interest, and furnishes data that can be relied upon. It should be sustained by every merchant in our city, and it is one of the best sheets to mail to the States as it furnishes facts to a greater extent than any other publication.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, July 6, 1854.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS		
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@— —
do do short handled	— —	@10 00
do Fields', long handled	14 00	@15 00
do do short handled, no sale.		
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00	@14 00
do do short handled	9 —	@10 00
do King's, long handled	14 00	@—
Spades, bright c. s. best make	15 00	@18 00
do iron	8 00	@10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@— —
do do iron	— —	@ 8 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	16 00	@18 00
do Hunts', do	— —	@15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-℔, solid eye	12 00	@16 00
do other brands	5 00	@ 7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50	@ 4 00
do do do axe	2 50	@ 4 50
Plows, best make } no	14 00	@30 00
do steel } sale	30 00	@75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—		
Hall & Pitts'	1000 00	@1200 00
Other makers'	400 00	@ 600 00
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	350 00	@ 500 00
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	— —	@—
Rakes, horse and revolving	20 00	@25 00
do hand, wood do	6 00	@10 00
do do steel	12 00	@20 00
Pitchforks, ℘ doz	10 00	@18 00
Scythes, best	10 00	@12 00
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@9
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per ℔	— 10	@ 12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.		
FLOUR—		
Gallego and Haxall	11 00	@12 00
Chile	9 00	@ 9 50
Repacked	— —	@— —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	none,	@— —
Benicia Mills, do	13 00	@14 00
Meal, in bbls	6 50	@ 7 00
do ½ bbls	3 25	@ 3 50
Bran, ℘ ℔	— —	@— 1¼
GRAIN—		
Corn, Eastern, ℘ ℔	— 2	@ 2 50
do California	— 2	@— 3
Barley, Chili	— 2	@— 2¾
Buckwheat, flour	— 3	@— 5
Oats, California	— 2	@— 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.		
do Eastern	— 2	@— 3
Wheat, Chili	— 3½	@— —
do do for milling	— 3	@— 3¾
LUMBER—		
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ℘ M	25 00	@ — —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@ 30 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@ 70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	65 00	@ 00 00
do do 2d quality	45 00	@ 55 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	65 00	@ 75 00
do Oregon pine, rough	25 00	@ 30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00	@ 00 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	30 00	@ 00 00
Floor Joist	25 00	@ 30 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	7 00	@ 8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00	@ 36 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@ 8 00
do California	— 5	@ 6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50	@ 5 00
Sashes, window	2 50	@ 5 00
PROVISIONS		
Beef, Mess, ℘ bbl	18 00	@20 00
do ½ bbl extra family	— —	@12 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ℘ ℔	14	@ 16
do Mess, nominal	12 00	@— —
Cheese	20	@ 25
California Cheese	35	@— —
Eggs, fresh Cal	1 00	@ 1 00
Butter, choice	30	@ 32
do good ordinary	16	@ 25
do California	50	@ —
Hams, ordinary	12	@— 14
do extra	17¼	@ 18
Lard, in kegs	14	@ 15
do tins 10-℔	17	@ —
do 15—20 do	—	@ 17
Pork, clear, ℘ bbl	— —	@27 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@15 00
do mess, ℘ bbl, choice	— —	@23 00
do do ½ do	— —	@13 00
RICE—		
Carolina, in bbls	5½	@ 6
China, No. 1, in mats		@ 5
do No. 2, do		@ 4
Manila	3½	@ 4
VEGETABLES—		
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.		
Beans, California	3	@ 4
do Am. white	6	@
Split Peas	3	@
Beets, ℘ ton	20 00	@— —
Carrots,	40 00	@ —
Onions, prime, ℘ ℔	— 12½	@ 10
Turnips, ℘ ton	30 00	@ —
Potatoes, per sack	50	@ 75
do new, ℘ ℔	2	@
Peas		10
Squashes, ℘ ℔ (summer)	10	@ 12

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ℘ head	25	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ℘ doz	none.	Leeks, ℘ doz	1 00
Beets, ℘ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 00	Tomatoes, ℘ ℔	1 00
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	6
Summer squashes	12	Lettuce, ℘ doz	1 00
Celery, ℘ doz	—	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ℘ doz	3	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ℘ doz	1	Cranberries, ℘ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ℘ ℔	8	Pie Plant, ℘ ℔	25
Potatoes, new	3	Asparagus, ℘ doz bdls	3 00
Onions, prime	18	Cucumbers, ℘ doz	75
New Corn, ℘ doz	1 00	String Beans	11

Strawberries command 75c ℘ basket; Cherries, $2 ℘ quart; Raspberries, fine, $2 ℘ pint.

CHARLES D. CARTER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers, 20

MARRIED.

On the 1st July, in this city, by Rev. C. R. Wyatt, Mr. John B. Meek, of Marysville, and Miss Caroline B. Ball, of St. Johns, Canada East.

On the 2d July, in this city, by Rev. F. Mooshake, Mr. Peter Argens and Miss Secunda Dinkel.

On the 3d July, in this city, by Rev. B. Brierly, Samuel C. Eveleth and Grace Payne.

On the 27th May, in South Bridgeton, Maine, James H. Deering, of Jacksonville, California, and Marianna R. Brackett, of Denmark.

On the 23d June, at Chico, Butte county, Mr. James M. Brown and Miss Lurania S. Abbott.

On the 25th June, in San Jose by Rev. Eli Corwin, Mr. Robert Thompson and Miss Ellen Lucinda Wall, all of Santa Clara.

On the 27th June, in this city, by Rev. A. Williams, David W. McComb, of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and Virginia Grant, late of New York city.

On the 28th June, in Martinez, Capt. John H. Mallett, of San Francisco, and Miss Tennant, of Martinez.

On the 29th June, in Martinez, by Rev. Mr. Sanford, Mr. Nicholas Hunsicker and Miss Brown.

On the 29th June, in Sacramento, Mr. Wm. W. Festriss and Miss Hester Ann Phelps.

On the 22d June, by Rev. Mr. Wellhof, Mr. Joseph Newburn and Miss Rosalia Elsasser, all of this city.

On the 24th June, in Grass Valley, by Justice J. I. Sykes, A. B. Dibble and Miss Emma Allen, all of Grass Valley.

On the 24th June, by Rev. Mr. Tansey, Mr. Wm. Matinan, and Miss Statira Tomlinson, all of Nevada.

DIED.

On the 30th June, on board steamship Sierra Nevada, on her last trip from San Juan, of consumption, Susan Adaline Winn, youngest daughter of Tristam and Mary Ann Winn, late of Buffalo, N. Y., aged 16 years and 8 months.

On the 28th June, in Martinez, of consumption, Mr. Francis Stafford, aged 18 years.

On the 26th June, in Marysville, Wm. G. Middleton, in the 21st year of his age.

On the 2d June, at his residence on the French Prairie, O. T., Jacques Servant, aged 64 years.

On the 26th June, in Stockton, of congestion of the heart and lungs, Mrs. Louisa Hermon, aged 28 years, wife of Mr. John P. D. Wilkins, proprietor of the Crescent City Hotel.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

June 28—Bark Columbia, Barnard, Oregon, 4 days; lumber.
Brig Zoroaster, Crosby, Crescent City, 2 days; sq timber.
Brig Susan Abagail, Carno, Oregon, 4 days; lumber.
Brig Grecian, Kissam, Oregon, 4 days; lumber.
Brig Alert, Hall, Oregon, 4 days; lumber.
Schr Piedmonte, Davenport, Humboldt Bay; lumber.
Schr Queen of the West, Sweet, San Pepro, 8 days; crawfish.
June 29—Stmr Southerner, Hilliard, San Diego; mdse.
Bark Sarah Warren, Gove, Puget Sound, 10 days; piles, etc.
Brig North Bend, Lent, Mendocino, 23 hours; lumber.
Schr Taranto, Turner, Mendocino, 18 hours; lumber.
Schr Relief, Neally, Farrallones, 3 hours; 1200 doz eggs.
Schr Damariscove, Santa Cruz, 35 hours; wood.
Schr Alfred Adams, Briggs, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lumber.
Schr Loo Choo, Charles, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.
June 30—Schr Frances Helen, Leeds, Umpqua River; lumber.
July 1—Steamship John L Stephens, Pearson, Panama; 13 ds:
Steamship Yankee Blade, Randall, Panama, 13 days.
Steamship Sierra Nevada, Blethen, San Juan, 12 days.
July 2—Clipper ship S S Bishop, Sherman, Baltimore, 124 days, via San Pedro 8 days; U S. Qtm stores.
Br ship Victoria, Clark, Hong Kong, 53 days mdse.
Bark Desdemona, Fairly, Oregon, 4 days; lumber.
Bark Carib, Boyd, Puget Sound, 10 days; lumber.
Schr Young America, Charles, Santa Cruz, 2 days; produce.
July 3—Brig Sarah McFarland, Nash, Port Orford, 3 days; lumber.
Schr Sierra Nevada, Smith, Humboldt Bay, 30 hours; lumber.
Schr Mount Vernon, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 38 hours; lime.
July 4—Ship Zenobia, Kintzel, Sitka, 18 days; ice.
Schr Astoria, Willoughby, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.
July 5—Stmr Peytona, Sampson, Oregon, 2 days.
Brig Francisco, Smith, Portland, 3 days; lumber.

CLEARANCES

June 28—Barks America, Wiggin, for Astoria; Sophia (Por), De Luz, Manila; schr Wm Allen, Atkins, Vancouver Island.

June 29—Ship John Jay, Howland, for Manila.

June 30—Steamship Pacific, Seabury, for San Juan del Sud; ship Cœur de Lion, Tucker, Hong Kong.

July 1—Steamships Uncle Sam, Mills, for Panama; Golden Golden Gate, Watkins, do; stmr Southerner, Hilliard, San Diego; ship Sea Serpent, Howland, Hong Kong; bark Rio Grande, Wilson, Prince Frederick Sound; brig Samuel Churchman, Ellis, Hong Kong.

July 5—Barks Inconstant (Br), Owens, for Callao; Elvira Harbeck, Marshall, Melbourne.

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a business arrangement by which JAS. KING OF WM. will hereafter take charge of Banking Department of the firm of ADAMS & CO.

Depositors, balances on the books of Mr. King will be transferred to the books of Adams & Co.

Mr. King takes this opportunity to return his thanks to his depositors for the confidence they have heretofore reposed in him, and trusts the same confidence will be extended to the house with which he has become associated.

ADAMS & CO.,
1 JAMES KING OF WM.

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.
THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.
THEODORE PAYNE ....AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

New Drug Establishment.

A. T. McCLURE, having completed and moved into his fire-proof Brick Store on Bush street, has just opened and offers for sale a splendid and complete assortment of fresh Drugs of extra quality, received by recent arrivals from the Eastern States

Prescriptions carefully put up at all hours.
Country orders promptly attended to.

A. T. McCLURE,
6t No. 42 corner Bush street and Bryant Place

Artesian Wells.

HENRIKSON & LITTLE, Artesian Well Contractors, refer to Market street, First street, and all the principal water works in San Francisco; also at the Irrigating Fountains, San Jose, and at Horner's Mill, Union City. Wells of any depth contracted for.

Office at H. W. Vaughan's Plumbing Works, 25 Bush street, where orders will be received, or at B. A. Henrikson's, 88 Kearny street, or at S Little's, 40 first street. 23

Mission Pottery,

Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHHO, WALTER& CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.

Orders promptly attended to 16 3m*

Beef and Beef Tongues.

BEEF.—250 bbls Alburgers & Smith's ex family;
250 bbls ex Chicago and Boston;
150 hf bbls N. Y. and Phila. family market beef;
100 qr do do do do;
Beef Tongues—100 hfs and qrs, New York and Boston;
In store and for sale by W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 64 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

ART UNION.

CALIFORNIA ART UNION.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART!
SOON TO OPEN AT
DUNCAN'S
CHINESE SALESROOM!!

MR. DUNCAN has been engaged in Europe for some months past, in selecting everything beautiful in manufactures and arts for importation to this State. Having expended more than three times the amount gained by his last ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION in erecting a Gallery for the display of Paintings, Sculpture, Statuary, and Specimens of the World's Industry in this city, he will now receive the RICH and COSTLY WARES gathered during his tour, and intended for the SPACIOUS ROOMS erected for their reception. The collection will have no equal at home or abroad—and he can confidently say that neither London, Paris nor New York will be able to show—as the stock of a mercantile firm—the many treasures of Art and valuable objects of virtu intended for San Francisco. The Catalogue will embrace several thousand articles, from the delicately wrought

BRONZES OF PARIS!
TO THE
Grand Paintings of Italy, Germany, France and Spain!

SHAWLS of Cashmere, **VASES** of Bohemia,
CRYSTAL of Prague and Vienna,
CARVINGS and **FILAGREE WORK** of Genoa,
MATCHLESS MECHANISM of Genoa,
MOSAIC WORK of Florence,
GEMS OF ART from Brussels,
SILVER and **GOLD BROCADES** of France.

THE COSTLY WARES OF PARIS!
CONSISTING OF

Sevres Porcelain, wonderful in its exquisite workmanship and prized in art;
Diamond Work of great beauty;
Solid Silver Dressing Cases;
Gold and **Silver Work** and **Music Boxes**;
Statuettes, Clocks and **Bronzes**,
Fans of Gold and Mother of Pearl, set with Diamonds,
Cabinets inlaid with Jewels, **Caskets** studded with Gems,
Superb Paintings by the best Artists of the age,
Beautiful Copies from the Priceless Originals in the Imperial Gallery of the Louvre, and
Countless Elegant Trifles for the Drawing Room and Boudoir.

It is impossible here to recount more than a few of the principal objects of interest purchased. Full catalogues will be issued on their arrival. Among the most conspicuous are—THE MAGNIFICENT PAINTING OF

Descent from the Cross!

after RUBENS, purchased by Mr. Duncan at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Antwerp, where the Great Original was presented by the renowned artist to the church of his native city.

The Chapel of Saint Therese!

the wonderful work of an Invalid painter, while confined in the hospital of Bruges.

Three Original Paintings by Teniers, Vandyke and Greuze!

The Holy Family, by Blanchard!

The FINEST MODERN PAINTING for sale in Paris.

The Largest Diamond in the United States!

imported through the house of Messrs. ROVEAT, of Paris and New York.

Services of Sevres Porcelain!

formerly belonging to NAPOLEON THE FIRST and LOUIS PHILIPPE, with their Crown Mark, Initials, etc.

A Clock of the Days of Louis XIV.!

Exhibiting the most exquisite and surprising Mechanism, with pendants of Diamonds and Precious Gems.

The Famous Boudoir Clock of Mdlle. Rachel, the Tragedienne!

Representing a flight of Birds—the plumage is true to nature—the whole scene most life-like. The mimic warblers fly from bough to bough, and fill the air with the notes of the Mocking Bird, Canary, etc.

An Intricate Piece of Mechanism from Cologne.

A Magician performing with perfect accuracy the curious tricks of his profession.

The Great Original Painting of the Huguenots!

This picture is well known to Parisians, and will be welcomed with enthusiasm by every lover of Art in California.

The superb Tableau of Psyche and Amour!

The twin to this Painting is owned by the French Government, and has the most conspicuous place in the Gallery of the Louvre.

A Series of Original Drawings, twenty in number, of the

BATTLES OF NAPOLEON!
BY AN OFFICER OF THE OLD GUARD.

The great interest that attaches to them, is enhanced by the extraordinary merit of the Pictures. They were visited by crowds in Paris, and

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

has since been offered for their purchase.

AN INGOT OF GOLD

For this amount will be placed beside them, ready for the person to whom they may fall. This sum in itself is a handsome little fortune, and will be immediately delivered, should he desire the exchange.

For the purpose of disposing of this *Magnificent Collection of Valuable and Beautiful Goods* from Europe, an

ART UNION

Has been formed, on the plan of similar Associations in London and Paris. The intent is to give to all an opportunity to secure for their homes, at a trifling cost, something pertaining to the artistic and beautiful; that the Cottage of the Artisan and the Dwelling of the Millionaire may alike boast that which money cannot replace, and which the man of taste in every walk of life may appreciate. The whole will be divided in shares, placed by general wish as low as

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Giving to the holder an INTEREST, BY PURCHASE, in the entire collection, and constituting a membership, with all the privileges annexed thereto, and the right to decide upon the mode of distribution. *When the sale is completed by the disposal of all the Shares*, the property will await the order of the Shareholders, through the fair and impartial decision of a committee chosen by themselves. The Number of Shares will be in the proportion of Sixteen to each Article in the Catalogue.

The satisfaction heretofore rendered by our house in all its transactions—its long standing and reputation, are guarantees of the faithful discharge of the trust and prompt delivery of every article specified. The same course that has gained us this position will be strictly adhered to, that no dissatisfaction can possibly occur.

CERTIFICATES OF SHARES
ARE NOW READY, AT
ONE DOLLAR EACH!

☞ Several articles of this Superb Collection have been just received, and are open for examination.
San Francisco, June 26, 1854. 96

TIME.

PARTICULAR attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, Montgomery st. 4t 14

BANKERS.

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis,	David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco.	Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co.	London.
F. Huth & Co.	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co.	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.
JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker,
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

---

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio.	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

FOUNDRIES.

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,

[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]
Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Guages Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.
20 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

Pacific Foundry,
On First Street, between Mission and Howard.
GODDARD & CO.,

HAVING enlarged their works, are prepared to furnish every kind of castings and machinery on the shortest notice. Their patterns for mill and other machinery cannot be surpassed in the State. And particular attention will be paid to getting up machinery for Flour Mills, Saw Mills, Quartz Mills, &c.; also, will furnish every description of House fronts, or other castings on as good terms as any other establishment.
San Francisco, June 1, 1854. 22-4t

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic.
GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Of New York.	O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat, and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento
11 4m

FIREWORKS.
SAN FRANCISCO LABORATORY.

THE San Francisco Laboratory are now ready to receive orders for any quantity of Fireworks, consisting of Fancy Pieces, stars, triangles, signal and congreve rockets, port fires, Roman candles, serpents, whistling rockets, &c.

Cities, Towns, Clubs or Ranches, wanting quantities for the coming holidays, can have them packed carefully for shipping.

Dealers will find this a good chance to supply themselves for the retail trade. BRADSHAW & CO. Agents,
25 Corner of California and Battery streets.

Lard and Butter.

A PRIME article, in wood and tin. For sale, in lots to suit, by
W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 tf 64 Front street.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. ROBERT P. CHASE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has removed his office and residence to Washington street, corner of Pike.
Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. 22 tf

DR. N. THURSTON,
Office at Hillman's Temperance House,
Nos. 80 and 82 Davis Street—Room No. 20,
21-tf San Francisco.

DR. COIT,
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE AND RESIDENCE TO
No. 240 Washington street, corner of Stout's Alley,
Six doors above his old locality. 5tf

DR. PHINNEY,
Residence on Powell Street, one door north of Washington.
Office in McClure's new building, Bush street, opposite the Rassette House.

OFFICE HOURS—In Powell street until 9 A. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M.; in Bush street from 2 to 5 P. M. 22 tf

STEAMERS.

FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.

The fine steamer UNION, J. A. TREFRY, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
15 HORNER & CO., Broadway Wharf.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.
TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3¼, and Alviso 9¼ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'k.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to
R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

Freights Reduced.

From and after this date the rates of freights from SAN FRANCISCO TO RED BLUFFS are reduced to $35 per ton.
Office of California Steam Navigation Co., April 23, 1854.
22 tf R. CHENERY, President.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. A. McNULTY,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf
San Francisco. 12tf

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

L. G. MASON, SUCCESSOR TO EASTERLY,
Importer and Dealer in
Lead Pipe, Bar and Sheet Zinc, Iron and Tin,
PUMPS, STOVES, ETC.
House and Ship Plumber, Manufacturer of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware,
110 SANSOME STREET, OPPOSITE CRESCENT CITY HOTEL,
San Francisco.

N. B.—Orders for ARTESIAN WELL PIPE and contracts for *Artesian Wells* in any part of the State, promptly attended to. 23

FRANK BAKER,
Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
135 and 137 Clay street, San Francisco. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 21, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
15 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 20

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 20 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cochituate Baths.
No. 57 Sansome street, between California and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE proprietors of this well known Establishment, desirous of meeting the wants of a discerning public, have remodeled and thoroughly renovated the entire premises, added several new rooms and new furniture complete.

In making these improvements, we have had particular reference to the accommodation of the LADIES, and have provided a Private Entrance and Ante-Room, with *Extra large Bathing Rooms*, adjoining, expressly for their accommodation.

We have made many important improvements and additions, which cannot be particularized in a short notice, but will be readily appreciated by our friends and patrons. The

Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon,

has been greatly enlarged, and furnished with a new set of Chairs, Mirrors, &c., imported expressly for this Establishment, and of a style and quality superior to any in the State.

Prices as usual—single baths 75c; ten tickets for $5.

N. B.—A fine assortment of Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Collars and Cravats, Scarfs, Socks, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c. &c., constantly on hand, for the accommodation of our customers. (23) San Francisco, 1854.

Branch of Keyes & Co.'s
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF J AND SECOND STREETS,......SACRAMENTO.

LARGE IMPORTATION of Summer Clothing, ex steamers John L. Stephens and Sierra Nevada. We are now receiving a choice assortment of single milled CASSIMERE PANTS, Fancy and White Drilling, do; and SUMMER COATS of every description, which with our already unprecedently large and varied stock, comprises *every article required for a Gentleman's Wardrobe.*

We have just received a small invoice of *CHILDREN'S and YOUTH'S CLOTHING*, and as we design giving particular attention to that branch of our business, we would invite the attention of the Ladies, in making selections of clothing for their children, to an examination of our stock. We shall receive by steamer invoices of the richest and latest styles children's suits, manufactured by our house in New York, and cut in the prevailing styles.

Punctuality observed in filling orders, and no deviation in prices. BRANCH OF KEYES & CO.,
24 Sacramento

☞ **To Purchasers of Groceries:**

THE FAMILIES of the city and the farmers of the country, before purchasing elsewhere, are requested to call at our Store, where everything in the Grocery Line can be had, not only of the finest quality, but at the lowest market prices.

Our Flour is of the best brands, and our Hams are not surpassed in the country. We have always on hand a large collection of Pie Fruits, of natural preserves and Dried Fruits. All kinds of Sugars, Coffee, and Teas can be had at the cheapest rates. We have also the choicest Wines of France and Germany constantly on hand. All the staple articles of domestic consumption are selected with care and offered to the public at the most reasonable rates. Orders from the country will be forwarded with dispatch, as may be directed, and all orders in the city promptly attended to and delivered free of charge. Come and judge for yourselves.
BRISSENDEN & CO.
24 Corner of Montgomery and California streets.

MUSICAL HALL,
BUSH STREET, NEAR MONTGOMERY.

THE Proprietors of this spacious and Elegant Hall are prepared to let it for
CONCERTS,
BALLS,
LECTURES, &c., &c.

They have recently added to it a *SUPPER ROOM*, 100 feet in length by 35 feet in width, together with Dressing Rooms, etc., forming the most complete establishment of the kind in the country.

The Hall is also admirably adapted for RELIGIOUS SERVICES
Apply to G. FRANK SMITH & CO.,
15 Room No. 19, Musical Hall Building.

ATWILL & CO.
172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st. Sacramento.

SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars, Clarionets, etc.

Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 15 tf

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Piano Fortes and Melodeons.
WOODWORTH & CO.

IMPORTERS of Piano Fortes and Melodeons, 130 Clay street, are the exclusive Agents for the sale of STODART'S PIANO FORTES and PRINCE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply these celebrated instruments at manufacturer's prices, thus securing to purchasers the advantage of making personal selection from a large and complete assortment, and of avoiding the great risk and delay of importation.

Just received a stock of Piano Fortes for hire 20 tf

HENRY A. SMITH & CO.'S
GRAND RAFFLE.
$100,000,
CONSISTING OF
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SLUGS!
Farm, Residence, Building Lots, Watches, &c., &c.
Guaranteed to come off at the
AMERICAN THEATRE,
ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1854.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

To be had of the proprietors, at their office, north-west corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, or at all the principal book stores, hotels and saloons throughout the city and State.

1st	Grand Prize—Ten Thousand Dollars in cash	$10,000
2d	Grand Prize—One handsome Residence, consisting of three acres of land, with a beautiful cottage house, in the city of Oakland, on Broadway, within five minutes walk of the steamboat landing. The proprietors own the property under the Peralta title and two years possession—the same, with a warrantee deed, will be given the drawer. Valued at	5,000
3d	Grand Prize—One Ranch, consisting of 160 acres of land, with a good House, Farming Utensils, &c., &c. This valuable Ranch is located in San Jose Valley, and is held under a confirmed Spanish title. A warrantee deed will be given the drawer. Valued at	4,000
4 to 254	Two hundred and fifty Valuable Building Lots in the city of Oakland, the Brooklyn of San Francisco, situated on Broadway, within five minutes' walk of the landing. These lots are unquestionably the most beautiful sites for residences in the State, and are too well known to need description. The proprietors hold the Peralta title and have possession. The drawer will receive warrantee deeds. Size, 25x100. Valued low at $200 each	50,00
255 to 465	Two hundred and ten Fine Gold Lever Watches, Hunting Cases, each of equal value. Valued at $100	21,000
466 to 666	Two hundred elegant Chinese Shawls, high cost. These shawls are of the same quality as are sold daily in this city at $60 each, each one of equal value. Valued at $50	10,000

We, the undersigned, are acquainted with the parties owning the property offered in this Raffle, and also know the Real Estate referred to, and we assure the Public that we consider the title to the property is indisputable.
Hon. D. S. SHATTUCK,
JAMES A. MORRISON, M. D.

The proprietors in conducting this Raffle bind themselves to carry it on in a manner that will be satisfactory to all who may buy tickets. The drawing will be done by gentlemen chosen by the holders of Tickets, each county in the State sending a committee of one for that purpose. Maps of the Real Estate, and samples of the property may be seen at our office, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.

For the responsibility of the proprietors of this Raffle, and that it will be conducted with honesty and integrity, we refer to
His Excellency JOHN BIGLER,
Hon. J. W. DENVER, Secretary of State,
J. R. HARDENBERG, Mayor of Sacramento,
Hon. LEWIS ALDRICH,
Maj. W. H. HARVEY, Sergeant-at-Arms of Senate,
E. WILSON, Wilson's Exchange,
DAVID JONES, Hotel, Sacramento City. 22

[ORIGINAL.]

TO FLAVIO.

'Tis sweet to have a hope in Heaven,
Aye, sweeter than the joys of earth!
And those to whom such bliss is given,
Should cherish fondly at its birth.
For the heart grows sick when *hope* is gone,
And we've nothing left till it return.

Then let us *hope*, while life will last,
However dark our fare may be,
There's sunshine when the clouds are past,—
A rainbow for security!
And more than this, *our trust above*
Will "bind the heart to Heaven in Love!"

June, 1854. Miss W.

WRITE SOON.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Long parting from the hearts we love,
Will shadow o'er the brightest face;
And happy they who part and prove
Affection changes not with place.

A sad farewell is warmly dear,
But something dearer may be found
To dwell on lips that are sincere,
And lurk in bosoms closely bound.

The pressing hand, the steadfast sigh,
And both less earnest than the boon,
Which, fervently, the last fond sigh,
Begs in the hopeful words "Write soon!"

"Write soon!" oh, sweet request of truth!
How tenderly its accents come!
We heard it first in early youth,
When mothers watched our leaving home.

And still amid the trumpet joys,
That weary us with pomp and show,
We turn with all the brassy noise
To hear this minor cadence flow.

We part, but carry on our way,
Some loved one's plaintive spirit-tune,
That as we wander seems to say,
"Affection lives on faith; write soon!"

POOR BOB.

BY B. H. TAYLOR.

When I am dead is there a heart
Will feel a bitter, aching smart?
In any eye will tear-drops start,
For Bob?

When my free spirit soars away,
Will friends to my lone earth-bed stray,
And weave a melancholy lay,
For Bob?

Many there are, I know, who could
Bethink them kindly, if they would,
Of pleasure, in some joyous mood,
With Bob.

And in the fount of Friendship placed,
(Were not the memory effaced,)
Something of gold there might be traced,
To Bob.

I know that some who now profess
A world of heartfelt friendliness,
Will say with mocking hollowness,
"Poor Bob!"

The world will be as madly gay,
The storms of life as wildly play,
And all who knew me simply say,
"Poor Bob!"

And death, that darkens all of earth,
That drieth tears and hushes mirth,
Will only prove a second birth
To Bob.

Mrs. Partington Indignant.—"The printing press is a great steam engine," said Mrs. Partington, "but I don't believe Dr. Franklin ever invented it to commit outrages on a poor female woman like me. It makes me say everything Mrs. Sled; and some of the things, I know, must have been said when I was out, for I can't remember 'em," and she dropt three inches in the excitement. "They ought to think," continued she, "that them who make sport of the aged don't never live to grow up!"

Doubtful Compliment.—A compliment is recorded as having been paid by a rustic, who had never before tasted ice-cream, to a lady who at an evening party had helped him to a plate of "unsuccessful frigid milk," under its usual simple designation of "cream."

"Your cream is *very* sweet," said he "but aint it a *leetle tetched* with frost?"

It was a compliment "over the left," but it "made considerable laugh at the time."

Getting into Business.—A man who had set up business with a wheel barrow, was met in the street by one who said—

"Is that you Tom? I thought you were gone out of town."

"That's true," was the answer, "you see that I have gone to *Wheeling*."

Cruel Work.—"Do you do crewel work?" asked a Boston lady of her New Hampshire cousin, while on a visit up country.

"Well, yes, I do sometimes; I kill the turkeys and the chickens, when father goes to market, and its *cruel* work enough I tell you.—*Lynn News*,

A Good Answer.—An over-the-way neighbor fairly posed us the other night, by asking us the simplest question—"When is a fish crazy?"—and assured us it was only when the aforesaid fish was *in-seine*. We left immediately.

It has been aptly said that a false friend is like a shadow on a dial—appearing to the clear weather, and vanishing as soon as it is cloudy.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines.

A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines*, that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by
HENRY McNALLY, No. 185 Washington street,
15 1m (between Battery and Front streets.)

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Reapers and Threshers.

PURCHASERS of Reapers and Threshers, or any Farming Machinery, can be directed in the purchase of them very greatly to their advantage, as we make it a point to be informed relative to these matters; and this will be a saving to purchasers. Persons at a distance can be supplied, and save the cost of coming to the city, by addressing us.
WARREN & SON, office "California Farmer,"
25 Musical Hall Building, San Francisco

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Toplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Etten $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.
Directions for planting with the plants.
25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

Threshers, Separators and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of Hussey's Reapers and Mowers, all combined.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Green-house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.
Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Manny's Patent Reaper and Mower combined.

THREE of the above celebrated machines, which can be used as a Reaper or Mower,—for sale by
HENRY McNALLY,
15 1m No. 183 Washington street, (near Battery st.)

Wool Packing.

IMPORTANT TO WOOL GATHERERS, MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned begs leave most respectfully to inform the dealers in Wool, that he is prepared to pack wool and goods of every description, in large and small bales, after the most improved form and at the shortest notice. All kinds of goods packed. Old clothes bought. All orders received and promptly attended to by DARIUS STOKES,
Basement of Sanders & Brenham's Bank,
No. 129 Montgomery street.
Whitewashing and House Cleaning done, as usual, with neatness and dispatch. 26

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street**, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "Bay State Lower Mills' Brand," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

For Sale to Arrive.

A FLOURING MILL, with three run of four feet French Stones, a first class Rubber or Smut Mill, calculated to clean 1600 bushels of Wheat per day; Falls, Screens, and Bolting Reels; Belts and Castings. Also, the Irons and Castings for a twenty-five foot water wheel, &c., all complete.

The above Mill Stones and Machinery have been carefully selected with a view to using either Oregon or California Wheat and to parties or a Company wishing to establish a mill in either of the above places, this offers a rare opportunity.

For particulars apply to C. P. LOLOR,
94 Front street,
Where drafts and specifications can be seen. 22tf

To Millers and Others.

THE undersigned offers for sale on the most liberal terms, three run of Harrison's self-cooling mill stones, one smut mill, with elevations complete, mill gearing, shafts and pulleys, cog and bevel wheels, bolts, belting, &c. The above lot, whole or in parcel, will be sold at a great sacrifice if applied for soon. Apply at the toll house, on Washington wharf.
23 4t ANDREW J. GOVE.

To Hotel Keepers, Ranchos, Restaurants and Others.

BRADSHAW & CO., having enlarged their store and stock, can now furnish all with the best assortment in the State. Purchasers will have a stock of $50,000 to select from; and having by each clipper, an assortment of goods from the States, we are enabled to keep a well selected stock of Provisions and Groceries, which we shall sell at wholesale prices, giving all a chance to get their goods low. BRADSHAW & CO.,
25 Cor. California and Battery streets San Francisco.

Wanted.

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.

Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.

Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.

Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.
T. H. PERKINS,

P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.
Intelligence Office,
18 4t 87 Long wharf.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a **Daily Express** to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,

Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for Mr. Ophir and Mariposa.

☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
3 114 Montgomery street

HOTELS.

St. Charles Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.
J. HARPER and J. L. MERRITT…… Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating three hundred lodgers. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visiters, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guests can procure rooms at all hours of the night.
24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY,…………………………CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. [26

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,…… MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

Union Hotel.

THE undersigned informs the public that he has purchased from Isaac M. Hall, Esq., the entire fixtures and appurtenances connected with the well known Union Hotel, situated on the Plaza, in this city.

Extensive repairs and alterations will be made, and the house fitted in a style equal in all respects to a first class European Hotel.

The Bar will be *par excellence*, and the patronage of his old friends is respectfully solicited. (25) T. K. BATTELLE.

International Hotel.

JACKSON STREET, (between Montgomery and Kearny,)
San Francisco, California.
PECK & FISHER,…………… Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their old friends and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years the above five-story brick fire-proof Hotel, furnished it in the most substantial, chaste and elegant style, and it is now open for the inspection of and patronage of the public.

Their House, situated in the vicinity of the steamboat landings, and near to the business portions of the city, is convenient for the business community; and being located on elevated ground, just aside from the dusty thoroughfares, is also a desirable home for families and gentlemen of leisure.

The International is conducted on the European plan of lodgings, with meals a separate charge, in a Refectory in the basement, and also a Ladies' Ordinary on the main floor.
E. S. PECK, (25) HENRY FISHER.

Lake House.

C. L. WHITE,………… Proprietor.

THE proprietor announces to the public that he has completed the erection of a large Hotel Building, at the old stand by the Lake of Como, (not Claude Melnotte's) which has been thoroughly finished, and is furnished in the most splendid style, with elegant and costly furniture, where he will be happy to see his former patrons and the public generally.

The Culinary Department is under the charge of the most experienced caterers, and his table will be covered with the luxuries and delicacies of the seasons. A fine Bar Room is attached to the house. There are also Billiard Tables and Ten Pin Alleys connected with it.

For the accommodation of parties, fine boats will be kept in readiness at all times, for excursions on the Lake, and to prevent accidents they will be under the especial charge of an "old salt."

An excellent road has been opened from the Lake House to the sea beach, affording a most delightful drive.

The distance from the city to the Lake House is but eight miles, affording a pleasant drive of an hour.

New Line of Coaches.

The undersigned have established a line of Concord Coaches to run between the city of San Francisco and the Lake House. The hours of departure are as follows:

Leaving Wilson's Exchange at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
" Lake House at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Stopping at all the Hotels on the road.

☞ Families called for in any part of the city.
25 LINESS AND CLARK.

Rassotte House.

San Francisco,………… Cal.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

Public Notice.

THE copartnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, transacting business as Bankers and Express Carriers in the State of California, and in the Eastern States of the United States, under the name, firm and style of ADAMS & CO., expires this day by limitation.

D. H. HASKELL,
ALVIN ADAMS, *
W. B. DINSMORE, *
S. E. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,

*By C. E. Bowers, their Attorney in fact.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of **Banking and Express-business** in the State of California, under the firm, name and style of "ADAMS & CO."—the principal office continuing at the same place, in the city of San Francisco.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS,
(By C. E. Bowers, his Attorney in fact,)
D. H. HASKELL,
I. C. WOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, composing the firm of ADAMS & CO., of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all other principal cities and towns of the Eastern States, will hereafter carry on the **Express and Forwarding business** to and from the said cities and towns in the Eastern States and the City of San Francisco. The Banking and Express firm of Adams & Co. in California, at the city of San Francisco acting as our agents.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS.
WM. B. DINSMORE, *
E. S. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,
(By C. E. Bowers, their Attorney in fact.

Public Notice.

WE the undersigned, ALVIN ADAMS, of the city of Boston, county of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, of the city of San Francisco and State of California, Bankers and Express Carriers, hereby certify that we have formed a limited copartnership for the transaction of Banking and Express business in the State of California, to be conducted under the name and firm of ADAMS & CO.; that the principal place of business is situated in the said city of San Francisco.

That DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, are general partners and said ALVIN ADAMS is a special partner as declared by the article of copartnership, on record in the County Recorder's Office of the county of San Francisco.

That the said partnership commences this day, and terminates on the 12th day of May in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

Dated at the city of San Francisco, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1854.

A. ADAMS,
(Per his Attorney in fact, C. E. Bowers,)
D. H. HASKELL,
20 tf. I. C. WOODS.

Pork.

PORK.—250 bbls. clear and extra clear; 300 hf do do do do;
275 bbls. mess and extra mess; 150 hf do do do do;
Also—200 bbls prime and rump. For sale by
W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 94 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL,

WE HAVE REMOVED to the *CORNER OF BATTERY AND RICHMOND STREETS*, (opposite Delong, McNeil & Co's,) up stairs.

☞ Our *HARDWARE BUSINESS* will be confined principally to Importing and Jobbing. The Agricultural Warehouse to be continued as formerly.
16 BRYANT & CO.

Hardware at Wholesale.

THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,
Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;
Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.
Safes—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.
Beads—The largest assortment in California.
E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
23 tf San Francisco.

Hams.

HAMS.—100 casks Ames' patent covered Family;
125 casks Castards's premium;
150 casks Billings' celebrated Family;
75 casks American Westphalia;
100 casks in muslin covers, sugar cured
All in store, in fine order, and for sale by
W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 64 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

RIVETT & CO.,

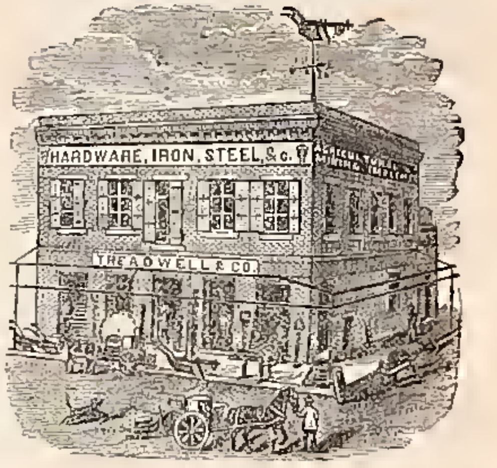
IMPORTER OF *PAPER HANGINGS.* Country dealers and the trade supplied at a liberal discount.

Dealers in Paints, Window Glass and Upholstery Fittings.

Paper Hanging, Upholstery, &c. executed with dispatch and at the lowest city prices.

☞ *IN SIGN PAINTING* we defy competition, having engaged one of the most eminent sign painters in the state, and are now enabled to execute every description of sign work on the most moderate terms, 28 K street,
16 between Front and 2d, Sacramento city.

TREADWELL & CO.,


HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, &c.
TREADWELL & CO.

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of tools and implements for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS;
3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;
100 choice Philadelphia Made Mantels;

The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish. Samples now on exhibition at our office.

TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Oriental.

TOMBSTONES, in great variety; made and carved to order.

☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.

☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.

We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.

COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Miscellaneous Goods.

Thermometer Churns, large size;
Baskets—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
Coffee and Rice Huller, Fencing Wire;
Reapers—Hussey's Patent;
Mowers—Ketchum's do;
Threshers—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse,
do "Emery's," two horse power
Horse Revolving Hay Rakes;
Straw Cutters—Assorted sizes;
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three bow rakes,
Fanning Mills—50, assorted sizes;
Ames & Rowland's L. H. Shovels; Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
Plows—100 Allen's Eagle, rod, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers; Excelsior Soap,
6 Ox Carts—Iron hubbs, superior;
Transportation Wagons—To carry four tons each—Iron Hobbs, to screw up in dry weather,
Hickory Whip Stocks; Harness, for Express Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Berea, small size; do do frames complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves; Plantation Hoe Handles;
Ox Yokes—100 complete; Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—3 fine ones; Walnut Axles—For light Wagons;
Gold Washers, Mining Pans; Tuttle's Goose Neck Hoes;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe;
Top Onions, for seed; Marrow Fat Peas; Early Charlton Peas;
Buckwheat, for seed; Osage Orange Seed; White Celery Seed;
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed; Hemp Seed—for Birds;
Grape Vines—one thousand Isabella;
do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Underhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camelia Japonicas—Fifty, in fine order, assorted colors;
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety; Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in tin, a superior article; Borax; Buckwheat Flour;
Rye Flour, in tins; Cotton Twine, patent;
Sail Twine, patent cotton; Clothes Lines, in variety;
Bannisters, of Mahogany; Newells, of Black Walnut;
Fencing Wire; Butter; Mexican Spurs;
Invoice of Mexican Bits, &c., of the highest finish, &c,
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9-6m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1854. NO. 2.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING
BY WARREN & SON
Office in Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: For one square of eight lines, per month, $6. For business notices of five lines or less per month, $4. A slight reduction will be made to regular advertisers.

The Gambler's Wife.

A SKETCH OF CALIFORNIA IN 1850.

BY WILLIAM H. THOMES.

> —"I have set my life upon a cast,
> And I will stand the hazard of the die."
> *Shakspeare.*

IN all new countries gambling is not looked upon with the abhorrence in which it is held by the stern Puritanical residents of New England, and California was no exception to this rule in her infancy. Nearly every building fronting on Portsmouth square was devoted to gambling. All day long they remained dormant, but as soon as darkness took the place of daylight, the glittering *salons* would be illuminated by thousands of brilliant jets of flame. Music was the inducement to entrap those adverse to entering such places, and all night long, and often until the sun had rose, would the tooting of the post horn, the twanging of the harp, or the shrill scraping of the violin, be heard, mingled with the monotonous cries of the *croupiers*, who paid out or raked in the gold and silver which were piled high on the tables, with the indifference that habit had taught to assume. It was only where the bets amount to thousands that their eyes would flash with unnatural brightness, and the compressed lips give evidence of the struggle within. The small bets of five or ten dollars were not considered worthy of any particular interest or excitement.

Huge mirrors, reflecting the rough, unshaven features of the crowd, studded the walls, and where they were not, gaudy pictures of Venuses, water nymphs, or sleeping Dianas, hung in [illegible] frames, exciting the passions of the multitude, who flocked in the saloons to gaze, and then turn with a sigh to the bar or tables, and endeavor to banish their recollections by gambling or drink.

At the farther end of the apartments, a rich bar, with its massive decanters, filled with enticing liquors, glittered through the cut glass like dew drops in a summer's sun. The liquor, music, and pictures helped the poor miner to forget his home and friends, until he awoke the next morning to reality, with aching head and empty pockets.

Without society, and more than half of them with only a rude tent, which they called home, alas, what inducements were not offered to the victims to spend their earnings in one of the glittering hells, where you were sure of seeing an acquaintance, or learning the latest news. At first you only looked on with wonder at the indifference with which men lost: then as the bets grew higher, you felt sympathy for the miner, who was always certain to lose in the end, and boldly staked your money and endeavored to recover some portion of his loss.

Charles Hartwell had not been in San Francisco more than six hours when he was invited by a friend, a merchant in the city, to accompany him to one of the large saloons on the square. He had just returned from the mines, where he kept a store. During the summer months he had done a good business; so well, in fact, that he sent for his wife to join him, and his present business in the city was to meet her, settle some bills that he owed, and purchase sufficient provisions to last him during the wet season, when the transportation of freight would be impossible, owing to the badness of the roads.

It was in vain that Hartwell declared he had no desire to visit such scenes. He was laughed at as a Puritan, whose ideas were not in accordance with the freedom of the new country he inhabited, until at last ridicule prevailed, and he committed his first great error—he crossed the threshold of a gambling saloon.

Liquor circulated freely—the music was good; the paintings never looked more voluptuous, and the *croupiers* smiled blandly as they counted out the gold they lost, and again doubled the bets.

"Come, Hartwell, let's put down a few dollars and win enough to pay for a supper," said his friend, a good-looking, careless fellow, named Merry.

"But I never bet a dollar in my life at monte and know nothing about the game."

"No matter, you will stand a better chance to win. I know it thoroughly, and will see that you are not cheated."

"But I do not approve of a game of chance, Merry."

"Neither do I, but how can a man spend his evenings in this city, without indulging in some kind of sport. Besides every one bets here—it will not do to think we are better than others. There's a venerable judge—see, he has just put down an ounce, and at yonder table is your principal creditor, but he will not think your note for three months is any the worse if he does see you betting on monte or roulette."

"Say no more, Merry. I'll bet a few dollars to let you see that I am not afraid of losing, and then I'll back to our quarters. You look on and see that I am not cheated."

As he spoke, they approached a table, at which but a few votaries were engaged in betting.

"Good evening gents, you're come just at the right time. I've done nothing but lose all the evening. Will you bet on the ace, or the king, or the knave. Now's the time, gents. I've lost more than two thousand dollars this evening, but I'm not discouraged, and if I should lose all that's on the table, I should have enough to commence with to-morrow. Money all down, gents. Time's up," and in this strain did the dealer converse, as Charley laid an ounce of gold on the king.

"You are fortunate, sir," the dealer continued, pushing two doubloons towards Hartwell, after dealing the cards.

"What?" cried Charley, laughing, "have I won so soon. Well, this is an easy way of making money, I must say. Let them both remain on the tray of clubs," and he looked at the gold pieces with more interest than he had hitherto evinced.

"By thunder, Charley," cried Merry, "you've won again. Go in old fellow, and break the bank."

"Let the four ounces remain on the same card, dealer. I see I'm in luck to-night. Shuffle away the cards."

The *croupier* mixed the cards with his face still wreathed in smiles, and then dealt them carefully. His disappointment was evident, as Hartwell again won.

"You are in luck, sir. Will you try again?"

"Try again? of course I shall try again.—Merry, get me a good glass of brandy,—I need something to stimulate me in this game. Now, then, deal away."

A fresh pack of cards was taken and carefully shuffled, and then drew off one by one. The king came up and Hartwell lost.

"Try again, gents. Nothing like perseverance. Money all up. Time," and once more did he throw down the cards to bet on.

"Wait a moment," cried Charles. "I have a few more gold pieces that I can spare," and he dashed down five ounces on the queen of diamonds.

"Deuce of clubs wins—queen of diamonds loses. Bet away, gents. I shan't pay my rent to-night, unless business is better. Now, then, money all up. Time," and in the coolest manner he played with the cards, and again glanced towards Hartwell.

"Wait one moment," cried Charles, hastily, drawing a pocket-book. "Here is a certificate of deposite for ten thousand dollars from Burgoyne & Co. Look and see if it is all right. I stake five hundred dollars of the amount on the queen of diamonds."

"You shall do no such thing," cried Merry, eagerly. "Be content with what you have lost. Come, let us return to our room. Who in the devil's name supposed you would get so excited. Come away, for Heaven's sake. Put up your certificate," and he reached out his hand to take it from the dealer.

"I suppose the gent knows his own business best, and can get along without your advice. I accept the bet," replied the *croupier.*

"No, no," cried Merry, eagerly, "do not bet again, Charles, you will lose, and then I shall forever blame myself. Come away, that's a good fellow. I have something to tell you of interest."

"Don't interfere, Merry. The money is mine, and whether I lose or win will affect you nothing. Put the certificate on the queen. Deal away, sir," and with a stern brow he awaited the result.

A few overhearing the high words between the dealer and Merry, had drawn near the table, and when the *croupier* drew the cards one by one from the pack, a dozen pair of eyes were watching his movements with anxiety, if not distrust. The queen was declared the winner. A few rough hands were thrust forward to congratulate Hartwell.

"Double the bet?" inquired the dealer.

Charles nodded his head and again drained a glass of brandy, which had been procured from the bar for him, by one of his new friends, to drink to his success. Merry once more remonstrated, but his friend was deaf to his entreaties, and with rude words he turned once more to the table. Again and again were the cards dealt, while Hartwell's eager eyes were riveted on the game, until he seemed to have lost all that was human in his disposition. His face no longer looked natural, but was flushed and heated, his brow was contracted by a dark scowl, while the parted lips revealed the clenched teeth, through which his breath came in quick gasps.

"Knave wins, queen loses," drawled out the dealer. Make your game, gents. Time is up."

Charles felt in his pockets and then looked around for sympathy: no one, however, regarded the unfortunate gambler, and in a few minutes he felt himself elbowed from the table by others anxious to increase their wealth by the same exciting and uncertain means. He could scarcely comprehend that when he had entered the room he had possessed over ten thousand dollars, and was now destitute. He put his hand to his forehead as though he would awaken from a frightful dream, and then he was drawn from the room and stood in the open air with Merry by his side.

At the instant the firing of a heavy gun roused him from his stupor. He saw that day had broke; while, as the report vibrated among the hills, men rushed wildly from the crowded rooms and dashed toward the beach.

"What is the meaning of this?" inquired Hartwell in a hoarse voice of his friend.

"It means that a Panama steamer has arrived with the mail and passengers. Hurrah for letters from home."

Charles groaned and leaned heavily against the building for support.

"What is the matter, Hartwell? Do not let the loss of a few thousand affect you thus. A few months will be sufficient to make all right again. Come, let's go and get some coffee."

"It is not the loss, Merry," said Charles, laying his strong hand on his friend's shoulder and pulling his hat over his eyes to hide the weakness that threatened to break out. "I expect my wife in the steamer; and in what a position am I placed to receive her. I promised her not to touch a card when I left home. Oh, curses on the gambling saloon and my own weakness.—Merry, Merry, would that I had not accompanied you."

"Too late do I see my fault; but I'll befriend you now, and thus atone for it. Command me in any way, Charles."

"Merry, if you would do me a service, go on board the steamer and attend my wife ashore. Bring her to your rooms where I'll wait for you. She must be informed of everything. I shall feel like a guilty wretch in her presence until I have told her all. Now go make any excuse you see fit for my not coming off."

"I'll do as you wish, Charles, but my advice would be to conceal all from her until your affairs are retrieved."

"No, no, Merry, you do not know my wife, or you would not give me such counsel. When we were married we vowed to have no secrets from each other. I shall adhere to my word. Now, go."

"Expect me in an hour's time, Charles. Go get some coffee, and bathe your head and eyes before I return. They do not look natural."

Hartwell made no reply, but wrung his friend's hand, and then strode in the direction of his room. He entered, and the atmosphere seemed too confined. He threw up the window and leaned with his bare head against the side. The cool breeze played around his heated temples and revived him. The newly arrived emigrants were already on shore, thronging the streets with wondering eyes at the sight of a city which had sprung up as if by enchantment. Men were hurrying to the post office for letters from dear ones at home, while at the corners of streets groups were collected reading the newspapers from the Atlantic States. All were busy but Hartwell.—With a sigh, he dashed down the window and threw himself on the bed. Light, rapid steps, were heard coming up the stairs. Merry's voice gave some directions. His heart told him who was approaching. How often in happier days had he listened for the same sound. He sprang from the bed, the door opened, and he held his sobbing wife to his heart.

Both were too much agitated to speak for a few minutes, then the wife raised her head from his broad breast and looked anxiously in his face.

"Oh, Charles, how this climate has altered you. You look care-worn and haggard. Your eyes, too, are bloodshot. Are you ill? how fortunate that I arrived, for now I can take care of you," and the pretty little woman reached up and brushed the dark locks from his brow.

"No, no, Ellen you are needlessly alarmed. I am not ill, but I am low spirited. Ah, dear, although I am happy to see, yet I am sorry you have arrived."

"Sorry, Charles?" cried the wife tearing herself from his arms with astonishment. "Have I braved all the dangers of the Isthmus and the ocean to meet an ungrateful husband?" and once more the tears flowed freely.

"God is my judge, Ellen, my love for you is not diminished, but rather strengthened by absence. Yesterday I should have hailed your arrival with joy, but to-day—"

"And why not welcome me to-day, Charles? Let me know the secret of this reserve."

"You shall, dear. Do you remember soon after we were united we agreed to withhold no secret from each other. Do not interrupt me," he added, as she was about to speak, "for I have a great one to confide to you. I might have kept it from you and been miserable, but I prefer to impart it and be happy hereafter. Last night—do not look at me in such a strange manner, Ellen. Here seat yourself, and lay your head on my shoulder. I can never tell my story with those large blue eyes looking in my face so reproachfully. Well, dear, as I said before, last night I was tempted, and like your great ancester Eve, I yielded."

"Did a woman tempt you, Charles?" and the fair head was raised from the shoulder with a slight frown.

"No, dear. No woman can tempt me but my wife."

A satisfied expression beamed on her face. The head again rested on his shoulder, and she murmured,

"Go on with your story. I am listening."

"Last night I strayed into a gambling saloon with my friend Merry. I made a few bets and lost; carried away by excitement, I staked all the money I had and lost, and this morning a penniless husband was called upon to welcome his wife who had dared the journey of three thousand miles for his sake."

"Is that all, Charles?"

"All, dear? Is it not enough that yesterday I was rich, and to-day poor?"

"There might be worse misfortunes, Charles. For instance, to lose my husband's love, which I feared I had. You have done wrong and broken your word, but it is not for a wife to reproach her husband. From me you will never hear of it again. Let us begin anew. You have *me* now to help you to make a fortune, and while I shall work hard I will not forget your comfort or happiness. Smooth your brow, and let us look to the future."

"Ellen, you are an angel, and if I ever gamble again, may—"

"No oaths or protestations, I do not like them."

"Well, then, in my heart, that only beats for you, do I record my oath."

"That is better. When can we start for the mines?"

Before Hartwell could answer, there was a knock at the door. Charles opened it and gave admission to Merry.

"My friend," the latter said, "it was my fault last night, but I hope Mrs. Hartwell will extend to me her pardon for leading you into temptation. While you have been engaged I have seen your creditors and paid their demands against you. Here are two thousand dollars in *dust* to purchase a fresh lot of goods. If you are fortunate you can repay me, if you are not—but you must be lucky or you could not have such a handsome wife."

"Ah, my friend, you have indeed proved yourself worthy of the name. To-morrow I leave for my store, and when you next see me, I hope to return your money with interest."

"And I," said Ellen, coming forward and frankly extending her hand, "will forgive you, if you will take a lesson from last night's doings. 'Lead us not into temptation,' should be borne in mind by every one who thinks himself strong enough to resist evil."

The next day they left for the mines, where by industry and economy, Charles was enabled to repay his friend, and return to New England with sufficient to live comfortably, if not in a state of affluence.

AN Irish soldier once waited on his commanding officer, with what he termed a very serious complaint:—"Another man," he said, "had upbraided him that he was not married to his own wife, whom he accused of being no better than she should be, and called her many bad names besides, which he should be ashamed to mention to his honor."

Colonel.—"Well, my good fellow, have you any proof that you are legally married?"

Soldier.—"Faith, your honor, I have the best proof in the world."

Here he took off his hat or rather cap, and exhibited a cut skull, saying, "Does your honor think I'd be after taking that same abuse from anybody but a wife?"

"How dreadfully that cigar smells," said Cushing to his companion; why, it's an awfully smelling thing." "Oh, no, it's not the cigar that smells," was the reply. "What is it, then?" "It is your nose that smells, of course."

Agricultural Warehouses.

No greater evidence is needed of the importance of the Agriculture of California and of its influence upon the trade and commerce of the country, than to examine the various warehouses that are established in our cities and devoted particularly to the purposes of Agriculture and for the sale of implements, many of which would never have been brought into existence or notice had it not been for the discovery of California and its adaptation to the purposes of agriculture. Our purpose ever will be to DEVELOPE, to REVEAL, to EXPOSE all and every feature, and bring to view everything that shall advance this all-important branch of industry. Our present object is to call the attention of those interested to the facilities that are now enjoyed for obtaining all the various implements, seeds and tools that are necessary to carry on the work in the most successful manner. When we call to mind that in the short space of *three years* all the present demand and sale of implements have been established, we but testify anew to its importance. Commencing in the great mart of San Francisco, we shall note some of the warehouses and establishments that are now promoting this *right arm* of California industry.

Messrs. Bryant & Co. have a warehouse on Battery street, and to this eminent firm, and to Mr. Bryant, personally, the farmers owe much, for the facilities and advantages they have enjoyed in both the planting and in the harvesting season. Amid all the vicissitudes of trade and all the changes that so suddenly take place in California, overturning the best laid plans and defeating the brightest hopes, we are confident that this house has done much, and deserves much at the hands of those engaged in Agriculture. Bryant & Co. now offer a well stocked warehouse and their usual prompt and personal attentions to their patrons, and for this should receive a cordial support from them.

Messrs. McNally & Co., on Washington streets, have in several years past occupied a prominent place before the community as the U, S. Agricultural store, on Clay street, where have been exhibited and sold a large amount of the various implements and seeds from the celebrated warehouses of Mayher & Co. and Allen & Co, of New York. Mr. McNally is now on Washington street, and well prepared to answer the call of his friends and patrons in the various branches of the trade, and should receive a goodly portion of the same.

J. S. Paxton, on Front street, has been considerably engaged in the importation of harvesting implements, and the present year has introduced many large and valuable ones.

Messrs. Southworth & Co., Battery street, have for two years imported largely the famous Peoria and Galena steel plows, fencing wire, and many other valuable acquisitions to our agricultural interests.

Several houses in San Francisco, viz: Messrs. J. M. Brown & Co., Messrs. C. A. McNulty & Co., Messrs. Hawley & Co., and others, have entered more or less largely into the importation of agricultural implements, thus manifesting a confidence in its permanency.

Warren & Son, of Sacramento and of San Francisco, have imported implements, tools and seeds fresh. Of seeds, trees and plants, they have imported more than any other house, and an amount that would seem astonishing. The agricultural business of that house is now concentrated at Sacramento—the enterprising house of Baker & Hamilton are their successors.

The last of which we shall now speak, but far from the least, is the house of the Messrs. Treadwell & Co., of San Francisco and also of Marysville. In calling the attention of the public to this extensive, wealthy, and well established house, we take pleasure in giving assurance to agriculturists that Messrs. Treadwell & Co. will present the coming season to the agricultural community, the most extensive stock of new and and improved implements of agriculture, at their large warehouse at San Francisco, at wholesale and retail, that can be found in the country. Their large capital and extended business influence will fully enable them to do this, and their house in Marysville will be complete in all kinds of implements, seeds, tools, &c., thus offering to up river trade every facility needed. With Mr. Treadwell, the senior partner at San Francisco, and Mr. Lord, the partner at Marysville—gentlemen whose business habits are a guaranty of success—we may look for an assurance that the patrons of this house will find their orders promptly answered. We refer to the card of Messrs. Treadwell & Co. in another column.

We would urge particular attention of agriculturists to these several warehouses in their purchases, and constantly urge them to bear in mind that the very best implements are always the cheapest. The most costly implements are often great labor saving instruments, and this is one of the great features of the present age, and to this point California Agriculture should have especial regard.

Insects.

It is a most singular fact, that in California, with the advance of Agriculture, has been introduced a number of insects, not before known or found in the country. Among them first came the Slug, the Gopher, and the Wire Worm; next, the Squash Bug, Cut Worm, Aphis, and other small insects; and the present season that most destructive minute pest, the Red Spider. We see also that the locust is announced as paying a visit to us.

The Red Spider we consider as one of the very worst of all the pernicious and destructive of these tribes. Stealthily and imperceptibly it makes its appearance, and without the utmost care it will gain a possession, and when once upon the ground its desolation is quickly noticed. In the older States it is rarely found except in our greenhouses and conservatories. By reason of constant showers of rain this pest is dislodged from the plants, but in greenhouses they require to be removed by means of repeated syringing. This pest is most destructive the present season. Melons and vines of all kinds are soon destroyed, as if by fire. Roses, shrubs and young trees in many places seem blighted the same way.

To those who are not familiar with this insect, by carefully noticing the change in the foliage of vines or plants, they will observe the leaves turn sear and brown. A small eye-glass or microscope will show these depredators in thousands upon the underside of the leaf—soon all the foliage changes brown, and the web is seen; then the increase of myriads, and the attack upon the next living and verdant plant or shrub. Where this insect appears in a garden, there is but one remedy—a constant application of cold water at night, after the sun is down, with a good syringe, or from the hose of a powerful pipe. Unless this is done, the entire loss of the vines and plants is certain, for this pernicious insect is the most destructive in dry or hot weather. When the water is applied the ground must be cultivated next day, else the earth will bake.

We are informed that the Grasshopper has made its appearance, and has become very destructive in many places. We should be thankful if those who see and suffer from these old depredators, would promptly communicate with us. This accession to the trials of the tiller of the soil will not discourage him, if he will but remember that it is his lot to "earn his daily bread by the sweat of his brow." The decree went forth that weeds and thorns and briars must spring up, and noxious vermin affect his labors; but neither should this discourage. The greater the obstacles, the greater energy should be put forth, for the victory is his alone who shall triumph over them all.

Sabbath School Celebration at Sacramento.

A MOST glorious sight we witnessed on the evening of the 4th July, at Sacramento. The Sabbath School children, numbering nearly a thousand, gathered upon the decks of two steamers for a pic nic, on the morning of the 4th. We saw them on their return, and we could hardly realize that so many children could be found in this country. It was most gratifying to see the happy faces of all. A fine band of music them, and many parents and friends. Music playing, banners streaming, children singing—surely this is a way to keep alive those principles which shall perpetuate our glorious Union, and our liberties, with their blessings.

Great praise is due to the Teachers and Parents for the neatness and order of the whole affair, and great credit is alike due to the city of Sacramento for sustaining schools and churches that in time build up and sustain others in their turn for future generations.

The Shasta Courier learns that quite a considerable quantity of wheat in that portion of the State is badly injured by smut. The blight has principally fallen upon those fields sown with Australian wheat.

MARYSVILLE AND YUBA COUNTY.—Messrs. Treadwell & Co., will always be supplied with the CALIFORNIA FARMER for those who desire to subscribe or obtain extra numbers for the steamers.

Wright's Ranch, Butte County,
June 30th, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—When reading your paper I noticed an inquiry made for a cure for the disease of Cattle in California. As I have made cattle raising my business for more than four years in this State, I therefore think I can impart some useful knowledge to stock raisers on that subject. I have had many cattle die in the spring season after the grass was almost full grown. The cause of their death is yet to be conjectured: however, I have settled upon one cause to be the most prominent, which is the eating of some obnoxious plant.

In the early part of my observations in this disease, I was told it was the eating of clover at a certain time of its blooming; but this did not satisfy my curiosity. I made further search, and when the animals were ill, to notice in particular their symptoms, which are as follows: The animal, when sick, is somewhat bloated, and when walking, has the appearance of being lame in every leg; eyes somewhat sunken in its head, with unusual green hue; not much inclined to walk, but when made to do so, it staggers and has the appearance of being blind. The disease is speedy and very fatal. I have milked my cows in the morning, turned then out, and before twelve o'clock found two of the same dead. On examining my herd of cattle, I found some six or eight diseased. Some could walk, but others could not, and even when those which could walk did so, they would fall down every few steps.

I commenced pouring whisky down them, until I had poured down each cow about one quart. I soon observed this antidote gave relief, and some of the worst cases wanted about three pints to warrant a cure. The reader will distinctly understand all this was done the same day. Two cows were dead before I discovered the disease; but out of the number above stated, I lost none of the others.

I imparted the information to my neighbors generally, and to my certain knowledge they have had occasion to try the same remedy and have never known it to fail, in any single case, however bad. To prevent any one from losing cattle by this disease, they should corral them during night, or herd them on more thin soil, where the grass and weeds are not so obnoxious. By a herdsman staying with the cattle, it enables him to discover when *any of* them are first taken sick, so as to administer the antidote in due time and form. It might be proper to say that the season for this disease soon passes over; at furthest not more than a week long, and generally comes in cloudy weather, and does not happen at the same time each year. THOMAS S. WRIGHT.

P. S.—I might have added, when animals die with this disease they froth at the mouth and swell soon after death. Their flesh is not poisonous, for the Indians eat all they find to die in this way.

[For the California Farmer.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: As you are travellers on the Sacramento steamers, will you please permit the insertion of the enclosed and oblige a subscriber and many friends.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW MUSICAL TROUPE—MUSICAL WONDERS AND SERENADERS.

On the downward trip of the steamer last week, we chanced to hear the first "concert or serenade" of this new troupe and to hear the music of some of the new instruments just introduced into notice.

We learn that a "love of music" has inspired several gentlemen of considerable ability belonging to the steamer and they have just imported and had made *at great expense!* a variety of *new and wonderful* instruments, of peculiar *tone* and *power*, consisting of a band of some dozen entirely new kinds, never introduced into the musical world. We have time only to describe two of these musical prodigies, leaving others for a series of future letters.

The In-tone-a-ting "Cymbals" are of a peculiar metal, measuring only *four feet in diameter*.

The "Gabriel-lo" is a new species of trumpet of a yielding metal of *silvery texture!* of some TWELVE FEET in length, the *mouth piece* only one foot broad, and the *bowl* of the trumpet five feet in diameter.

It would be impossible to describe the style and character of the musical performance with these and the *other ten* instruments of like character. The first concert was announced at 8 P. M. on the deck of the "New World," as a salute to the musical *attaches* of the "Confidence," as these two steamers passed each other just above Benicia.

"The moon was beaming lustrous bright,"
Just as the Confidence hove in sight—

'Twas then the music, loud and full,
Poured like a broadside at her hull.

That powerful music, like a shock,
Made the proud steamers roll and rock.

That "tother Band" are now in great suspense,
And it *is said* they've had *no music since*.

We insert the above to please a subscriber, and suppose or hope *we* may hear *more* of this *prodigious* music at some future time, as *we too*, are fond of music of the *right kind*. ED.

NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE—AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.—This old established house at Sacramento City, commenced in 1850 by Warren & Co., continued by Warren & Son till the May last, is still in full operation and with a complete stock of implements, tools and seeds, by their successors, Messrs. Baker & Hamilton. We commend most kindly this house to the notice of all the cultivators of the great valley of the Sacramento, and we can speak strongly of Messrs. Baker & Hamilton to our old friends. Mr. Hamilton has been with us and served his time in our employ, and we know his abilities and qualifications and we the more cheerfully speak from personal knowledge. Mr. Baker we have known long and well, and we say again to all the patrons of our former business, that they can rely upon having their orders carefully and promptly filled at our old stand, and we ask for this house generous support. With the autumn season Messrs. Baker & Hamilton will receive a large and varied stock for every branch of trade and such as will be worthy of the especial notice of the farmers of Sacramento valley. We shall feel especial pleasure in knowing our old friends still give their patronage to the *New England Seed Store* of Messrs. Baker & Hamilton, of Sacramento; and we will return our thanks by presenting from time to time, through the CALIFORNIA FARMER, all those matters that are esteemed of moment to the great interest of Agriculture—our especial duty now being to act as SEEDSMEN FOR THE MIND, giving our entire devotion to our journal.

ARRIVAL OF THE LOCUSTS.—Douglass' Ranch on the Calaveras river, is infested with locusts. The San Joaquin Republican says that so numerous are they, that for a distance of three miles the air is fairly black with them for three hundred feet from the earth. They are moving in a westerly direction, at the rate of some two or three miles a day, and are destroying vegetation to an alarming extent. It will be remembered we published some weeks since, a prediction by Dr. Smith, of Baltimore, who has for many years made the movements of the locusts his study, that this insect would appear on this coast during the present summer. Dr. Smith has frequently predicted such visitations in various parts of America, and has, we believe, been in every instance correct. He foretells the arrival of the locusts in spots they have not visited for many years, with almost as much certainty as the astronomer does the time of an eclipse.

PRESERVING FLOUR, GRAIN, &C.—Thomas Pearsall, of Smithboro', Tioga Co., N. Y., has taken measures to secure patents both at home and in Europe, for a very important improvement to prevent Flour and Meal in barrels from heating. The invention is based upon the theory that vegetable substances, Flour, Meal, &c., which contain a small quantity of moisture, when packed in barrels or piled in heaps, commence to heat or decompose at the centre, owing to the pressure being greatest there, and also to its being furthest removed from the refrigerating influence of the atmosphere. Mr. Pearsall has been engaged for a quarter of a century in manufacturing Flour, and is well acquainted with its nature, and the causes of its souring. It is well known to millers that the Flour near the outside barrels will oftentimes be perfectly sweet and uninjured, while that at the centre and around it has been heated and soured. To remedy this evil, he removes, as it were, the centre of the mass in a barrel or pile, by placing therein a tube, (for a Flour barrel to cross the Atlantic one of 2 1-2 inches in diameter will be sufficient) for the circulation of air, and by this means provide a remedy for the evils of Flour, &c., heating. The centre of the barrel, by this plan, is not the centre of the Flour, as in the common barrel without a tube, but is between the air tube and the outside of the barrel. This improvement is one of vast importance to our country and other countries. We do not know how many thousands of barrels of Flour become sour from heating every year, but the number must be very large. All these involve a heavy loss to our country, for sour Flour is unfit for making bread. Any discovery or invention to prevent Flour, &c., becoming heated when packed, is of considerable value. This improvement therefore deserves, as it will no doubt receive, the attention of all our millers and Flour merchants, and at the same time, as it concerns them as deeply, it should excite the attention of all our people.—*N. Y. Commercial List.*

CONGRESSIONAL FAVORS.—To our delegation in Congress we are thankful for repeated favors of valuable documents from Washington.

PRIVATE letters from Alameda state that it is estimated that one-third of the wheat in the valley of the San Jose Mission is full of smut.

LOOK well to your buildings during this dry weather. Combustible materials and incendiaries are dangerous partners.

HORTICULTURAL.

Alameda County.—Some time since we noticed a call among those that were interested in Agriculture, for a County Convention and organization of a Society. Where are the friends of such an enterprise? Alameda has within the county some of the largest and most influential agriculturists of the State, and had ought to have one of the most efficient organizations. Only about *three months* to the State Fair—will Alameda be behind?

Specimens of Grains, &c.—Those who desire to advance the knowledge and interest of Agriculture are invited to send their specimens of grains and all other kinds of Agriculture, to the rooms of the California Farmer, at Musical Hall building, where they will be exhibited and duly noticed. Farmers and all others who desire to see them, are invited to call at our office, where they can see at all times the evidences of success in the several counties.

Rare Green House Plants.—Among the gardens upon the Sacramento Valley, are those of A. P. Smith, Esq., to which we have alluded in another column. We would make mention here, that one of the finest collections of green house plants that can be found in the country, will be seen at these gardens. That very choice lot of plants imported the past season by Warren & Son, were purchased by Mr. Smith and added to his collection. Among these are very rare Camellia Japonicas, Roses, Daphnes, Lillies, Azaleas, and others of the most beautiful character—many kinds that cannot be found in any other collection in the country. The collection is very large, numbering thousands. Purchasers should by all means visit Smith's Gardens; they will be amply repaid for it.

Meeting of the Napa Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of this Society, held at Napa City, July 3, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee on Annual Fairs, a large number of members were present. Mr. Geo. N. Cornwell, from the Committee, made a report in favor of a Fair to be held near this place, upon the grounds of Mr. Nathan Coombs, on the 21st, 22d, and 23d days of September next. Also, presenting estimates of the expense, and recommending an allowance of $500 from the funds of the Society, to be expended in premiums for the best farming products presented upon that occasion. The Report was unanimously accepted, and a cheering degree of enthusiasm exhibited, which is very gratifying to the friends of the farming interest. Robt. R. Pierpont, Corres. Sec'y.

Premium Farms.

To the Committee on Farms, Gardens, &c:

Gentlemen: As the cultivator and proprietor of fifty acres, devoted to farming and gardening purposes, and having devoted a large amount of time and money to advance the cause of agricultural science, I feel a desire to enter my farm and garden for the premium to be awarded by the State Agricultural Society the present year, and should feel much gratified if the committee would favor me with a visit, at such time as shall best suit their pleasure.

A. P. Smith.

Sacramento, American River, July 8, 1854.

San Jose, July 7, 1854.

Dear Sir: The undersigned offers his farm in Santa Clara county, three miles south of San Jose, for the examination of the committee appointed to award premiums for the best farms in the State.

Respectfully, yours, H. C. Melone.

To F. W. Macondray, Pres't C. S. A. S.

Dear Sir: I herewith enter my farm in Santa Clara county, about three miles west of San Jose, for the premiums to be awarded by the State Agricultural Society, and shall be happy to receive the committee at such time as may suit their convenience. Respectfully, yours,

S. H. Bascom.

To F. W. Macondray, Pres't C. S. A. S.

To the Committee on Farms:

Permit me to hand in statement of my homestead, the "Rancho los Passas," in Alameda county, of 1,000 acres, for the premiums of the State Society; and I should be pleased to receive the committee at such time as shall suit their pleasure.

J. M. Horner.

Preserving Fruit.—Take buckwheat chaff and place alternately a layer of wheat and of chaff. The chaff is light. In case you wish to transport your wheat a great distance, it not only preserves from bruising, but is proof against frost, if used liberally. So says C. Hunt, of Somerset, Mich., in Patent Office report.

We received, too late for insertion this week, a valuable letter from J. M. Horner, Esq., upon farms and farming, with entry of farm.

Nursery Apprentices.

The propagation and culture of fruit trees in the nursery, and the production of fruits in the garden and orchard, at the present time occupy the attention of a very large number of persons in the United States, and constitute a very important item in the general industry. To the majority of those embarking in it the business is entirely new, and they have everything respecting it to learn. The more experienced, even, have much more to learn than they imagine. It is by no means a simple thing—the work or study of a few weeks or months—that will make nurserymen, or a fruit grower, even. We not unfrequently hear people say they would like to send their sons to a nursery for a few months, to learn the business; and a man embarking largely in fruit culture, will sit down and address a dozen inquiries to a horticultural journal, expecting replies that will at once enable him to prosecute the matter successfully. Now, we wish to draw attention to these errors; the sooner people are undeceived in these matters the better it will be for themselves and the community. We are an apt people, to be sure; still we have to learn our alphabet before we read, and a certain length of time is necessary to learn to simplest mechanical art. Agriculture and Horticulture present a much wider field for study, and a much more embarrassing one, than any mechanic art; and yet, strange enough, few people are willing to believe that they cannot at once leave the workshop or counting room, and become successful farmers, gardeners or nursery-men. How many are every year awakened from this delusion, by dear bought experience. A few succeed; they are those who appreciate their want of knowledge, and go to work as zealous and earnest students,—like a man who finds himself in a foreign country, ignorant of the language spoken, and conscious that he cannot prosecute his travels with either pleasure or profit, until he has learned it. Such is exactly the position of the man who becomes a tiller of the soil, a grower of wheat or corn, a breeder of stock, a propagator of trees or plants without previous study or preparation. Nature speaks to him in an unknown tongue; he is continually mistaking one sound for another; blunder after blunder confuses him; and he soon finds he must either leave her and return home to his old pursuit, or at once bend himself down with dictionary, grammar, and "first lessons," to study her language.

We would have people look less lightly upon these pursuits. Young men especially, who aim at acquiring a respectable position in them, should go to work in earnest—begin at the beginning; and abandon the idea that a few months can be any sort of a preparation to enter upon this practice successfully. Those who aim at being nursery-men, should go and serve as apprentices for at least three or four years in the best establishments, where they may get a thorough training. To be able merely to put a tree into the ground, or set a graft or bud, is but a small part of the trade. The time is fast approaching when such acquirements will not do, they will not be sufficient to contend with greater skill, nor will they inspire the community with that confidence without which success cannot be attained. A sentiment is fast growing up against quacks or half-way workmen in any profession, and all such will find themselves run off the track. Reading, study, and observation, continually, are necessary in conjunction with every-day practice.

The growing season is the time to acquire information; everything is active, and yielding to surrounding influence. The effects of soils and manures, dryness and moisture; the attacks of insects and diseases; the habits, growth and bearing of trees; the ripening of fruits; the advantages of different modes of propagation, pruning and training; and all the various treatments that trees and plants undergo during summer, should be closely watched, and every result be seized upon and turned to account, for the guidance of the future.—*Genesee Farmer.*

The Flora of the Himalayas.—Rhododendrons occupy the most prominent place, clothing the mountain slopes in a deep green mantle, glowing with bells of brilliant colors; of the eight or ten specimens growing here every bush seemed loaded with as great a profusion of blossoms as are their northern congeners in our English gardens. Primroses are next, both in beauty and abundance; and they are accompanied by yellow cowslips, three feet high, purple polyanthus, and pink large-flowered dwarf kinds nestling in the rocks, and an exquisitely beautiful blue miniature species, whose blossoms sparkle like sapphires on the turf. Gentians begin to unfold their deep azure bells, aconites to rear their tall blue spikes, and fritillaries and *meconopsis* burst into flower. On the black rocks the gigantic rhubarb forms pale pyramidal towers a yard high, of inflated reflexed bracts that conceal the flowers, and, overlapping one another like tiles, protect them from the rain; a whorl of broad green leaves, edged with red, spreads on the ground at the base of the plant, contrasting in color with the transparent bracts, which are yellow, margined with pink. This is the handsomest herbaceous plant in Sikkim; it is called Tchuka, and the acid stems are eaten both raw and boiled; they are hollow and full of pure water; the root resembles that of the medicinal rhubarb, but it is spongy and inert; it attains a length of four feet, and is as thick as the arm. The dried leaves afford a substitute for tobacco, although a smaller kind of rhubarb, called Chula, is more commonly used in Thibet for this purpose. The elevation being 12,000 feet, I was above the limit of trees, and the ground was covered with many kinds of small-flowered honeysuckles, berberry and white roses.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The annexed letter from a lady 70 years of age, to her son, in this city, we find very interesting, and publish, in part:

Boston, June 3, 1854.

Dear Son—I received a letter from you on the 26th May—the day of the solar eclipse. I have forgotten how much the papers said the sun would be eclipsed in your region. We were somewhat disappointed in our view by the clouds, which mostly intercepted our sight, but still it was interesting, though not so much so, as that total eclipse which took place the 16th of June, when I resided at Burlington, Vt., on the day that I was 19 years old. Then, when the sun had been throwing his rays with all the beauty of a summer's day, about noon, if I recollect right, everything began to wear a sombre hue, and as we viewed the advancing progress of the moon over the face of the sun, no clouds intervening, the sight became truly grand; and as the eclipse became total, the grass looked more sombre, the cattle lowed and came home, the fowls went to their accustomed homes for the night, the constellations began to make their appearance in the Heavens, and everything around looked solemn and sublime. In a short time after this darkness, the sun again poured forth his rays with resplendant beauty, and all Nature seemed to spring into life and praise our Heavenly Father's wisdom, beauty and order.

A Good Recipe—Rice Balls.—A few days since we sat at the table of a Connecticut lady, who has fortunately been rightly *educated* to look upon the care of her own household affairs and the proper instruction of her own children, as a higher and nobler occupation than nursing poodles and lap-dogs, or pursuing the gay baubles of fashionable life. We need not say that her house was in order, and that under her superintendence food was prepared and the table arranged to please both eye and taste. But we did not commence this to write about household arrangements in general—for, although we have an eye upon such matters wherever we go, we leave the subject to our fair correspondents who have promised us aid in this line—we now only wish to give what we call *the* best method of cooking rice to our taste. At our request, the lady above referred to, furnished us the following recipe, which is simple and *good* we know:

Boil rice until it is soft, and while warm make it into cakes or flat balls. Dip these balls into a beaten egg, and then roll them into Indian meal till thoroughly coated. This done, fry them in lard, which is better than butter for this purpose. Serve them with sauce, or with butter or cream and sugar.

Try them ladies, and in return for this recipe, send us one of your best.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

Apple Dumplings.—Make a good paste; pare some large apples; cut them in quarters, take out the cores, and in place of them put a clove and piece of lemon peel cut very thin; take a piece of crust, enough for one apple, roll it round, put the quarters together, and roll the crust round it with a little flour in your hand; when they are done enough, take them up, lay them on a dish, throw fine sugar over them, and send them to table with fresh melted butter in a boat, and fine beaten sugar in a saucer. Some persons boil apple dumplings without tying them in a cloth, but they are very apt to break and spoil.

Egg Dumplings.—Make a batter of a pint of milk, two well-beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of salt, and flour enough to make a batter as thick as for pound-cake; have a clean sauce-pan of boiling water, let the water boil fast, drop in the batter by the table spoonful; four or five minutes will boil them; take them with a skimmer on to a dish, put a bit of butter and pepper over, serve with meat.

Quite a Darling of a Doctor.—The following curious prescription was presented by a witty physician of Paris to the husband of a lady who was suffering under melancholy and depression, from the want of a fashionable wardrobe. The husband handed it to his wife unread, and requested her to send for the medicine:

Prescription for Madame de S——: A decoration of fifteen yards of velvet! friction of the shoulders with Cashmere shawls; a tissanne of several new bonnets; the whole mixed up with a rigorous stir of risettes, and an infusion of pocket money to suit the taste of the purchaser.

Wheat Burned.—The Sacramento Union of Saturday learns that there had been a terrible destruction of wheat in Suisun and Vacca Valleys by fire. Fourteen hundred acres of wheat land lying contiguous to each other are said to have been burned over, and it is also reported that there is little left standing in these valleys. The violent winds of the last few days have beaten down and thrashed out a great deal of the wheat in Sacramento valley.

Express Favors.—We can only repeat what we have often said, that we are continually placed under obligations to the gentlemanly messengers of Messrs. Adams & Co., and Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. for up river exchanges and for variety documents, papers, &c., that add materially to the interest we are striving to promulgate.

The Kern River—Crops in Salinas Valley.—A spirited correspondent of the Mariposa Chronicle, under a late date, writes to that paper as follows:

The country low down on Kern river, at this season, or later, is a veritable desert. We speak from actual knowledge, having seen something of it two years ago. It is a succession of low rolling sand hills, treeless, grassless, and inhabited only by squirrels, lizards and coyotes. We have conversed with several men who have prospected the river in the mountains, and their report is *nary* speck. Though, come to think on't, this testimony may be a little like Patrick's, who, when confronted by two witnesses swearing that they had seen him commit a burglary, immediately produced four others who readily swore they hadn't seen him, and so demanded his acquittal.

Harvesting in this vicinity has barely commenced, being later here than in the inland valleys. On the farm of Mr. Hill, in the Salinas Valley, a fine crop of barley is now being cut, threshed and winnowed by machinery—the world renowned reapers of Ketchum, and a powerful thresher and separator attached. The crop is volunteer—that is, seeded from that of last year, which was probably the greatest yield that has been produced even in California, having averaged 149 bushels to the acre.

The great Salinas plain, running back more than a hundred miles from the sea—walled in by high and precipitous mountains on either side—level as the ocean, fragrant with flowers, fanned constantly by the grateful sea breeze, reminds one of the Happy Valley, or the abodes of the blessed, sung by Homer, where was

> "Nor snow, nor frost, nor wintry shower,
> But ocean ever to refresh mankind,
> Breathed the shrill spirit of the western wind."

Little thought the blind old poet of the "bright Chian isle," that his inspiration was that of a prophet, and that even then the sun shone upon the land of which he sung, peopled, it may have been, with warriors as impetuous and as brave as those who fought around Ilium.

Time will develope the resources of this favored place, and make it one vast, fruitful garden, with a teeming, happy population. We often wished we might see some of the valleys of California in the middle of the next century; places now solitary and choked with luxuriant vegetation, then to become the seats of a higher civilization than the world has yet seen.

What the Farmer most Needs.—It is not a college endowed by the State, says a contemporary; it is a primary school, to prepare farmer's sons and daughters for the higher walks in science as applied to agriculture. They need organization. They want farmers' clubs and neighborhood organizations. They need discussion—they need more intercourse, not only in their own town and county, but throughout the State and country, to see and learn what other farmers are doing. This is the greatest need of farmers. They need to become satisfied with their avocation; to get rid of the prevailing notion that farming is, necessarily, an unmental employment. The farmer is accustomed to think that he has no occasion for education, and never can become a wealthy man, or what the world calls respectable, while engaged in the culture of the earth, and he therefore seeks the first opportunity to escape from an avocation, placed under ban, not only by all others, but by his own class also. The great need of the farmer is that he shall declare himself independent of all classes; at least more so than they are of him, and is entitled to engage in any other calling whatever, and if he is a man of toil that is no reason why he should not be a man of intellect. The great need of the farmer is organization, and this must be accomplished by a few self-sacrificing men, who will undertake the labor of establishing and maintaining farmers' clubs in every neighborhood. Farmers need not drop politics to take up agriculture. They must talk, read, and think.—*Vermont Statesman.*

Age of the World.—In a recent work of Hugh Miller, the geologist, we find the following view of the antiquity of the world. Along the cliffy shore near his native town, as in other parts of the coast of Scotland, there is a line of dry caves in the face of the rock, about twenty feet above the line of similar objects which the sea is at present engaged in hollowing out. Surveying this set of objects impresses on Mr. Miller "the fact of the amazing antiquity of the globe. I found," he says, "that the caves hollowed by the surf, when the sea had stood from fifteen to five-and-twenty feet above its present level, or, as I should perhaps rather say, when the land had stood that much lower, were deeper, on the average, by about one-third, than those caves of the present coast-line that are still in the course of being hollowed by the waves. And yet the waves have been breaking against the present coast-line during the whole of the historic period. The ancient wall of Antonius, which stretched between the Friths of Forth and Clyde, was built at its terminations with reference to the existing levels; and ere Cæsar landed in Britain, St. Michael's Mount was connected with the mainland, as now, by a narrow neck of beach laid bare by the ebb, across which, according to Diodorus Siculus, the Cornish miners used to drive at low-water their carts laden with tin. If the sea had stood for two thousand six hundreds years against the present coast-line—and no geologist would fix his estimate of the term lower—then must it have stood against the old line, ere it could have excavated caves one-third deeper than the modern ones, three thousand nine hundred years. And both sums united more than exhaust the Hebrew chronology. Yet what a mere beginning of geologic history does not the epoch of the old coast-line form!"

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1854.

Approval---The Press.

How like leaven are kind words, and how quickly they act upon man's better nature. Every heart feels much better after a generous approval of what is good and commendable, than in censuring even that which may deserve condemnation. "When we cannot speak well of a man, let us be silent," is an old and honorable sentiment. We know it by experience—we love to approve and to praise; our profession teaches us this principle, for everything on the earth, every tree, plant and shrub have forms of beauty that call forth sentiments of approval, and the lovely flowers that spring up in our pathway awaken in us continually the desire to approve. It is this constant growing sentiment of esteem that leads us to become an enthusiast, and is it not better to be an enthusiast than a fault-finding and censorious spirit? Approval of humble efforts often awakens dormant energies, or serves to arouse fainting genius. "Well done!" are words that often open the gate of heaven, and call into action those resolutions that result in mighty achievements.

We are led to these remarks by finding the annexed paragraph in the Chronicle of the 1st:

> The California Farmer.—This is the only agricultural journal in this State, and deserves a handsome support. To obtain this, those who feel any interest in developing our immense agricultural resources should at once subscribe for it and solicit their friends to do so. The steamer edition is an excellent paper to inform the people in the Atlantic States how we progress here in farming, &c., one of the most interesting facts which they are desirous to learn.

We feel these to be such words as we deserve, and if the recommendations of our generous Chronicle could be carried out—if this community would but read the Farmer, and become interested in all that pertains to agriculture, a quick and mighty change would be visible in every department of life, for it is and ever must be true that our rural interests are what sustain and build up a State; and we repeat what we have often said—let the Press of San Francisco and this State take a deep interest in this, and in the plans we are endeavoring to advance for the best weal of the State, and each press would have their proportion of the consequent prosperity—aye, they would have three subscribers where they now have one. We verily believe this, for the press can now see and feel how deeply they are involved by the embarrassments that hang upon every branch of trade.

We appreciate the words of the Chronicle—there is some Soul-e in them. A genial ray comes to us occasionally from the Sun—how it warms and cheers! We are strengthened and lift our upwards and not quail before it. May its 5,000 patrons be made 10,000 in one year. For every kind word from the press generally we shall return sevenfold, by laboring to build up that which shall build them up. No personal, political or sectional feeling will ever discolor the ink in our pen. From the *Times* we take a *Transcript* of the *News* that is *Heralded* in the *Advertiser*, that our *Journal* of *Alta California* may be the *Pioneer* of the *Wide West*, while we *Advocate*, upon the *Pacific*, in this *Golden Era*, the cause of the California Farmer.

Protection to Crops.

California has ever been noted for the great waste of property during the stormy season, and any casual observer can also see a vast amount of property that is sacrificed by neglect during the burning heat of summer. Neglect is too often stamped upon much that is valuable, and a brief period only can elapse in a country like this before ruin is certain to follow. In the mercantile, the commercial, the manufacturing and the agricultural interest it is all alike. In the mercantile, merchandise lies exposed to depredation, to the storm—and what with theft, bilging, shrinkage, leakage—all caused by neglect—heavy losses are the result. In the commercial, a ship is laid up for a brief time—her boats and tackle exposed day after day—week after week; rains and the sun soon commence the work of decay, and the ruin is soon consummated. The workshop often shows the same features; half finished implements, broken or injured tools, that quick repair would save, are laid aside and forgotten, until these trifles are increased to a serious amount, and the mark of decay tells of the same neglect. In the agricultural department this is more serious. Visit many of our farms and the tools and implements may often be seen lying out exposed to wet and damp, and to the burning sun; these and various other ways lead on step by step to that final catastrophe that is so aptly described by the old adage—Waste makes want.

We are earnestly desirous to see a better state of things, and we are confident it can be brought about at little expense, if all who have property would but give attention to the subject and erect suitable buildings that can be prepared at very small cost, and use the protection now offered by the admirable composition roof offered by Mr. Purkitt, to which we refer in another column. We have received a circular from Mr. Purkitt, touching the value and usefulness of this roofing, and we would call the attention of our farmers to this valuable protection. Buildings and sheds can be erected light and cheap for the shelter of the stock in wet weather, and protected by this roofing. Other buildings for produce and for farming implements are subjects worthy the attention of farmers.

We make the following extracts from the circular, and leave the matter to our readers for consideration:

> It combines, in a greater degree than any other *fire-proof roof* in use, the valuable requisites of *cheapness, durability* and *security* against both fire and water.
>
> It is rapidly superseding the use of all other kinds of Roofs, wherever it has been introduced, giving general satisfaction, and is highly recommended by all who have tested its utility.
>
> These roofs require an inclination of not more than one inch to the foot, which is of *great advantage in cases of fire*, and for drying purposes.
>
> In a word, by virtue of its intrinsic worth and excellence, it has rapidly won its way to popular favor, and is now generally preferred to every kind of roof by all those who have inquired into, or had experience of, its many and great advantages.

Our farmers and builders will also find them adapted to all manner of buildings, however large, as well as those we have named.

The Flora of Sacramento.

A stranger would hardly suppose that the inhabitants of this ill-fated city would find time or money to improve her suburbs or garden grounds; but there are many very fine gardens and cottage residences around this city that would much surprise any one not familiar with the country. Among the many improvements now going on, and the beautiful spots that we would note, are those of A. P. Smith, Esq., late of the firm of Smith, Barber & Co., near the banks of the American river. Mr. Smith has 50 acres in orchards and gardens, with everything useful and ornamental. The grounds are well laid out, the soil is a deep alluvial, irrigated by water from the American river, by means of a powerful engine. Upon the grounds is a large green-house, well filled with plants. Mr. Smith deserves great credit for persevering amid the general depression that has fallen upon the whole agriculture of the country, but he has continued his improvements and now presents a most interesting spot for visitors to Sacramento. We have taken full notes and shall speak more in detail.

Curious Corn.—W. Durham, Esq, of the academy, Union street, brought to our office an ear of corn having five smaller ears attached to it, forming a pretty cluster. This, like the many headed barley, is the result of the prolific character of the soil. The curious can make interesting experiments by planting, to see if "like produces like."

State Agricultural Society.

It is of the highest moment that the farmers and all who are interested in Agriculture should bear in mind that the Great State Fair under the auspices of the *State Society*, will be holden this coming October in San Francisco. The Cattle Show is expected to be one of the largest and finest that can be got up in the United States.

The amount of premiums to be awarded by the State is Five Thousand Dollars. *Farmers, Gardeners and Florists* throughout the State should be making preparation for it. Circulars will soon be issued, giving all the particulars of *time, place*, and each class of premiums that are to be awarded.

Grain growers should save samples of their grain in the sheaf, and wreaths of corn of the various kinds. Extra or new species of all the varied productions of the earth should be carefully reserved for this coming exhibition.

Dairymen should be preparing—and all branches of Domestic Industry should have an eye to this enterprise.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Society will be glad to render any and all information concerning it. Readers of the California Farmer will be immediately apprized of all meetings of the Society and their action, which will now be immediate and efficient.

To Grain Growers.

The Grain growers of this State should hold meetings in every county of the State, and organize societies for their own benefit and protection. County warehouses for the storage and deposit of grains, where those most immediately interested could consult, know the markets, and take these steps which would secure to themselves the full amount of their labor, should be built.

We have been informed of several capitalists, who, aside from any speculative movements, are desirous to advance capital upon grain safely deposited, so as to effect this most desirable object.

If County meetings are organized and sustained, great and immediate good will result from them—not only great pecuniary good, but plans will be developed and adopted that will secure for coming years a more permanent prosperity for the agricultural interest. We hope this matter will awaken a due attention among those whose interests are so immediately involved.

A Way to Improve Farms.—We would take the liberty to suggest to our wealthy farmers, those who are leasing farms on shares, and those who employ a large number of men in the cultivation of their grounds, that we can point out a way by which they can greatly increase their crops and otherwise improve their farms. Send to us and subscribe and pay for a copy of the Farmer for each of their farms and each of their men. This would interest them in their work—it would show your interest in their improvement and the increase would more than repay the cost by several hundred per cent. It would stimulate them to much greater exertions and the result would be a very decided improvement. Who will take the lead?

The Cashmere goat has been successfully introduced and bred in South Carolina. The Charleston papers say that the animal seems perfectly at home in the climate, and is as hardy and easily raised as the common goat. The fleece obtained is in weight about equal to that of the choice varieties of sheep, while its value is ten times more.

Shortening-in Peach Trees.—We, too, have tried the shortening-in system, for several years, upon the peach-tree; and so far from causing the branches to become upright, the head of the tree became rounded like to that of an apple-tree; the limbs radiating from a common centre; and though the shortening-in decreased the number of fruit buds, by just the quantity cut off, yet we are convinced that we have had a greater *weight* of fruit by pursuing this system, than if the entire number of fruit buds had been allowed to remain and be perfected.

On one occasion, we selected a spindling tree, just in bearing; cut it down even with the surface of the earth; and from the young shoots that issued from the root, selected four to form one new tree. By shortening-in, we caused this tree to form almost a perfect semi-circular head, with a diameter of about nine or ten feet; the lower branches starting from the ground, and, at their extremities, not three feet above it. In one season, we thinned out and threw away five hundred immature peaches, and allowed the tree to perfect as large a number—all of which were unusually large and fine. The next year we allowed the tree, which we had determined to remove, to retain all its branches, and all its fruit. Instead of furnishing us with a good supply of peaches, the branches were borne *flat to the earth* by the amount of fruit upon it, and not one single specimen ripened.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Grubs in Peach Trees.---Shortening in.

It has become a fact pretty well established, that soil and climate adapted to the growth of the peach tree are to be found, in greater or less extent, in nearly every portion of the country. This is seen in the exhibitions of beautiful peaches so often witnessed in our cold New England, hitherto celebrated mostly for its productions of ice, rocks and men. Scarcely an agricultural or horticultural fair was held last autumn, in which this fruit did not claim a conspicuous position, and attract the admiration and wonder of the spectators. Many, from what they saw at these convocations, will undoubtedly be induced to try their fortunes in the business, and we sincerely hope it will be with satisfactory results, for we would gladly see so delicious and healthful a fruit placed abundantly within the reach of every body.

We have alluded to the success attending the peach culture, (which, we admit, is now carried on in a very small, yet promising way,) in New England, supposing that if it succeeded in these States, its success must be nearly certain in every State in the Union.

Yet, as sure indications as the peach may have given of its adaptedness to a wide range of territory, there are obstacles to be contended with in order to insure for it satisfactory results. Among these, the grub, so perpetual in annoyance, and so fatal in its operations, furnishes one of the least formidable. So far as our observation has extended, it slyly secretes itself in the earth until age and strength have armed it to the teeth for mischief, when it insinuates its way into the tree, under the darkness and *cover* of earth, where it noiselessly works on in its mission of destruction, until its errand is complete.

Different methods have been pursued to cut off the march of this desolator of beautiful verdure and heart-gladdening fruits, each productive of different results. Among the many that have been brought to our notice, none has higher claims for simplicity and facility of application than one casually mentioned a day or two since. It was, simply to take a woollen rag, of sufficient size, and wind it around the collar of the tree, not too tight, of course, when setting out. The rag should be of sufficient size to extend quite up to the surface, and the lower it extends over the roots the better. If, in a course of years, it wastes away, as it naturally must, a new one is easily replaced by removing the earth. We have been credibly informed that, when at any time the earth is displaced and the rag removed, the bark exhibits a soundness and freshness nowhere to be found but in vigorous and healthful trees.

Since we are upon the subject of peach trees, we may as well suggest a hint upon our favorite and successful process of shortening in. It is well known that the tree is a native of warm climates. Consequently, it pushes its growth to the full extent of our short seasons, leaving the later growth wholly immature and unable to withstand the mildest severity of winter. Of course, the extremity of the branches is almost uniformly winter-killed. We only attest to the experience of others, when we say that we have found a fully remunerating benefit in shortening in the branches, a process that may be safely performed at any time previous to the commencement of the flow of sap in spring. We thin and shorten in every twig, until we are sure it is reduced so much that none but healthy wood remains. In this way the sap goes to work in healthy and vigorous vessels, and no impediment remains to its free circulation and rapid appropriation to the nourishment of new branches and the fruit.—*Cor. Plough, Loom, and Anvil,*

Farming.

Among the most vigorous class of people the farmer may be found. There are many ways by which men of this present age procure the necessaries of life: but no occupation is more conducive to health and happiness than farming. There are several ways by which this may be exemplified.

First—In order to make the muscles of the human body rigid and strong, they should all receive their due proportion of exercise. Those trades and kinds of exercise that tend to give every muscle its proper share of action, both of the upper and lower extremities, are most salutary, as it tends to develope and strengthen them equally.

Second—The purer the air we breathe, the longer can the muscles be employed in labor. What apartment can be more thoroughly ventilated than the open fields?

Third—Light has as great an influence upon man as it has upon the plant, particularly that of the sun. You have doubtless noticed a plant that grows in the shade is weak and pale. The same is true of man; both, in order to make them strong, require the stimulus of this great agent.

There might be numerous other reasons brought forward to show that farming is most conducive to health; but it is useless to multiply them. In regard to happiness, I would ask but one question to be resolved in your minds. What is health but happiness? Knowing that farming promotes the greatest blessing, let each and every one of us be engaged in this business, for shop work, (particularly shoe making,) does not bring the lower limbs into any action while the upper limbs are constantly employed. The air in doors, where laborers are employed, is not so healthy as it is in the great department or shop, owned by Uncle Sam, which was not planned by man, and needs no ventilation. In-door work is not exposed to solar light; hence let us devote ourselves to that which affords us the purest air, and which exercises the muscles in the right mode; and that, as we have already proved, is Farming.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

Arboriculture--Treatment of the Soil.

John J. Thomas, who is a close and accurate observer, and by no means to make exaggerated statements, says in his treatise, *The American Fruit Culturist*, that more trees are lost from negligent and improper treatment after planting, than from all other causes combined. The conductor of one of the most extensive nurseries in this country—a man of great experience and very extensive observation—said to us, a short time ago, "I know of no way in which you can do horticulture a greater service, than to urge upon people who plant trees, the importance—nay, the *downright necessity*—of better cultivation than that which prevails at the present time." "Every day," said he, "they come here and make long and bitter complaints that their trees have died, or have made no growth; and wherever I go, I see trees in orchards, gardens, lawns and pleasure-grounds, in a stunted, sickly, and dying condition, mainly in consequence of careless and unskilful culture of the ground. If the evil cannot be completely reached through the press, the friends of arboriculture should raise a fund, and employ a competent person to go out as a missionary among planters, and preach on this text, '*Good Cultivation.*' If it were possible to compute the loss which this country sustains annually in the mismanagement of trees, the result would be astounding."

We are well persuaded, from our knowledge of the manner in which trees are managed, that there is great room for improvement; and not merely among the agricultural classes, whose attention is chiefly absorbed in their farms, crops and stock, and who consider trees as of comparatively little importance, but among those who give a large share of attention to horticulture, and have learned to appreciate both its pleasures and profits. Some are careless: they get their trees planted, and no doubt intend to give them all necessary attention, but unfortunately they forget; other matters more pressing, and for the time apparently more important, present themselves, and the poor trees are left to fight their own battles as best they can. Others are careful and attentive to their trees, but do not really understand what good cultivation is; while they flatter themselves they have done everything for them that could be done, they have scarcely done anything useful or effective. The misfortune is, a very large portion of those who plant are not half in earnest; they go about it without the slightest experience; and instead of making a deep and thorough search for information in books, and in the example set by experienced and successful cultivators, they are satisfied with the merest inkling of information—a simple say-so of a neighbor, which is as likely to be a false guide as a true one. This will never do—there is no excuse for ignorance now in this country; books and periodicals are numerous and cheap, and examples of actual practice are every where to be found, from which to gather instruction.

We have observed that within the past year or two, new zeal has been awakened among the better class of cultivators, on the subject of *high culture*. Instead of devoting their time and attention to the collection of new, rare and wonderful things, they are endeavoring to bring old, well-known, and well-tried objects, to a higher and more perfect standard of perfection. And this is a hopeful sign. We have no admiration to bestow on a set of ill-grown, half-starved trees and plants pining under neglect and bad treatment. As well might we take pleasure in gazing at an unfortunate prisoner through the iron grating of his dismal cell. Give us half a dozen trees well cultivated, with health, vigor, luxuriant beauty, and productiveness, expressed in every leaf and limb, rather than a hundred lean and hungry. Give us one dish of well-grown, beautiful fruits, rather than bushels of "windfalls"; or one pot-plant showing in its well-proportioned form and luxuriant growth skilful and careful training, rather than a houseful of lanky friends that speak to us only of pot-bound roots, careless watering, and bad ventilation. "Whatever you do, do it well," should be the motto of every cultivator.

It is unnecessary to say that the health and vigor of trees depend almost entirely upon the condition in which the roots are placed, because the roots perform the important office of feeders. The spongy points, or extremities of the roots, are like so many mouths, through which the supply of food must pass; and if these are bound up in a compact mass of earth, impenetrable in a great degree to air and moisture, it is impossible for them to find the necessary supply of food. No matter how rich the soil may be, if not in the proper mechanical condition, its fertility will be of no avail; because the chemical combinations which prepare the food of trees and plants cannot go on in the absence of air and moisture. Here lies the prime defect of cultivation generally; it is not deep and thorough enough to reach the roots. We see people who call themselves very careful cultivators scratching the surface of a narrow circle around their trees with a common hand-hoe, and flatter themselves this is good culture; but if they reflect a moment, they will see their error. What they have done is a mere mockery—no better than the scratching of a sprightly bantam. The points of the roots extend further from the tree than most people suppose; and the earth should be kept completely pulverized around them, and *beyond* them some distance. Anything short of this is labor lost.

Nurserymen have good opportunity of ascertaining the influence of deep and frequent loosening of the soil. The usual practice in this country is to plow between the rows of trees, as deeply as a one-horse plow can go with safety to the roots, and then to follow with a cultivator or horse-hoe. The plow is used two, three, or four times a year, according to the stiffness or looseness of the soil, and the cultivator as often as once a fortnight, say from May to October. This is not only an economical mode of culture, but, in this country, the very best that could be followed. It protects the trees against the effects of our long and severe drouths. It is very common to see nursery trees, thus treated, in a fine growing condition; while others, that have been merely surfaced with a hand hoe, are completely at a stand still. If we turn over ground that has been kept finely and deeply pulverized by frequent stirring, we find moisture even in the dryest times; while ground that has been left unstirred until it has become hard on the surface, will turn up as dry and as warm as though it had been baked in an oven. In our own grounds a plot of Norway spruce is planted in beds of six rows each, with a distance of about eighteen inches between the rows; the plow and cultivator cannot pass between them, and they have to be hand-hoed. Between the beds, however, there is a space of three or three and a half feet, which is regularly dressed with the plow and horse-hoe; and the rows on either side of this space have in three years grown nearly twice as large as those dressed with the hand-hoe only. One year we took it into our head to grow a crop of carrots among some rows of young apple trees. The rows were three and a half feet apart, and we sowed one row of carrots in the centre. This prevented the use of the plow and cultivator, and we could use only the hand-hoe. In the fall we observed that a portion of the plot of apple trees not cropped with carrots, but worked in the usual way with plow and cultivator, were about twice as large as the others, and they were really marketable two years sooner.

Singular Case of Instinct in a Horse.

We do not remember ever to have heard of a more remarkable exhibition of equine intelligence than was communicated to us a few days since by Mr. Allen, of this place. The circumstances as they were narrated to us, are as follows:—

Mr. A. had for a considerable time a span of sprightly little horses, that he had never separated. In the stable, in the field, and the harness, they have always been together. This has caused a strong attachment to grow up between them. A few days ago he went with them out to Lake Minnetooka, on a fishing excursion. Taking them out of the carriage, he led them to the lake and tied them several rods apart on a strip of grass that grew upon the shore, and left them to feed. Returning to the shantee, he threw himself upon the floor, to await the return of the party who had repaired to the lake to fish.

Not much time had elapsed before the sound of approaching horse's feet attracted his attention, and a moment after, one of his horses appeared at the door. The animal put his head in, and giving one neigh, returned ~~at a slow gallop~~, yet under evident excitement, to the spot where, but a few moments before, he and his companion had been seemingly safely fastened. Surprised to find his horse loose, and struck with his singular conduct, Mr. A. immediately followed, and found the other lying in the water, entangled in the rope, and struggling to keep his head from being submerged. While Mr. A. proceeded to disengage the unfortunate horse, his noble benefactor stood by, manifesting the utmost solicitude and sympathy, and when his mate was extricated from his situation, and again upon his feet upon terra firma, the generous creature exhibited the most unquestionable signs of satisfaction and joy. That this intelligent animal should have noticed the unfortunate situation of his mate—that he should know where to apply for rescue, and in his efforts should sunder a three-fourths of an inch rope, and finally that he should exhibit so high an appreciation of the event, are curious circumstances to us, and commend themselves to the thoughtful consideration of those who would limit the power of reasoning to the "genus homo."—*St. Anthony's Ex.*

State Agricultural Rooms.—The Journal of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society says: We are much gratified in being enabled to announce, that an appropriation of $25,000 was made, by the legislature, to enlarge the Old State Hall, so as to afford ample accommodations for the State Agricultural Society, and for the Agricultural and Geological Museums. These improvements, we presume, will be completed the present season, and the farmers of New York will be provided with an establishment, of which they may well be proud, every way adapted to the display of instruments, seeds, &c.; and where they can resort at all times and examine the progress which is making in the Agricultural Department of our country. The Museum, heretofore, has been of great interest; but the collection has, for a long time, been stationary, from the want of accommodation for additional articles.

To the Hon. T. C. Peters, of Genesee, great credit is due for this improvement. He introduced the bill in 1853, but though favorably reported on, it failed; and early in the present session, he again presented it to the Assembly, and was most cordially sustained by the Hon. Mathias Hutchinson, chairman of the agricultural committee, and his associates, as well as the Hon. R. H. Pruyn, Speaker; and in the Senate, Hon. A. B. Dickinson, of Steuben, and Hon. M. Butts, M. H. Clark and E. Sherrill, of the agricultural committee; Hon. Messrs. Crosby and Pratt, and others, gave the bill their hearty support, and it passed both branches of the Legislature without serious objection.

At the recent cattle show in Dayton, Ohio, Governor Wright, of Indiana, made some very excellent remarks, from the report of which we select the following:

He began by saying he had just returned from Yankee land, which he had visited for the first time in his life. He had attended several New England cattle shows and fairs, especially in Vermont. He was struck everywhere, with the appearance of comfort and independence, that on all sides met his eye. The hum of business was heard in all directions. He never saw so industrious a people. Everybody seemed to have something to do, and to be at work. This would make a poor land rich. The farms were not so good, but the farmers were better than in the west.—Owing to their economy and industrious habits, he verily believed the farmers of New England lived better, enjoyed more of the comforts and luxuries of life, than the same class of people in any other part of the Union. He had searched for the secret of this prosperity, and found it, as he believed, in the order and system of the people. There is more of this in the east than in the west. The hap-hazard, helter-skelter policy is not prevalent. The labors of individuals and of bodies of workmen and of whole communities are systematized and divided off, and this system as carefully carried out. This insures success.—In the west every man fights on his own hook, and he lives more by fighting and by brandishing his arms, than by steady working. Idleness and want of system, on the richest soils, are sure to breed poverty and vice; whereas industrious and frugal habits are the sure road to competency and wealth.

There was, too, a pride of "home" in the north—a desire to make that beautiful and happy—which lay at the foundation of all social excellence and all public good. From a love of home all true patriotism proceeds until it reaches the State and National governments. It was not so in the west. Governor Wright declared that one of the greatest evils in the west, one which he would labor to correct above most others, was to first think of the national capital, at Washington, and then the patriotism of the politician descended till it reached himself as an aspirant for public office. Every man in the west has the whole national government on his shoulders. He wished they would first take care of their homes, and then the government at Washington would be best taken care of. He mentioned an anecdote that took place in Vermont while he was in that State. The State elections had just come off, and the whigs, though naturally in the majority, had for the first time in many years, been beaten. A good old whig farmer came home with sad heart, and related the dreadful news to his patriotic wife. What! exclaimed she, has our dear old Vermont fallen into the hands of the enemy? It is, alas! even so. Well, then, ejaculated she, with an emphatic sign, if Vermont is gone, the Union is lost. That is the principle, said Governor W—. He wanted every man to feel as if everything centered in his own home, his own town, county, and State, and if that suffered, the nation was in danger. He verily believed that the town system of New England was the seed-bed of true democracy. People legislated at home. They met in their school districts to see about educating their children together; they all understood one another and their families; then, if a road between neighbors was to be made or repaired, or a bridge was to be built, the people all got together and legislated on the subject. This was a popular democracy, and it was here our free institutions were born. The school houses of New Englane were our republican line of fortifications. From these school districts and town meetings, emigrants have gone forth all over the Union, who have spread free principles everywhere. Cold and sterile as New England was, she was rich in good principles, and rich in her enterprising and intelligent men. Said Governor Wright: "If what is now this nation, had been settled two hundred years ago in the valley of the Mississippi, we should have had no New England; and if we had not had a New England, we should never to this day have been a free republic." It was one of the most beneficent ordinations of Providence, that this country should have been originally settled on the rock of Plymouth. The cold climate and the sterility of the soil created that very necessity which is the mother of invention and the stimulus of effort; and these have filled the land with hardy, enterprising and well-educated men.

American Wool.—The British Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851, have determined to form, in London, a grand universal trade museum. Mr. Solby, their agent, has applied to Mr. P. A. Browne, of Philadelphia, to ascertain how they will be able to procure for it all the leading varieties of the best American fleece; and Mr. Browne has recommended this direct appeal in their behalf, to the sheep-breeders and wool-growers of the United States. Any one disposed to countenance this laudable design, will please, with as little delay as possible, to forward specimens to Mr. Browne, post-paid.

Each sample ought to be accompanied with the name and address of the donor, and also of the breeder, where he is not the donor; the name of the species, variety, or breed of both parents or ancestors of the animal from which the specimen is taken; the age, sex, probable weight, and the amount and date of last clip, &c. All specimens, when practicable, should be drawn out, (not cut) and be taken from the back, six inches in the rear of the neck.

Read the correspondence in another column.

Farmers' Gardens.

As a a general thing, farmers do not provide themselves with good gardens; at least so far as the writer has travelled, he has seldom see what he would call a good garden on farms. The excuse for this neglect is generally the same with all of them—they "have no time to attend to such small matters." And yet it may safely be asserted that an acre of ground appropriated to a good garden, will be more profitable to the farmer than any other ten acres of the farm. The interests of the farmer, the comforts of his family, the good condition and health of his whole household, require such a garden on every farm in the country. And it should be a garden, not a mere excuse for one, a mere weedy patch. It should be one so managed and arranged, that every vegetable of a wholesome quality for human food should be raised in it, in qerfection, and at the earliest season. After a winter's diet on solid and generally salt animal food, the human constitution requires the deterging operations of free vegetable and fruit diet, and as a general rule no one can dispense with it safely. Besides this, the natural appetite calls for it, and there are few pleasures that may be so safely and even beneficially indulged in. In the latter part of the winter and early in spring, measures should be taken to secure *early* vegetables of all kinds capable of very early cultivation. Details will not be expected here; there are other books and papers appropriated to such information; but I cannot help saying that when I am at a farm house, at a season when early peas, beans, cabbages, cucumbers, potatoes, green corn, lettuce, &c., are properly in season, and find none of these luxuries on the table, nothing but the blue beef, salt pork and beans or potatoes of winter, I am free to say I do not envy that farmer's life, nor his family their enjoyments. These very people are fond enough of such things when they go to the city, and it is not, therefore, want of taste. It is simply the fault of negligence. Why may not every farmer in the State have every kind of early vegetables on his table as early as any gardener in the city can raise them? There is not a single reason why he should not, while there are a great many why he should. The gardeners have to incur a very considerable expense in procuring *hot* manure for their hot-beds, while the farmer has it in his barn-yard. The gardener has everything to purchase, and draw a considerable distance, while the farmer has nothing to buy. The small quantity of lumber required is probably rotting on his premises. It would only be a source of amusement during winter, for him to construct the frame of a hot bed and prepare the manure and bed for use. Having done this, and got his plants in a thrifty state, he can in a short time, when the season arrives, get his garden ground in order and make his plantations. And then he will have all these vegetable luxuries as early as any of his town friends can purchase them. It only requires a little industry and attention to accomplish this, and as said before, his enjoyment, his health, and even his interest, as well as the comforts of his family, will be benefitted by it.—*Country Gentleman.*

Instinct of Bees.—"I was visited," says Mr. Stedman, "by a neighboring gentleman, whom I conducted up my ladder; but he had no sooner entered my aerial dwelling than he leaped from the top to the ground, roaring like a madman, after which he instantly plunged his head into the river. But looking up I soon discovered the cause of his distress to be an enormous nest of wild bees, in the thatch directly above my head as I stood in my door; I immediately took to my heels as he had done, and ordered them to be demolished by my slaves. A tar mop was brought, and the devastation just going to commence, when old negro stepped up and offered to receive any punishment I should decree, if ever one of those bees should sting me in person. 'Massa,' said he, 'they would have stung you ere now had you been a stranger to them; but they being your tenants, that is, gradually allowed to build on your premises, they assuredly know both you and yours, and will never hurt either you or them.' I instantly assented to the proposition, and tying the black man to a tree ordered the boy Quako to ascend the ladder quite naked, which he did and was not stung; I then ventured to follow, and I declare upon my honor that even after shaking the nest, which made its inhabitants buz about my ears, not one of them attempted to sting me. I next released the old negro, and rewarded him with a gallon of rum and five shillings for the discovery. This hive of bees I have since kept unhurt as my body guards, and they have made many overseers take a desperate leap for my amusement, as I generally sent them up the ladder upon some frivolous message, when I found it necessary to punish them for some injustice or cruelty.

The same negro assured me that on his master's estate stood an ancient tree, in which had been lodged ever since he could remember a society of birds and another of bees, who lived in greatest harmony together; but should any strange birds come to disturb or feed upon the bees, they were instantly repulsed by their feathered allies, and if strange bees dared to venture near the birds' nest, the native swarm attacked the invaders. His master and family had so much respect for the above association that the tree was considered as sacred, and was not to be touched by an axe until it should yield to all destroying time.

Plum Trees are generally benefitted by spreading a few quarts of salt under the tree; and also by washing the branches with salt water.

Weekly Summary of News.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The steamer Sea Bird, Capt. Haley, arrived on Saturday morning from San Pedro, bringing two weeks later news from the South.....The Fourth of July was celebrated at Los Angeles and Santa Barbara with more than ordinary parade and show. At Los Angeles, a procession of Sunday-school children accompanied by a band of music, marched through the principal streets to the vineyard of Hon. B. D. Wilson, where a collation was served. Addresses were made by several of the scholars, much to the gratification and edification of the children of a larger growth.....The materials for a new paper had arrived at Los Angeles. It is to be called the "Southern Californian," and will be published by Messrs. Botts & Richards on the 15th.....The land mail between Monterey and San Diego has been suspended, and the mails will for the future be carried by coast steamers.....The grape crop promises to be more than usually abundant. Extensive preparations are making for the shipment of this delicious fruit to all parts of the State. Apricots, figs and pears are already in the market.....The Kern river Mines are represented as "gin cout.".....Four prisoners escaped from the Los Angeles jail on the evening of the 4th of July. Three were confined on charges of larceny, and one for murder—the latter, Smith, charged with killing Dana. On Independence Day they had been allowed the liberty of a ball contiguous to the cells, which they improved by taking up a portion of the flooring and gaining access to a room in the basement, where they possessed themselves of two revolvers and some other arms. In the evening, when the jailor came to lock the prisoners in their cells, they presented their firearms and marched out without resistance. From the circumstance of a number of valuable horses being stolen a night or two previous to the jail delivery, it is supposed the prisoners had confederates outside. Sheriff Barton has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of Smith, and $300 for the others......An inoffensive man named James Kelly was stabbed in the streets of Los Angeles on the 1st. A person named Woods has been arrested on suspicion,.....On Sunday, July 23, a native was tripped by a riatta in the hands of two boys, and in falling, broke his neck. .....Los Angeles is improving more rapidly than almost any other portion of the State. Many fine buildings are going up, and it is intimated that fully one hundred will be erected this season.....Lieut. Beale, late Superintendant of Indian Affairs in this State, had arrived at Los Angeles, and will come up on the Southerner. Affairs at the reservation were in a very prosperous condition. The wheat crop had just been harvested, and will amount to 50,000 bushels. The Indians, having completed the harvest, were enjoying a sort of Jubilee. Under the system adopted by Lieut. Beale, the Indians were happy and contented. The removal of so efficient an officer is regarded by most persons conversant with Indian affairs as a public calamity. *Chronicle.*

THE MINES.

We take the following summary from the Columbia Gazette of the 8th: On the flat, Messrs. Steele & Co., are still taking it out rich. Last week they took out 35 ounces, including 11 on Saturday. This week they have averaged about 6 ounces per day.....The claim of Ives, Glass & Co. pays finely. This was formerly known as the Palmer claim.....Nudd & Co., near the above claims, are also doing well. Their claim averages about ten dollars per day to the man.....Turner & Co., on the flat, are making from eight to ten dollars per day to the hand. They wash but three or four days in the week, being engaged the balance of the time in hauling out and drying the clay.....Hathaway & Co., are taking out the dust in heaps. Their claim is considered one of the best on the flat.....Mr. Brown, the man who became insane from a fright received by the caving of a bank on Jackass Gulch, has recovered sufficiently to work his claim, and was the lucky hombre to pick up a 32 oz. piece..... The miners generally, at Jackass Gulch are doing very well. .....Pinkham & Co., on the east side of Wood's Creek, have one of the best claims at that flourishing camp. The lead seems to be an extensive one, and has the appearance of being a slide of a rich decomposed quartz lead, as the gold is coarse and rough, but of very fine quality. The company have been at work on the claim for the last eleven months, and have reaped a rich reward for their labor. Nearly all the miners at this camp are doing well.....Every claim at Knickerbocker Flat is paying well.....Woodbury & Co., Christian & Co., McLean & Co., whose claims are within speaking distance of each other, are doing finely. A few days ago Mr. Woodbury picked out of the sluice a beautiful specimen of pure gold weighing something over six ounces.....Chaise, Bovaie & Co., have a claim at this camp which beats everything for natural advantages. Their claim is situated at the base of a little bluff, which rises some ten or twelve feet, and which designates the upper from the lower flat. Upon the brink of this bluff stands a large oak, having long branches, which form a splendid arbor, many yards in circumference. Underneath this natural canopy is the entrance to the drift; here, also, is placed the tom and sluice, and here they dig and wash all day, perfectly secure from the scorching rays of the sun, and almost invisible to the passer-by.....New diggings have been struck between the flume and the Hatch Garden, at Gold Springs. Several companies have commenced washing and are doing first rate.....Butler & Co., on the north side of Gold Hill are taking out from four to eight ounces per day, with a prospect of its lasting eternally. Other claims in the immediate vicinity are making good wages.....Several parties from the south fork of the Stanislaus, about 13 or 15 miles from Columbia, have returned, within a few days, bringing cheering reports of good prospects on the banks and bars of that section. Companies are building cabins and preparing to commence operations as soon as the water shall have fallen sufficiently. Until recently it was supposed this portion of the Stanislaus was of but little consequence for mining purposes.

THE CITY.

If the tax-payers of this city pay $5,400 per, annum for ringing the bell on the top of the City Hall, have they not a right to demand that it *shall be* rung? On the occasion of the fire on Sunday night, and again on Tuesday morning, it rang about two minutes. In New York and Boston the alarm ceases only when the fire is extinguished. Perhaps the ringers are afraid of disturbing the slumbers of our good citizens.....On Saturday morning last it was discovered that certain parties had fenced in a portion of Merchant street, on the southeast corner of Montgomery. The Mayor ordered a man to take down the fence. The City Marshal immediately ordered the workmen to stop, under penalty of arrest. The Mayor again ordered the removal of the fence, and, upon the workman attempting to execute the order, the Marshal ordered him to be arrested and taken to the Station House, which was done. Subsequently the fence was removed, and in the evening the Common Council directed the City Attorney to prepare articles of impeachment against the Marshal, charging him with disobedience..... Some miserable wretch entered the house of California Engine Co., No. 4, on Sunday night, and battered the hose pipe to such a degree as to render it unservicable. The Company offer $500 for the detection of the villain. If caught, we would not be in his shoes for ten times that amount.....A magnificent brooch, valued at $1500, was presented to Miss Kate Hayes, previous to her departure, by some of her personal friends..... The new society of "Know Nothings" hold daily and nightly meetings in Meiggs' Building. They are rapidly organizing and increasing, and it is said their ramifications extend to every hamlet in the State.....A fire broke out on Sunday evening in the El Dorado restaurant, near the corner of Front and Clarke streets. Owing to the high wind, three frame buildings were destroyed before the progress of the flames could be arrested. .....On Tuesday morning, an alarm of fire was raised about 6 o'clock, and flames were discovered issuing from the Golden Gate Hotel, on the corner of Oregon and Davis streets. Fortunately for the slumbers of our citizens, the man on the City Hall gave no alarm until *awakened* by a small boy, and, it is said after one engine was at work. So fiercely and with such appalling rapidity did the flames spread, that many were unable to save a single article. The Editor of the Sun, himself one of the most active and efficient officers in the department, gives the following account: "The engines were on the ground very shortly after the alarm was given, but as the tide was very low, and but three of the Engines, (Volunteer, Howard and California,) were able to reach the water from the wharf, in consequence of the shortness of their suction hose. In this dilemma the firemen at once proceeded to get their engines to work wherever an opportunity offered. The Pennsylvania, No. 12, was lowered into an old hulk that had been sunk to fill in a water lot on Clarke street, which position they maintained during the entire fire, doing good service. The Crescent, No. 10, placed their engine on the old storeship Bethel, on Drum street, and kept up a steady stream on the fire, checking it in its progress toward the steamers. Manhattan, No. 2, got their engine on board the schooner Warsaw, at the foot of Jackson street wharf and supplied Columbian, No. 11, who did effective service in checking the progress of the flames toward the Bay. The Monumental, No. 6, were fortunate enough to obtain an extra section of suction hose, which enabled them to reach the water, and do excellent service in connection with Nos. 10 and 12. The Empire No. 1, was supplied for a short time from the pumps of the Yankee Blade, which however soon gave out, when the engine was placed in line and received water from the Knickerbocker, No. 5, which engine took suction at the cistern corner of Commercial and Battery street, and supplied Vigilant No. 9, on the fire. This line (in which also was Young America No. 13, from the Mission,) succeeded in checking the fire on Front, Oregon and Washington streets. The California, No. 4, a Hunneman, was enabled from the length of their hose to take water from the Bay, at Washington and Davis streets, which position they maintained through the height of the fire, which raged furiously around them, and threatened even to burn their engine—nothing daunted they worked away, and succeeded in checking the flames, preventing its crossing Washington street, and saving the St. Charles Hotel, which was badly scorched. The Volunteer, No, 7, was also enabled to take suction (through 24 feet of hose,) and as usual worked with spirit and effect—keeping a steady and well directed stream on the fire. The Pacific, No. 8, went to work on Oregon street, and did good service, but were compelled to draw out, after their engine had been badly scorched. They afterwards took up a position beside the Volunteers. The Live Oak Volunteers worked No. 8's old Engine, and threw a good stream. The Howard Company was the first in service, and were enabled to reach the water from the wharf. They changed their position but once, and for a time was the only engine in service. They worked like heroes and did some tall playing. The Boston engines were compelled to stand the brunt of the fire until the Monumentals obtained their extra suction, and the other engines had been placed in the vessels. They did credit to their reputation."

The three Hook and Ladder Companies were, as Handy Andy said of bad luck, "everywhere"—putting up ladders, cutting holes for the passage of streams, and making themselves generally useful.

The fire is said to have been occasioned by the cook of the Golden Gate Hotel, who, having overslept himself, threw camphene on the fire to hurry it up, which set the house on fire. The fire swept about two-thirds of the block bounded by Jackson, Davis, Washington and Front streets; about one-half the block between Jackson and Washington, below Davis; and the S. E. corner of the block between Jackson and Pacific streets—about seventy houses. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

The Sun says: "For some unaccountable reason, the bell on the City Hall was not rung until the fire had got fully under way." It would have been "unaccountable" if it *had* rung, except on the theory of somnambulism.

☞ To Subscribers.—In order to make it perfectly convenient to remit to us from the East, the amount of subscription to our paper, we will receive bills on any of the State banks that are usually current in New York—these can be remitted by mail to us at our publishing office, and the receipt will be acknowledged and the paper regularly mailed. We can assure the friends of Agriculture, abroad as well as at home, that every token of their approbation; every evidence of their generous support, shall be met with a corresponding evidence on our part that we will merit their kindness.

MARRIED.

On the 1st July, in Jackson, Mr. Harold Evans and Miss Sophia Page, both of that place.

On the 2d July, at Cold Springs, Mr. Wm. Gregory, of Marysville, and Miss Sarah J. Miller.

On the 4th July, in Marysville, Zachariah Montgomery, of the Marysville Bar, and Miss Helena Graham, of Marysville.

On the 4th July, at Placerville, by H. Doyle, Esq., Mr. H. Larkin, of Diamond Springs, and Mrs, A. Gray, of Weberville.

On the 4th July, in Sacramento, by Rev. J. A. Benton, Mr. J. L. Atkinson and Miss Isabella E. Clarkson, both of Georgetown, El Dorado County.

On the 6th July, at Alameda, by Rev. Mr. Myers, Mr. Benjamin K. Myers and Miss Harriet Kelley.

On the 6th July, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. John Shaw and Miss Hester Brangan, all of this city.

On the 7th July, in this city, by Rev. A. Williams, Alexander R. Foote and Jessie Beanson, both of Dundee, Scotland.

On the 7th July, in this city, by Rev. R. Brierly, Capt. John Ingraham and Miss Almira Pittsinger, both of this city.

On the 8th July, in Stockton, by M. L. Ward, Esq., Mr. F. M. Kennedy and Miss Mahala Smith.

DIED.

On the 3d July, at Mokelumne Hill, Handel Lund, of Nashua, N. H., aged 24 years and 7 months.

On the 4th July, in Nevada, at the residence of Mr. Bullington, Mr. Wm. Copeland, aged 36 years, recently from Spartanburg, S. C.

On the 4th July, in this city, an infant son of Capt. Charles Wallace.

On the 5th July, at Seaward & Prescott's Ranch, Bear River, near Nicolaus, of Panama Fever, Mr. W. W. Knowlton, of Clymer, Chautauque county, N. Y.

On the 5th July, were drowned in the Yuba River, near Marysville, while bathing, James and Thos. Whaling, (brothers) late of Louisville, Ky.

On the 5th July, at his residence, about two miles north of Bidwell, Mr. George W. Brown.

On the 8th July, in this city, Wm. E. Rowland, of Cork, Ireland, and late of Sydney, N. S. W.

On the 9th July, in this city, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Sarah and Peter A. Owens, aged 5 months.

On the 9th July, in this city, Cidelia Florence, infant daughter of Mr. Alphonse Dann, aged 10 months.

☞ To Advertisers.—We would call the attention of those who desire to have their advertisements produce quick returns, to the pages of the California Farmer. The Farmer will reach sources of trade entirely new and unattainable by any other means, and thus secure large and immediate profit to those who desire to make known their business. By a glance at our advertising columns, it will be perceived that we present the best known and most extensive houses, and as we have space for but one or two of each branch, these will be the most prominent houses, and thus give more influence to them.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, July 13, 1854.

The harvesting season has given life and activity to the Agricultural department for the present. Portions of grain are brought to market, thus giving a little activity to this department of trade. Considerable quantities of grain have been destroyed in Suisun and Vacca Valleys, some in San Jose and other places; the smut has had its run, but the quantity destroyed, although it may be large, is small compared to the immense crop that will be harvested, and, hopefully for the farmer, the price is not even fixed, either for grain or flour. The arrival of three clippers has started some demand, but no permanent trade. Lumber is abundant and heavy. Provisions remain dull. Butter and Cheese—imported—poor and cheap. Flour is a shade less than last week, but will rally again. Many new flouring mills have been erected this season, and new crop California flour will soon be in the market.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS		
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@— —
do do short handled	— —	@10 00
do Fields', long handled	14 00	@15 00
do do short handled, no sale.		
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00	@14 00
do do short handled	9 —	@10 00
do King's, long handled	14 00	@—
Spades, bright c. s. best make	15 00	@18 00
do iron	8 00	@10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@— —
do do iron	— —	@ 8 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	16 00	@18 00
do Hunts', do	— —	@15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	12 00	@16 00
do other brands	5 00	@ 7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50	@ 4 00
do do do axe	2 50	@ 4 50
Plows, best make } no {	14 00	@30 00
do steel } sale }	30 00	@75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—		
Hall & Pitts'	1000 00	@1200 00
Other makers'	400 00	@ 600 00
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	350 00	@ 500 00
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	— —	@—
Rakes, horse and revolving	20 00	@25 00
do hand, wood do	6 00	@10 00
do do steel	12 00	@20 00
Pitchforks, ℘ doz	10 00	@18 00
Scythes, best	10 00	@12 00
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@9
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@ 12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.		
FLOUR—		
Gallego and Haxall	10 00	@11 00
Chile	8 75	@ 9 00
Repacked	— —	@— —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	none.	@— —
Benicia Mills, do	13 00	@14 00
Meal, in bbls	6 50	@ 7 00
do ½ bbls	3 25	@ 3 50
Bran, ℘ lb	— —	@— 1¼
GRAIN—		
Corn, Eastern, ℘ lb	— 2	@ 2 50
Barley, California	— —	@— 1¼
Barley, Chili	— —	@— 1¼
Buckwheat, flour	— 3	@— 5
Oats, California	— 2	@— 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.		
do Eastern	— 2	@— 3
Wheat, Chili	— 2	@— 3
do California	— 3	@— —
LUMBER—		
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ℘ M	25 00	@ — —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@ 30 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@ 70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	65 00	@ 00 00
do do 2d quality	45 00	@ 55 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	65 00	@ 75 00
do Oregon pine, rough	25 00	@ 30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00	@ 00 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	30 00	@ 00 00
Floor Joist	25 00	@ 30 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	7 00	@ 8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00	@ 36 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@ 8 00
do California	— 5	@ 6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50	@ 5 00
Sashes, window	2 50	@ 5 00
PROVISIONS		
Beef, Mess, ℘ bbl	18 00	@20 00
do ½ bbl extra family	— —	@12 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ℘ lb	14	@ 16
do Mess, nominal	12 00	@— —
Cheese	20	@ 25
California Cheese	35	@— —
Eggs, fresh Cal	1 00	@ 1 00
Butter, choice	30	@ 32
do good ordinary	16	@ 25
do California	50	@ —
Hams, ordinary	12	@— 14
do extra	17½	@ 18
Lard, in kegs	14	@ 15
do tins 10-lb	17	@ —
do 15—20 do	—	@ 17
Pork, clear, ℘ bbl	— —	@27 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@15 00
do mess, ℘ bbl, choice	— —	@23 00
do do ½ do	— —	@13 00
RICE—		
Carolina, in bbls	5½	@ 6
China, No. 1, in mats		@ 5
do No. 2, do		@ 4
Manila	3½	@ 4
VEGETABLES—		
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.		
Beans, California	3	@ 4
do Am. white	6	@
Split Peas	3	@
Beets, ℘ ton	20 00	@— —
Carrots	40 00	@ —
Onions, prime, ℘ lb	— 12½	@ 10
Turnips, ℘ ton	30 00	@ —
Potatoes, per sack	50	@ 75
do new, ℘ lb	2	@
Peas		10
Squashes, ℘ lb (summer)	10	@ 12

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ℘ head	25	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ℘ doz	none.	Leeks, ℘ doz	1 00
Beets, ℘ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 00	Tomatoes, ℘ lb	1 00
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	6
Summer squashes	12	Lettuce, ℘ doz	1 00
Celery, ℘ doz	—	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ℘ doz	3	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ℘ doz	1	Cranberries, ℘ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ℘ lb	8	Pie Plant, ℘ lb	25
Potatoes, new	3	Asparagus, ℘ doz bdls	3 00
Onions, prime	18	Cucumbers, ℘ doz	75
New Corn, ℘ doz	1 00	String Beans	12

Strawberries command 75c ℘ basket; Cherries, $2 ℘ quart; Raspberries, fine, $2 ℘ pint; Apricots, per dozen, $1 50, small; Water Melons, 50c. to $2; Pears and Southern Apples sold by weight, as to quality.

With the hope of inducing such of our friends, and those who have a little leisure, to ride among their neighbors and introduce an Agricultural Paper, we take pleasure in offering the CALIFORNIA FARMER: and, to make it an inducement, we say to such friends—if you will get us five subscribers, and remit the amount, we will send you six papers, or for ten subscribers, twelve papers. We trust there are many friends who will cheerfully take a little pains to aid us, and thus extend the circulation of the Farmer, and make a useful vehicle for he Agriculture of California.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

July 6—Brig Walcott, Falconer, Columbia River, 5 ds; lumber.
Brig Cyclops, McDonough, Puget Sound, 15 days; lumber.
Schr L A Foster, Wiggins, Puget Sound, 10 days; lumber.
July 8—Stmr Sea Bird, Haley, San Pedro, 2 days; mdse, etc.
U S brig Gen Patterson, Naghel, Monterey. 54 hours; stores.
Hamb brig Rose, Stege, Vancouver Island, 10 days; coal.
Brig Nonpareil, Williams, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lumber.
Brig Lyra, Woods, Monterey, 3 days; stone.
Schr Loo Choo, Goodwin, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.
Schr Julius Pringle, Hobron, Williams' Landing, 2 ds; lumber.
July 9—Bark Acadia, Cousins, Mendocino, 9 days; lumber.
July 10—Stmr Southerner, Hilliard, San Diego, 2 days; mdse.
Bark Brontes, Rand, Puget Sound, 10 days; piles.
Schr Rambler, Woodbury, Tomales Bay, 36 hours; potatoes.
July 11—Clipper ship Starlight, Chase, Boston, 117 days; mdse.
Clipper ship Viking, Windsor, Boston, 114 days; mdse.
Clipper ship Fleet Wing, Howes, Boston 120 days; mdse.
Bark Archibald Gracie, Vandewort, Humboldt Bay, 36 hours; lumber.
Schr Mount Vernon, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.
Schr John Dunlap, Fitch, Monterey, 3 days; stone.
Schr Relief, McNally, Farrallones, 3 hours; eggs.

CLEARANCES

July 6—Ships Morrison, Townson, for China; Deutschland (Brem), Lann, Hong Kong; Br bark Matilda, Lamprell, Valparaiso; brigs Cyclops, McDonough, Puget Sound; Rosalie(N G), Friedman, Port Philip; schrs Young America, Charles, Santa Cruz; Honolulu Packet (Br), Gamble, Vancouver Island.

July 7—Ships Meteor, Pike, for Hong Kong; Sabraon (Br), Griffith, Callao; bark Fanny Major, Green, Honolulu and Australia; schr Ortolon, Robinson, Crescent City.

July 8—Steamship Peytona, Sampson, for Portland; schrs Iowa, Gregg, Humboldt; Ada, Josselyn, Monterey; Laura Bevan, Morton, San Pedro; Alfred Adams, Briggs, Crescent City.

July 10—Stmr Polynesia, Rogers, Honolulu; Br ship Statesman, Kennedy, Hong Kong; bark Chs Devans, Healey, Astoria.

Agricultural Implements and Hardware.

Fanning Mills; assorted sizes; Hay Presses;
Heavy Wagons, for two or four horses; Manure Forks;
Ox yokes and bows; Hoes and hoe handles;
One fancy butcher's cart and harness, (Kipp's);
Two sets silver mounted Express Harness;
Iron, tray, coal and canal barrows;
Coal scoop shovels, double strapped;
One second hand chain cable, 90 fathoms, 1¼ inch;
2 For sale by JAMES M. TAYLOR.

Horse Powers and Threshers.

Eight-horse powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Two-horse tread powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Wilkinson's premium grain cradles;
Grant's five-fingered grain cradles;
McCormack's last improved reaper and mower, combined, with full set of extras;
Ketchum's reaper and mower;
Portable flour mills, and burr mill-stones of all sizes;
Bolting cloth, Anchor brand;
Iron wire-cloth, 36-inch wide, Nos. 2 to 10, suitable for threshing machines and milling purposes;
Brass wire-cloth, Nos. 16 to 60;
Rover steel plows, extra article;
Thermometer churns; fan mills; ox yokes and chains;
and all articles pertaining to Agriculture,
For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front, by
2 HENRY McNALLY.

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!

Cheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire and Water Proof!

MATERIALS FOR SALE!

The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.*, to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as

"Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."

It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither seams, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.

In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and nailed tightly*, so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for this roofing is from *half an inch to an inch*, to a foot.

All letters of inquiry, or orders for materials, must be directed to the subscriber. J. H. PURKITT,
2 Office 34 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco.

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ....AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c, &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

Beef and Beef Tongues.

Beef.—250 bbls Alburgers & Smith's ex family;
250 bbls ex Chicago and Boston;
150 hf bbls N. Y. and Phila. family market beef;
100 qr do do do do;
Beef Tongues—100 hfs and qrs, New York and Boston;
In store and for sale by W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
25 64 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

Artesian Wells.

Henrikson & Little, Artesian Well Contractors, refer to Market street, First street, and all the principal water works in San Francisco; also at the Irrigating Fountains, San Jose, and at Horner's Mill, Union City. Wells of any depth contracted for.

Office at H. W. Vaughan's Plumbing Works, 25 Bush street, where orders will be received, or at B. A. Henrikson's, 88 Kearny street, or at S. Little's, 40 first street. 23

CHARLES D. CARTER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
105 Montgomery street, near California,

Having established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers, 20

ART UNION.

CALIFORNIA ART UNION.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART!
SOON TO OPEN AT
DUNCAN'S
CHINESE SALESROOM!!

MR. DUNCAN has been engaged in Europe for some months past, in selecting everything beautiful in manufactures and arts for importation to this State. Having expended more than three times the amount gained by his last ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION in erecting a Gallery for the display of Paintings, Sculpture, Statuary, and Specimens of the World's Industry in this city, he will now receive the RICH and COSTLY WARES gathered during his tour, and intended for the SPACIOUS ROOMS erected for their reception. The collection will have no equal at home or abroad—and he can confidently say that neither London, Paris nor New York will be able to show—as the stock of a mercantile firm—the many treasures of Art and valuable objects of virtu intended for San Francisco. The Catalogue will embrace several thousand articles, from the delicately wrought

BRONZES OF PARIS!
TO THE
Grand Paintings of Italy, Germany, France and Spain!

SHAWLS of Cashmere, **VASES** of Bohemia,
CRYSTAL of Prague and Vienna,
CARVINGS and **FILAGREE WORK** of Genoa,
MATCHLESS MECHANISM of Genoa,
MOSAIC WORK of Florence,
GEMS OF ART from Brussels,
SILVER and **GOLD BROCADES** of France.

THE COSTLY WARES OF PARIS!
CONSISTING OF

Sevres Porcelain, wonderful in its exquisite workmanship and prized in art;
Diamond Work of great beauty;
Solid Silver Dressing Cases;
Gold and **Silver Work** and **Music Boxes**;
Statuettes, Clocks and **Bronzes**,
Fans of Gold and Mother of Pearl, set with Diamonds,
Cabinets inlaid with Jewels, **Gaskets** studded with Gems,
Superb Paintings by the best Artists of the age,
Beautiful Copies from the Priceless Originals in the Imperial Gallery of the Louvre, and
Countless Elegant Trifles for the Drawing Room and Boudoir.

It is impossible here to recount more than a few of the principal objects of interest purchased. Full catalogues will be issued on their arrival. Among the most conspicuous are—THE MAGNIFICENT PAINTING OF

Descent from the Cross!

after RUBENS, purchased by Mr. Duncan at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Antwerp, where the Great Original was presented by the renowned artist to the church of his native city.

The Chapel of Saint Therese!

the wonderful work of an invalid painter, while confined in the hospital of Bruges.

Three Original Paintings by Teniers, Vandyke and Greuze!

The Holy Family, by Blanchard!

The FINEST MODERN PAINTING for sale in Paris.

The Largest Diamond in the United States!

Imported through the house of Messrs. ROVEAT, of Paris and New York.

Services of Sevres Porcelain!

formerly belonging to NAPOLEON THE FIRST and LOUIS PHILIPPE, with their Crown Mark, Initials, etc.

A Clock of the Days of Louis XIV.!

Exhibiting the most exquisite and surprising Mechanism, with pendants of Diamonds and Precious Gems.

The Famous Boudoir Clock of Mlle. Rachel, the Tragedienne!

Representing a flight of Birds—the plumage is true to nature—the whole scene most life-like. The mimic warblers fly from bough to bough, and fill the air with the notes of the Mocking Bird, Canary, etc.

An Intricate Piece of Mechanism from Cologne.

A Magician performing with perfect accuracy the curious tricks of his profession.

The Great Original Painting of the Huguenots!

This picture is well known to Parisians, and will be welcomed with enthusiasm by every lover of Art in California.

The superb Tableau of Psyche and Amour!

The twin to this Painting is owned by the French Government, and has the most conspicuous place in the Gallery of the Louvre.

A Series of Original Drawings, twenty in number, of the

BATTLES OF NAPOLEON!

BY AN OFFICER OF THE OLD GUARD.

The great interest that attaches to them, is enhanced by the extraordinary merit of the Pictures. They were visited by crowds in Paris, and

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

has since been offered for their purchase.

AN INGOT OF GOLD

For this amount will be placed beside them, ready for the person to whom they may fall. This sum in itself is a handsome little fortune, and will be immediately delivered, should he desire the exchange.

For the purpose of disposing of this *Magnificent Collection of Valuable and Beautiful Goods* from Europe, an

ART UNION

Has been formed, on the plan of similar Associations in London and Paris. The intent is to give to all an opportunity to secure for their homes, at a trifling cost, something pertaining to the artistic and beautiful; that the Cottage of the Artisan and the Dwelling of the Millionaire may alike boast that which money cannot replace, and which the man of taste in every walk of life may appreciate. The whole will be divided in shares, placed by general wish as low as

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Giving to the holder an INTEREST, BY PURCHASE, in the entire collection, and constituting a membership, with all the privileges annexed thereto, and the right to decide upon the mode of distribution. *When the sale is completed by the disposal of all the Shares*, the property will await the order of the Shareholders, through the fair and impartial decision of a committee chosen by themselves. The Number of Shares will be in the proportion of Sixteen to each Article in the Catalogue.

The satisfaction heretofore rendered by our house in all its transactions—its long standing and reputation, are guarantees of the faithful discharge of the trust and prompt delivery of every article specified. The same course that has gained us this position will be strictly adhered to, that no dissatisfaction can possibly occur.

CERTIFICATES OF SHARES
ARE NOW READY, AT
ONE DOLLAR EACH!

☞ Several articles of this Superb Collection have been just received, and are open for examination.

San Francisco, June 26, 1854. 26

TIME.

PARTICULAR attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, Montgomery st. 4t 14

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cochituate Baths.
No. 57 Sansome street, between California and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE proprietors of this well known Establishment, desirous of meeting the wants of a discriminating public, have remodeled and thoroughly renovated the entire premises, added several new rooms and new furniture complete.

In making these improvements, we have had particular reference to the accommodation of the LADIES, and have provided a Private Entrance and Ante-Room, with *Extra large Bathing Rooms* adjoining, expressly for their accommodation.

We have made many important improvements and additions, which cannot be particularized in a short notice, but will be readily appreciated by our friends and patrons. The

Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon,

has been greatly enlarged, and furnished with a new set of Chairs, Mirrors, &c., imported expressly for this Establishment, and of a style and quality superior to any in the State.

Prices as usual—single baths 75c; ten tickets for $5.

N. B.—A fine assortment of Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Collars and Cravats, Scarfs, Socks, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c. &c., constantly on hand, for the accommodation of our customers. (23) San Francisco, 1854.

Branch of Keyes & Co.'s
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF J AND SECOND STREETS,......SACRAMENTO.

LARGE IMPORTATION of Summer Clothing, ex steamers John L. Stephens and Sierra Nevada. We are now receiving a choice assortment of single milled CASSIMERE PANTS, Fancy and White Drilling, do; and SUMMER COATS of every description, which with our already unprecedently large and varied stock, comprises *every article required for a Gentleman's Wardrobe.*

We have just received a small invoice of *CHILDREN'S and YOUTH'S CLOTHING*, and as we design giving particular attention to that branch of our business, we would invite the attention of the Ladies, in making selections of clothing for their children, to an examination of our stock. We shall receive by steamer invoices of the richest and latest styles children's suits, manufactured by our house in New York, and cut in the prevailing styles.

Punctuality observed in filling orders, and no deviation in prices. BRANCH OF KEYES & CO.,
24 Sacramento

☞ **To Purchasers of Groceries:**

THE FAMILIES of the city and the farmers of the country, before purchasing elsewhere, are requested to call at our Store, where everything in the Grocery Line can be had, not only of the finest quality, but at the lowest market prices.

Our Flour is of the best brands, and our Hams are not surpassed in the country. We have always on hand a large collection of Pie Fruits, of natural preserves and Dried Fruits. All kinds of Sugars, Coffee, and Teas can be had at the cheapest rates. We have also the choicest Wines of France and Germany constantly on hand. All the staple articles of domestic consumption are selected with care and offered to the public at the most reasonable rates. Orders from the country will be forwarded with dispatch, as may be directed, and all orders in the city promptly attended to and delivered free of charge. Come and judge for yourselves.

BRISSENDEN & CO.
25 Corner of Montgomery and California streets.

MUSICAL HALL,
BUSH STREET, NEAR MONTGOMERY.

THE Proprietors of this spacious and Elegant Hall are prepared to let it for
CONCERTS,
BALLS,
LECTURES, &c., &c.

They have recently added to it a *SUPPER ROOM*, 100 feet in length by 35 feet in width, together with Dressing Rooms, etc., forming the most complete establishment of the kind in the country.

The Hall is also admirably adapted for RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Apply to G. FRANK SMITH & CO.,
15 Room No. 19, Musical Hall Building.

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.
WOODWORTH & CO.

IMPORTERS of Piano Fortes and Melodeons, 130 Clay street, are the exclusive Agents for the sale of STODART'S PIANO FORTES and PRINCE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply these celebrated Instruments at manufacturer's prices, thus securing to purchasers the advantage of making personal selection from a large and complete assortment, and of avoiding the great risk and delay of importation.

Just received a stock of Piano Fortes for hire 20 tf

HENRY A. SMITH & CO.'S
GRAND RAFFLE.
$100,000,
CONSISTING OF
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SLUGS!
Farm, Residence, Building Lots, Watches, &c., &c.
Guaranteed to come off at the
AMERICAN THEATRE,
ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1854.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

To be had of the proprietors, at their office, north-west corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, or at all the principal book stores, hotels and saloons throughout the city and State.

1st Grand Prize—Ten Thousand Dollars in cash	$10,000
2d Grand Prize—One handsome Residence, consisting of three acres of land, with a beautiful cottage house, in the city of Oakland, on Broadway, within five minutes walk of the steamboat landing. The proprietors own the property under the Peralta title and two years possession—the same, with a warrantee deed, will be given the drawer. Valued at	5,000
3d Grand Prize—One Ranch, consisting of 160 acres of land, with a good House, Farming Utensils, &c., &c. This valuable Ranch is located in San Jose Valley, and is held under a confirmed Spanish title. A warrantee deed will be given the drawer. Valued at	4,000
4 to 254 - Two hundred and fifty Valuable Building Lots in the city of Oakland, the Brooklyn of San Francisco, situated on Broadway, within five minutes' walk of the landing. These lots are unquestionably the most beautiful sites for residences in the State, and are too well known to need description. The proprietors hold the Peralta title and have possession. The drawer will receive warrantee deeds. Size, 25x100. Valued low at $200 each	50,00
255 to 465 Two hundred and ten Fine Gold Lever Watches, Hunting Cases, each of equal value. Valued at $100	21,000
466 to 666—Two hundred elegant Chinese Shawls, high cost. These shawls are of the same quality as are sold daily in this city at $60 each, each one of equal value. Valued at $50	10,000

We, the undersigned, are acquainted with the parties owning the property offered in this Raffle, and also know the Real Estate referred to, and we assure the Public that we consider the title to the property is indisputable.

Hon. D. S. SHATTUCK,
JAMES A. MORRISON, M. D.

The proprietors in conducting this Raffle bind themselves to carry it on in a manner that will be satisfactory to all who may buy tickets. The drawing will be done by gentlemen chosen by the holders of Tickets, each county in the State sending a committee of one for that purpose. Maps of the Real Estate, and samples of the property may be seen at our office, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.

For the responsibility of the proprietors of this Raffle, and that it will be conducted with honesty and integrity, we refer to

His Excellency JOHN BIGLER,
Hon. J. W. DENVER, Secretary of State,
J. B. HARDENBERG, Mayor of Sacramento,
Hon. LEWIS ALDRICH,
Maj. W. H. HARVEY, Sergeant-at-Arms of Senate,
E. WILSON, Wilson's Exchange,
DAVID JONES, Hotel, Sacramento City. 22

Mission Pottery,
Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHHO, WALTER & CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.

Orders promptly attended to 15 3m*

BANKERS.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Drexel & Co	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond. Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.
JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

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ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon. St. Louis,	David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco.	Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co	London.
F. Huth & Co	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

FOUNDRIES.

Pacific Foundry,
On First Street, between Mission and Howard.
GODDARD & CO.,

HAVING enlarged their works, are prepared to furnish every kind of castings and machinery on the shortest notice. Their patterns for mill and other machinery cannot be surpassed in the State. And particular attention will be paid to getting up machinery for Flour Mills, Saw Mills, Quartz Mills, &c.; also, will furnish every description of House fronts, or other castings on as good terms as any other establishment.

San Francisco, June 1, 1854. 25-4t

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic.

GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,
[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]
Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

24 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

WM. B. WADSWORTH, } Of New York. } { O. H. MIESEGAES, { Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat, and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento
11 4m

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a business arrangement by which JAS. KING OF WM. will hereafter take charge of Banking Department of the firm of ADAMS & CO.

Depositors, balances on the banks of Mr. King will be transferred to the books of Adams & Co.

Mr. King takes this opportunity to return his thanks to his depositors for the confidence they have heretofore reposed in him, and trusts the same confidence will be extended to the house with which he has become associated.

ADAMS & CO.,
1 JAMES KING OF WM.

Lard and Butter.

A PRIME article, in wood and tin. For sale, in lots to suit, by W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
25 tf 64 Front street.

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.
TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3½, and Alviso 9¼ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'k.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.

For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

Freights Reduced.

From and after this date the rates of freights from SAN FRANCISCO TO RED BLUFFS are reduced to $35 per ton.

Office of California Steam Navigation Co., April 23, 1854.
22 tf R. CHENERY, President.

FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.

The fine steamer UNION, J. A. TREFRY, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
15 HORNER & CO., Broadway Wharf.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. N. THURSTON,
Office at Hillman's Temperance House,
Nos. 80 and 82 Davis Street—Room No. 20,
24-tf San Francisco.

DR. COIT,
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE AND RESIDENCE TO
No. 240 Washington street, corner of Stout's Alley,
Six doors above his old locality. 5tf

DR. PHINNEY,
Residence on Powell Street, one door north of Washington.
Office in McClure's new building, Bush street, opposite the Rassette House.

OFFICE HOURS—In Powell street until 9 A. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M.; in Bush street from 2 to 5 P. M. 24 tf

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DR. ROBERT P. CHASE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has removed his office and residence to Washington street, corner of Pike.
Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. 22 tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

L. G. MASON, SUCCESSOR TO **EASTERLY,**
Importer and Dealer in
Lead Pipe, Bar and Sheet Zinc, Iron and Tin,
PUMPS, STOVES, ETC.
House and Ship Plumber, Manufacturer of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware,
110 SANSOME STREET, OPPOSITE CRESCENT CITY HOTEL,
San Francisco.

N. B.—Orders for ARTESIAN WELL PIPE and contracts for *Artesian Wells* in any part of the State, promptly attended to. 26

FRANK BAKER,
Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
135 and 137 Clay street, San Francisco. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

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C. A. McNULTY,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf
San Francisco. 12tf

[ORIGINAL.]

TO MRS. R—.

While waiting in the house of prayer,
Music so rapturing floated there,
Surely some Seraph sang the air,
Swelling those strains, to none but Angels given;
They swept each fibre of the heart,
And with its dearest hopes took part;
Oh, may those accents ne'er depart
God's earthly courts, but to be heard in heaven.

Would that a voice that's so divine,
Which Heaven has made so purely thine—
May ever its sweet notes combine
To give its generous benefactor praise;
Would that thy strains and heart may rise
Superior to all earth-bound ties,
Till both unite in Paradise,
To swell redemption's hymn through endless days.

Flavio.

From the Pioneer.

DEATH.

BY G.

Death is a phantom, dreaded by the weak,
Scorned by the foolish, reverenced by the wise,
Whose kingdom is the world, whose mandates speak
To every living thing beneath the skies.

Death is an heritage and an estate
All men may claim with undisputed right,
Whose mystic title bears the fatal date
When Eden's glories sank in gloomy night.

Death is a terror only unto those
Who fear to look the spectre in the face;
His form, when shunned, more huge with horror grows,
And cowards shriek, and fly from its embrace.

Death is a mockery to the scoffer's mind,
A thing all meaningless—and not until
The monster's icy arms are round him twined,
He feels it has a mission to fulfil.

Death to the wise, O! what is he to such?
No ghastly skeleton with clanking bones—
But a bright spirit, whose electric touch
Thrills the heart's chords with Heaven's angelic tones.

Too Honest.—*Scene First*—A boot and shoe store.

Enter a middle-aged gentleman, in pepper and salt pants.

"Mr. Slocum, I believe, sir?"

"Yes, sir, Jabez Slocum."

"Some six months ago, Mr. Slocum, you gave me credit for a pair of boots—price five dollars. I have now called to liquidate the demand."

"Owe me five dollars? Well, really, I have no remembrance of the fact."

"Be that as it may, the debt is honest and must be paid."

Here he took out a well-filled pocket book and handed Slocum a twenty dollar bill. Slocum balanced the account and handed the other fifteen dollars in change.

The middle-aged gent left, and Slocum went off in a revery.

"Well, the world is not so bad after all; here at least is one honest man. I shall never speak ill of one of the human family again."

Scene Second—An exchange office.

Enter Slocum.

"Bullion, my boy, just discount that lot of money and give me current."

"Certainly, sir."

Bullion runs over the pictured blotting paper and throws out a twenty.

"What do you throw that out for?"

"Not worth a cent—one of the new counterfeits."

Slocum goes into revery number two.

"Curse that scoundrel! That's the very bill the honest man paid me yesterday for the boots. What a vile world. I don't believe there's an upright man in it."

A couple of Irishmen who had not been long in this country, met in an inn and called for dinner. As it so happened, there was a dish of horse radish grated for dinner. Pat, thinking it was something to be eaten with a spoon, put a large spoonful into his mouth. Tears immediately filled his eyes, and rolled down his cheeks. The other said:

"Pat, what's the matter?"

"I was thinking of my poor father, that was hanged," said Pat.

But Jemmy soon filled his mouth with the same, and tears gushed from his eyes also, when Pat said:

"What's the matter, Jemmy—what has happened to ye?"

"Ah!" said Jemmy, "I was just thinking what a pity it was you were not hanged with your father."

"Where is the fire?" asked Mrs. Partington of a fireman, from an upper window, as the bell were waking the night with their clangor. "In —— was the ungallant response, naming the hottest title of perpetual warmth. "Dear me," said the old lady, not understanding him, "is it so far off? I wish it was nearer for your sake. But he'll get there soon," she muttered to herself, "if he goes on as he does now," and she went to sleep again, invoking blessings on the guardians of public safety.

Two of a Family.—"How well he plays for one so young," said Mrs. Partington, as the organ boy and his monkey performed near her door; "and how much his little brother looks like him, to be sure."

The most difficult ascent—Getting up a subscription.

HOTELS.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY,..............................CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. [26

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,......MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

Union Hotel.

THE undersigned informs the public that he has purchased from Isaac M. Hall, Esq., the entire fixtures and appurtenances connected with the well known Union Hotel, situated on the Plaza, in this city.

Extensive repairs and alterations will be made, and the house fitted in a style equal in all respects to a first class European Hotel.

The Bar will be *par excellence*, and the patronage of his old friends is respectfully solicited. (25) T. K. BATTELLE.

International Hotel.

JACKSON STREET, (between Montgomery and Kearny,)
San Francisco, California.
PECK & FISHER,..............Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their old friends and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years the above five-story brick fire-proof Hotel, furnished it in the most substantial, chaste and elegant style, and it is now open for the inspection of and patronage of the public.

Their House, situated in the vicinity of the steamboat landings, and near to the business portions of the city, is convenient for the business community; and being located on elevated ground, just aside from the dusty thoroughfares, is also a desirable home for families and gentlemen of leisure.

The International is conducted on the European plan of lodgings, with meals a separate charge, in a Refectory in the basement, and also a Ladies' Ordinary on the main floor.

E. S. PECK, (25) HENRY FISHER.

Lake House.

C. L. WHITE,............Proprietor.

THE proprietor announces to the public that he has completed the erection of a large Hotel Building, at the old stand by the Lake of Como, (not Claude Melnotte's) which has been thoroughly finished, and is furnished in the most splendid style, with elegant and costly furniture, where he will be happy to see his former patrons and the public generally.

The Culinary Department is under the charge of the most experienced caterers, and his table will be covered with the luxuries and delicacies of the seasons. A fine Bar Room is attached to the house. There are also Billiard Tables and Ten Pin Alleys connected with it.

For the accommodation of parties, fine boats will be kept in readiness at all times, for excursions on the Lake, and to prevent accidents they will be under the especial charge of an "OLD SALT."

An excellent road has been opened from the Lake House to the sea beach, affording a most delightful drive.

The distance from the city to the Lake House is but eight miles, affording a pleasant drive of an hour.

New Line of Coaches.

The undersigned have established a line of Concord Coaches to run between the city of San Francisco and the Lake House. The hours of departure are as follows:

Leaving Wilson's Exchange at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
" Lake House at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Stopping at all the Hotels on the road.

☞ Families called for in any part of the city.

25 LINESS AND CLARK.

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO,...........CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over *two hundred boarders.* 93 3m

St. Charles Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.
J. HARPER and J. L. MERRITT......Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating **three hundred lodgers.** The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visiters, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guests can procure rooms at all hours of the night.

24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

Public Notice.

THE copartnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, transacting business as Bankers and Express Carriers in the State of California, and in the Eastern States of the United States, under the name, firm and style of ADAMS & CO., expires this day by limitation.

D. H. HASKELL,
ALVIN ADAMS,
W. B. DINSMORE,
S. E. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER, }*

*By C. E. Bowers, their Attorney in fact.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of **Banking and Express business** in the State of California, under the firm, name and style of "ADAMS & CO."—the principal office continuing at the same place, in the city of San Francisco.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS,
(By C. E. Bowers, his Attorney in fact,)
D. H. HASKELL,
I. C. WOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, composing the firm of ADAMS & CO., of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all other principal cities and towns of the Eastern States, will hereafter carry on the **Express and Forwarding business** to and from the said cities and towns in the Eastern States and the City of San Francisco. The Banking and Express firm of Adams & Co. in California, at the city of San Francisco acting as our agents.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS,
WM. B. DINSMORE,
E. S. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,
(By C. E. Bowers, their Attorney in fact.

Public Notice.

WE the undersigned, ALVIN ADAMS, of the city of Boston, county of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, of the city of San Francisco and State of California, Bankers and Express Carriers, hereby certify that we have formed a limited copartnership for the transaction of Banking and Express business in the State of California, to be conducted under the name and firm of ADAMS & CO.; that the principal place of business is situated in the said city of San Francisco.

That DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, are general partners and said ALVIN ADAMS is a special partner as declared by the article of copartnership, on record in the County Recorder's Office of the county of San Francisco.

That the said partnership commences this day, and terminates on the 12th day of May in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

Dated at the city of San Francisco, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1854.

A. ADAMS,
(Per his Attorney in fact, C. E. Bowers,)
D. H. HASKELL,
20 tf I. C. WOODS.

Pork.

PORK.—250 bbls. clear and extra clear; 300 hf do do do do;
275 bbls. mess and extra mess; 150 hf do do do do;
Also—200 bbls prime and rump. For sale by
W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 94 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
94-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Reapers and Threshers.

PURCHASERS of Reapers and Treshers, or any Farming Machinery, can be directed in the purchase of them very greatly to their advantage, as we make it a point to be informed relative to these matters; and this will be a saving to purchasers. Persons at a distance can be supplied, and save the cost of coming to the city, by addressing us.

WARREN & SON, office "California Farmer,"
25 Musical Hall Building, San Francisco.

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 96 Front street, near Pine.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elton $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.

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PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of Hussey's Reapers and Mowers, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
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Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Green-house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Manny's Patent Reaper and Mower combined.

THREE of the above celebrated machines, which can be used as a Reaper or Mower,—for sale by
HENRY McNALLY,
15 No. 183 Washington street, (near Battery st.)

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines.

A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines,* that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by
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IMPORTANT TO WOOL GATHERERS, MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned begs leave most respectfully to inform the dealers in Wool, that he is prepared to pack wool and goods of every description, in large and small bales, after the most improved form and at the shortest notice. All kinds of goods packed. Old clothes bought. All orders received and promptly attended to by DARIUS STORES,
Basement of Sanders & Brenham's Bank,
No. 129 Montgomery street.

Whitewashing and House Cleaning done, as usual, with neatness and dispatch. 26

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street,** between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

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Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the fav heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

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A FLOURING MILL, with three run of four best French Stones, a first class Rubber or Smut Mill, calculated to clean 1600 bushels of Wheat per day; Falls, Screens, and Bolting Reels; Belts and Castings. Also, the Irons and Castings for a twenty-five foot water wheel, &c., all complete.

The above Mill Stones and Machinery have been carefully selected with a view to using either Oregon or California Wheat and to parties or a Company wishing to establish a mill in either of the above places, this offers a rare opportunity.

For particulars apply to C. P. LOLOR,
91 Front street,
Where drafts and specifications can be seen. 22tf

To Hotel Keepers, Ranchos, Restaurants and Others.

BRADSHAW & CO., having enlarged their store and stock, can now furnish all with the best assortment in the State. Purchasers will have a stock of $50,000 to select from; and having by each clipper, an assortment of goods from the States, we are enabled to keep a well selected stock of Provisions and Groceries, which we shall sell at wholesale prices, giving all a chance to get their goods low. BRADSHAW & CO.,
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AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.

Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.

Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.

Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.

T. H. PERKINS,

P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.
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SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a **Daily Express** to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,

Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for Mt. Ophir and Mariposa.

☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia.

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172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st, Sacramento.

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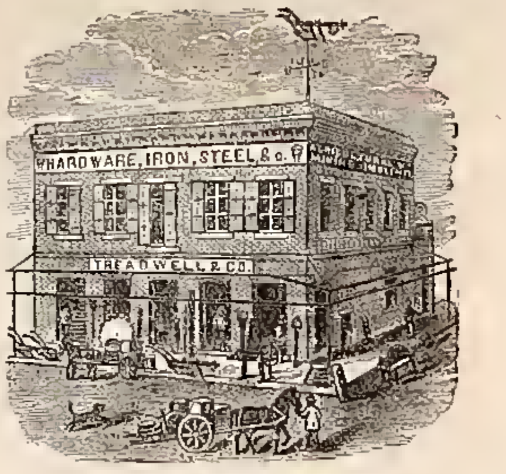
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CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
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NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of tools and implements for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

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Dealers in Paints, Window Glass and Upholstery Fittings.

Paper Hanging, Upholstery, &c. executed with dispatch and at the lowest city prices.

☞ *IN SIGN PAINTING* we defy competition, having engaged one of the most eminent sign painters in the state, and are now enabled to execute every description of sign work on the most moderate terms. 28 K street,
16 between Front and 2d, Sacramento city.

REMOVAL.

WE HAVE REMOVED to the *CORNER OF BATTERY AND RICHMOND STREETS,* (opposite Delong, McNeil & Co's,) up stairs.

☞ Our *HARDWARE BUSINESS* will be confined principally to Importing and Jobbing. The Agricultural Warehouse to be continued as formerly.

16 BRYANT & CO.

Hardware at Wholesale.

THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,
Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;
Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.
Safes—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.
Beads—The largest assortment in California.
E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
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Hams.

HAMS.—100 casks Ames' patent covered Family;
125 casks Custerds's premium;
150 casks Billings' celebrated Family;
75 casks American Westphalia;
100 casks in muslin covers, sugar cured
All in store, in fine order, and for sale by
W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
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Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS;
3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;
100 choice Philadelphia Marble Mantels;
The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish. Samples now on exhibition at our office.
TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Onward.
TOMBSTONES, in great variety; made and carved to order.
☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

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OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.

☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.

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Thermometer Churns, large size;
Baskets—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
Coffee and Rice Huller, Fencing Wire;
Reapers—Hussey's Patent;
Mowers—Ketchum's do;
Threshers—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse,
do "Emery's," two horse power
Horse Revolving Hay Rakes;
Straw Cutters—Assorted sizes;
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three bow rakes,
Fanning Mills—50, assorted sizes;
Ames & Rowland's L. H. Shovels; Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
Plows—100 Allen's Eagle, rod, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers; Excelsior Soap,
6 Ox Carts—Iron hubs, superior;
Transportation Wagons—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubs, to screw up in dry weather,
Hickory Whip Stocks; Harness, for Express Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Berea, small size; do do frames complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves; Plantation Hoe Handles;
Ox Yokes—100 complete; Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—3 fine ones; Walnut Axles—For light Wagons;
Gold Washers, Mining Pans; Tuttle's Goose Neck Hoes;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe;
Top Onions, for seed; Marrow Fat Peas; Early Charlton Peas;
Buckwheat, for seed; Osage Orange Seed; White Celery Seed;
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed; Hemp Seed—for Birds;
Grape Vines—one thousand Isabella;
do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Underhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camelia Japonicas—Fifty, in fine order, assorted colors;
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety; Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in tin, a superior article; Borax; Buckwheat Flour;
Rye Flour, in tins; Cotton Twine, patent;
Sail Twine, patent cotton; Clothes Lines, in variety;
Bannisters, of Mahogany; Newells, of Black Walnut;
Fencing Wire; Butter; Mexican Spurs;
Invoice of Mexican Bits, &c., of the highest finish, &c,
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9-6m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

THE
CALIFORNIA FARMER
And Journal of
Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1854. NO. 3.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING
BY WARREN & SON,
Office in Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month.

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H. G. MACLEAN, : : : : : : : : : PRINTER.

PERSEVERE.

BY C. N. PINE.

Young man, toiling on obscurely
Struggling 'gainst an adverse tide,
With a high and honest purpose
Which the mocking world deride;
Faint not, fear not, brave the current—
Face the storm, however rude;
Truth will triumph, thou wilt conquer,
God will ne'er forsake the good.

Do the proud deride thy calling,
Mock thy efforts at the start,
With a scoffing coldness, galling
To thy proud and honest heart?
Persevere! attain a station
With the gifted and the great,
Those who now scorn thy vocation
Then will gladly kiss thy feet.

Has the venomed breath of slander
On thy lonely frame been hurled
From the serpent-soul of envy
That would keep the worthy down!
Persevere, with manly patience,
Time will heal the wound you feel,
From thy name such taint may vanish
As thy breath from burnished steel.

For encouraging example,
Scan the names on history's page,
Those who most their race have honored,
Giving glory to their age;
Names of Newton and of Franklin,
And a thousand more as bright:
Names that gain increasing glory
With the world's increasing light.

Persevere! unceasing effort,
Humble though and weak it be,
May o'ercome whate'er opposes,
And work miracles for thee.
Be assured reward will follow,
Gold will come to him who delves,
Honest industry must prosper—
"God helps them who help themselves."

OH, HOW I LONG AGAIN TO VIEW.

Oh, how I long again to view,
My childhood's dwelling-place—
To clasp my mother to my heart—
To see my father's face!
To hear each well-remembered tone—
To gaze on every eye
That met my ear or thrilled my heart
In days long since gone by.

Oh! let me seek my home once more,
For but a little while—
But once above my couch to see
My mother's gentle smile;
It haunts me in my weary hours—
It comes to me in dreams;
With all the pleasant paths of home,
And woods and shaded streams.

There is a spring—I know it well—
Flowing beneath a rock
Oh! how its coolness and its light
My fevered fancies mock;
I long to lay me by its side,
And bathe my lips and brow;
'T would give new fervor to the heart
That beats so languid now.

I may not—I must linger here—
Perchance it is but just;
Yet, well I know this yearning soon
Will scorch my heart to dust.
One breathing of my native air
Had called me back to life;
But I must die—must waste away,
Beneath this inward strife.

"I SAY, Bill, I seed a Know-Nothin'."

"Where?"

"On the Museum steps."

"What did he look like?"

"Why, he looked like a man."

"No, but what had he on?"

"Clothes."

"Don't be a fool—tell me how you found out he was a Know-Nothin'."

"Why, he said so."

"Did you ask him to tell you?"

"No, but I asked him whether he wouldn't give me sixpence, and he said, "No, nothin'."—*N. Y. Pick.*

Elise de Vaux.

BY FANNY FERN.

"WELL, Doctor, what do you think of her? She has set her heart upon going to that New Year's Ball, and it will never do to disappoint her—poor thing."

The blunt old doctor bit his lip impatiently, and striking his cane in no very gentle manner on the floor, said—

"Think! I think it would be perfect insanity for her to attempt it. I won't be answerable for the consequences."

"But, my dear sir, she has had a dozen attacks before, quite as bad, and —"

"And that is the very reason why she should be more cautious now, madam. Good morning—good morning! Heaven save me from these fashionable mothers, he muttered, as he banged the door too behind him. "She'll kill the girl, and then her death will be laid to my door—ugh!—it would be a comfort to meet a sensible woman occasionally."

Elise was sitting in bed, propped up by pillows, when her mother entered. If youth, grace and beauty, could bribe the destroyer, or turn aside his unerring aim, then had she been spared. Her cheek was marble pale, and rested wearily on one little hand; the eyes were closed as if sleeping, and from the other hand a few choice flowers had escaped, and lay scattered upon the snowy counterpane.

"Oh! is that you, mamma? I hope you have made that stupid doctor give you something that will set me up. I feel such a deadly sinking—from want of nourishment, I fancy. Do pray see what you can get for me. I hope Dr. Wyman don't presume to interfere about my going to the ball, because I intend to go, dead or alive; and, mamma, while my lunch is getting ready, bring me my dress, and let me see if Jeannet has placed the trimmings where they should be, and have a ruche placed around the wrist of my kid gloves; and mamma, don't forget to send Austen for that pearl spray I selected for my hair. And, by the way, just hand that mirror; I'm afraid I'm looking awfully pale."

"Not now," said the frightened mother, "You are too fatigued. Wait till you have had some refreshment," and the pale beauty sank back on her pillow, crushing a wealth of dark ringlets, and closed her eyes heavily, in spite of her determination to be well.

A ring at the door. A bright flush came to her cheek. "That's Vivian, mamma. Tell him—tell him—(and a sharp pain through her temples forced her to pause) tell him I'm better, and he may call for me at ten to-morrow night; and, mamma, hand him this," and she took a perfumed note from beneath her pillow, with a rose-bud crushed in its folds.

"Draw aside the curtain, Jeannet. Oh! we shall have a nice evening for the dance; now give me the dressing gown. Mamma, that medicine is perfectly miraculous—I never felt better. Heaven knows where I should have been had you not called in a better counsellor than Dr. Wyman. He would like me for a patient a year, I dare say, but I know better than to line his pockets in that way," and she skipped gaily across the floor to a large fateuil, and called Jeannet to arrange her hair.

"Softly—softly, Jeannet; my head isn't quite right yet. There, that will do," said Elise, as the skilful Frenchwoman bound tress after tress in glossy braids around her well-formed head. Now place that pearl spray a little to the left, just over my ear—pretty, is it not?

Here, Jeannet!" and she extended the dainty foot for its silken hose, and satin slipper.

"Rest a little, now, Elise," said her mother, as she looked apprehensively at the bright crimson spot on the cheek, that grew deeper every moment, and contrasted so strikingly with the marble paleness of her brow. "I'm afraid you are going beyond your strength."

"Mamma, what are you thinking about? Look at me, and see how well I look! Besides, I'd go to this ball to-night if it cost me my life. Mabel has triumphed over me once; she shall not do it a second time. Besides, there is really no danger. I feel in good spirits to-night, and anticipate a most brilliant evening," and she clasped the pearl pendants in her small ears, and the light fleecy dress fell in soft folds about her graceful person, and upon her fair arm placed his gift, and taking in her hand the rich bouquet, every flower of which whispered hopes to her young heart, she held up her cheek with a bewitching smile, and said—

"Now kiss me, mamma, and say that you are proud of me."

And now Jeannet, with officious care, draws the rich opera cloak about her shoulders, and with a thousand charges from mamma to beware of the draughts, partake sparingly of ices and not weary herself with dancing, the carriage moves from the door, freighted with its lovely burden.

"Elise de Vaux here!" said a tall, queenly girl attired in black velvet, and she curled her lip in ill-concealed vexation—"I thought her dying, or near it;" and as Elise glided gracefully past in the dance, every eye followed her, and every tongue became eloquent in her praise. Mabel's cheek paled in anger.

"How radiant she is! how dazzling. Sickness has but changed her beauty—and see how proudly Vivian bears her through the waltz! Every step they take is on my heart-strings! This must not—shall not be!" and mastering her feelings by a strong exercise of will, soon brought the rose to her cheek, her eye became brilliant, and, had not Vivian been magnetised past recal his eye must have been engaged by the dazzling vision.

"Heavens! that is not Elise de Vaux!" said a nephew of Dr. Wyman's. "What mad folly! My uncle told me that if she came it would be at the price of her life. How surpassingly beautiful she is."

"What unearthly beauty," said an old man to a youth on whose arm he leaned, as Elise glided past. "Who is she?"

"Elise de Vaux."

"Well, why do you look at her so wildly? Has Cupid aimed a dart at you out of those lovely blue eyes?"

"Good God!" said the young man, leaping forward, as a piercing shriek came upon the ear. "Make room! help! throw up the window!" and Elise was borne past, senseless, to the cool night air.

Aye, Vivian! kneel at her side chafe the little jewelled hands, put back the soft hair from the azure veined temples, press the pulseless wrist listen for the beating heart—in vain—Elise is dead!

And in the arms of him for whom she had thrown away her young life, she was borne to her home. The diamond sparkled mockingly on her clay cold fingers, the pearls still lingered amid her soft ringlets, the round symmetrical limbs still fair in their beautiful proportions. The heart she coveted was gained—the dear bought victory won.

The Old Oaken Bucket.

THIS beautiful and popular song or ballad is said to have had its origin under the following circumstances:—Some years ago, when Woodworth, the printer, and several other old New Yorkers, were brother typos in a printing office situated at the corner of Chesnut street and Chambers, they dropped in at an establishment kept by Mallory, on Franklin street, for the purpose of taking some brandy and water, which Mallory was famous for keeping. The liquor was super-excellent, and Woodworth seemed inspired by it, for after taking a draught he set his glass upon the table, and smacking his lips declared that Mallory's *eau de vie* was superior to any he had ever tasted.

"No," said M., "you are quite mistaken; there was one thing which, in both our estimations, far surpassed this stuff in the way of drinking."

"What was that?" asked Woodworth, dubiously.

"The draught of pure fresh spring water that we used to drink from the old oaken bucket that hung in the well, after our return from the labors of the field on a hot sultry day in summer."

The tear-drop glistened for a moment in Woodworth's eye. "True, true!" he replied, and soon after quitted the place. He returned to the office, seized a pen, and in half an hour "The Old Oaken Bucket," one of the most delightful compositions in our language, was ready in manuscript to be embalmed in the memories of succeeding generations.

I CONFESS that increasing years bring with them an increasing respect for men who do not succeed in life, as those words are commonly used. Heaven is said to be a place for those who have not succeeded upon earth; and it is surely true that celestial graces do not best thrive and bloom in the hot blaze of wordly prosperity. Ill success sometimes arises from a superabundance of qualities in themselves good—from a conscience too sensitive, a taste too fastidious, a self-forgetfulness too romantic, a modesty too retiring. I will not go so far as to say, with a living poet, that "the world knows nothing of its greatest men," but there are forms of greatness, or at least of excellence, which die and make no sign; there are martyrs that miss the palm but not the stake; there are heroes without the laurel, and conquerors without the triumph.—*G. S. Hilliard.*

Anecdote of Washington.

IN the summer of 1776, when the American army was in New York, a young girl of the city went to her lover, one Francis, and communicated to him, as a secret she had overheard, a plan then in operation among the government men to destroy the American commander-in-chief, by poison, which was to be plentifully mingled with the green peas, a favorite dish of his, on the following day at Richmond Hill, head-quarters, where he was to dine. Francis, who was a thorough whig, although supposed to be friendly to the royalists, went immediately to Washington and acquainted him with this diabolical plan for his destruction. Washington having listened with attention, said:

"My friend, I thank you: your fidelity has saved my life, to what reserve the Almighty knows! But now for your safety; I charge you to return to your house, and let not a word of what you have related to me pass your lips; it would involve you in certain ruin; and heaven forbid that your life should be forfeited or endangered by your faith to me. I will take the necessary steps to prevent, and, at the same time, discover the instrument of this wicked device."

The next day, about two hours before dinner, he sent for one his guard, told him of the plot, and requested that he would disguise himself as a female, and go to the kitchen, there to keep a strict watch upon the peas, until they should be served up for the table. The young man carefully observed the directions he had received, and had not been long upon his post of duty, before a young man, another of the guard, came anxiously to the door of the kitchen, looked in and then passed away. In a few moments after, he returned and approached the hearth where the peas stood, and was about to mingle in the deadly substance; when, suddenly he shrank back as though from the sting of a forked-tongued adder, his color changing to the pale hue of death, and his limbs apparently palsied with fear, evidently horror-struck with his own purpose—but soon, however, the operation of a more powerful excitement urged forward his reluctant hand that tremblingly strewed the odious bane, and he left the kitchen, overwhelmed with conflicting passions, remorse and confusion.

"Harold sleeps no more, the cry has reached his heart ere the deed be accomplished," said the youth on duty, in a voice not devoid of pity, as he looked after the self-condemned wretch.

"What, Harold!" said the commander-in-chief, sorrowfully, upon receiving the information; "can it be possible—so young, so fair and gentle! He would have been the last person upon whom a suspicion of that nature could have fallen, by right of countenance. You have done well," said he to the youth before him. "Go join your comrades and be secret."

The young man went accordingly, and Washington returned to the piazza, where several officers were assembled, among whom was the hero of Saratoga, who was waiting for further instructions from Congress before he departed for Canada. In a few moments dinner was announced, and the party was ushered into a handsome apartment, where the sumptuous board was spread, covered with all the delicacies of the season.

The commander-in-chief took his seat, placed General Gates on his right hand, and General Wooster on his left. When the remainder of the officers and company were seated, and eager to commence the duties of the table, the chief said, impressively:

"Gentlemen, I must request you to suspend your meal for a few moments. Let the guard attend me."

All was silence and amazement. The guard entered and formed in a line towards the upper end of the apartment.

Washington, having put upon his plate a spoonful of peas, fixed his eyes sternly upon the guilty man, and said:

"Shall I eat of this vegetable?"

The youth turned pale and became dreadfully agitated, while his trembling lips faintly uttered,

"I don't know."

"Shall I eat these?" again demanded Washington, raising some upon his knife.

Here Harold elevated his hand, as if by an involuntary impulse, to prevent their being tasted. A chicken was then brought in, that a conclusive experiment might be made in the presence of those witnesses. The animal ate of the peas and immediately died, and the wretched criminal, overcome with terror and remorse, fell fainting, and was borne from the apartment.

AN old bachelor geologist was boasting that every rock was as familiar to him as the alphabet. A lady who was present declared she knew a rock of which he was wholly ignorant.

"Name it, madam," cried Cœlebs.

"It is rock the cradle, sir!"

Cœlebs evaporated.

To Readers of the California Farmer.

We mean you, kind reader, now looking over this sheet to see if you can find something of interest, something of importance, something new. Are you a subscriber to the Farmer? If you are, then you are a regular reader, we trust, and as you read, did it ever occur to you that you might add to the interest of other readers by some communication from your pen touching such subjects as will best advance the science we are advocating. Your example would call out a response from *other readers*, and then you would receive new pleasure and interest as a return for your efforts, and many other readers would receive good also. Would it not be an ample reward thus to give pleasure and interest to others? This would be carrying out the "golden rule." And reader, if you are not a subscriber to the Farmer, have you not found enough of interest in your present perusal to induce you to become a subscriber? We shall be happy to place your name upon the list. We have a goodly array of names, and we are proud of them. True it is not so long a list as we desire; but the names themselves are of a character and influence that can be appreciated, and we ask yours also, and ask your interest among your friends; whether you are a farmer, merchant, ship-owner, manufacturer, mechanic, or in whatever station of life, for we believe we can interest you all. We can interest your family, if you have one, for we mean that the Farmer shall be a "family visitor," awakening an interest in all that appertains to rural life, and giving to the denizens of our cities a desire to make their city homes bear as much the appearance of a garden outside, and a happy home inside, as the beauties of earth and its abundance can make it, if they will be but interested in these things.

There is no family in our cities but should wish to know how "the abundance of the earth" can be obtained. Fruits and flowers are the needed wants of a city life, and a city life would be no life without them. They are necessary for health as well as comfort, and the luxuries of the "vegetable kingdom" are to our citizens as necessary for health as pure air. There are other things too the country will and must give to the city beside the beef and bread of our good friend "Dr. Scott." Then, kind readers, will you not give us you kind influence, that the country and city may become better acquainted with each other? This is what we are striving to accomplish.

Forty-Five Days from Paris.—What would our old forty-niners have said, when doing business in cloth shanties, if they had been told that in five years we should receive communications from the city of Paris in forty-five days. We publish the annexed letter from one of the largest horticultural and seed establishments in France with whom we have corresponded and transacted business, and who are actively engaged in extending agricultural science, for the purpose of showing the interest they feel in all that relates to California. We received also from them drawings of several of our native pines and forest trees, including the "mammoth tree," and we wish our own citizens would but show a proportionate interest in the rich treasures we possess in our native trees. Our California trees are treasures in Europe, and why should they not be to us? We also feel that the approximation we have made to the great marts of the old world—the quick communications we now possess with them, must tend to newer developments in this age of progress. The drawings can be seen at our office.

The following is the letter alluded to:

Paris, May 30, 1854.

Messrs. Editors—For some months past we have been regularly favored with your very valuable paper, containing, besides much general useful information, a great number of interesting articles on agricultural and horticultural matters, and showing with what surprising rapidity rural sciences are progressing in California. We suppose it is to your kind remembrance we are indebted for these papers, and, returning our best thanks for your civility, we beg leave to reciprocate it by presenting you with the *Journal d'Agriculture pratique*, to the publication of which we oftentimes concur (contribute?) The numbers issued since the beginning of the year have been forwarded to you to-day, and the subsequent numbers will be regularly mailed. * *

We are very desirous to import from California seeds of some sorts of the Fir tribe, and think it would not be difficult for you to procure, if not of all, at least some of the sorts, and forward to us in as early a season as possible. Some of the cones of each species ought to be added. We enclose descriptive notes, with sketches and indication of *habitat* of the different trees. Those mentioned in the subjoined notes we may still add as very interesting and desirable—the *Taxodia Sempervirens* or *Segnoia Sempervirens Vel. Gigantea*, known in California by the name of Redwood. We send you also a cone and leaf of the *Taxodium*, together with a description.

Hoping soon to hear from you,

We remain.

Yours truly,

Vilmorin Andrieux & Co.

The following description of the farm of J. M. Horner, Esq., will be found of interest to our readers, and will also show to our farmers in the old States what a California farm is. This is one of the farms entered for premiums in last week's issue.

Mr. Editor—Permit me to submit for a premium the Rancho de los Pupas. It is my homestead establishment, containing one thousand acres. It is fenced on the outside entire, and has several cross fences, dividing it into 50, 100, 200, and 500 acre fields. We have 400 acres of wheat, 100 of which has been sown this season—the balance is volunteer. 100 acres of volunteer oats yielding double of last year's crop, on the same land; 50 acres of barley; 100 acres of potatoes; 50 acres of orchard, including about 4 acres of garden; 3000 fruit trees, embracing more varieties than I am willing or able to name—principally apples and peaches; some of the latter will yield the present season nearly one bushel of good matured fruit. The trees the most thrifty I ever saw. There is also a nursery of various kinds and qualities of fruit. My grape vines, numbering 250, are very full of fruit this year. There is 1-4 of an acre of strawberries, besides gooseberries, currants, and other shrubs and flowers innumerable; 300 acres of pasture lands, in which are pastured from 20 to 80 head of horses, mules, oxen, cows, &c., nearly all of choice American stock; 300 head of hogs, of choice breed, and about the same amount of chickens.

I built the first house on the premises in 1847. The above named farm is in Alameda County, and took its name in 1849 from this fact: In 1848-9 I raised more potatoes on it than were raised in the balance of the State, and I presume it has been the most effectual argument used to convince the people of California and the world that vegetables could be raised abundantly in this State. Besides the above particular farm we have some ten outside farms, and from their thorough cultivation, they would undoubtedly come in for their share of merit. We have 3000 acres cultivated on the latter farms, which are all situated in Alameda County.

Yours, &c.,

John M. Horner.

The Monumental Engine Co., on Thursday last, presented their foreman, Mr. Geo. H. Hossefross, with a massive and beautiful silver trumpet as a testimony of their esteem; and Mr. Hossefross at the same time presented the Company with a magnificent banner, which cost $500.

Congressional.—We have received a pamphlet containing the very able speech of Senator Gwinn on the Pacific Railroad; also, a pamphlet containing a schedule of the various bills and resolutions he has presented to Congress during his term. The amount he has accomplished shows what can be done when a mighty will is at work. We have also received the eloquent speeches of Hon. M. S. Latham, and documents from our other delegates at Washington, all giving proof of earnest devotion to our interests.

The Pacific Recorder.—A new religious paper, issued under the patronage of the Board of the California Baptist State Convention, and edited by Edward J. Willis. This paper makes a very handsome appearance, and gives good assurance by the first issue that there is ability of such weight as to ensure success, which we trust it will receive. With such advocates for the cause of religion as the Recorder, the Pacific and Advocate, we may hope for the improvement and elevation of society and its continual increase and prosperity.

Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co., have presented the First Congregational Church with a splendid bell, weighing 2500 pounds. It was elevated to its destined position in the belfry of their brick edifice, at the corner of Dupont and California streets, on Tuesday afternoon, and, on trial, proved to be a very fine sounding bell. We have heard many of our gallant firemen express a hope that it may be rung in case of fire.

Grain Crops in the Old States.

Indiana.—From the Wabash Gazette, we receive information of an abundant crop throughout the State.

Illinois.—From the Alton Telegraph we learn that the wheat crop will exceed all calculation; accounts from every county promise large results, and it is expected Illinois will stand next Ohio as a wheat-growing State.

Michigan—The crop is heavy and abundant.

Kentucky—In some parts heavy, and in others injured.

Ohio has portions of the crop injured, and other portions very fine.

New York—The Empire State will have as large a crop as ever before harvested.

From other States the report is very favorable to farmers, and the present price of wheat ranges from $1 75 to $2 05 per bushel.

Shipping Grain East.—It is a question of some moment to our grain growers, now that a large crop is in prospect, to make the inquiry—Will it pay to ship grain to the old States? The price of wheat in New York is about $2 per bushel—say 3 1-3 cts. per lb., and it would require about eight months to get a return, without asking an advance. If wheat should fall to 2 *a* 2 1-2 cents, it would pay hand*some*ly; at 2 1-2 it would pay freight and interest at 2 per cent. per month. Clipper ships returning would like such a freight.

We would urge particular care to see the grain *well dried* before shipping. These suggestions are made in case we have too great a surplus.

The People's Journal.—We receive among our exchanges the People's Journal, published by Alfred E. Beach, New York, at $1 per annum. We esteem this particularly valuable, as affording a mass of agricultural, scientific, and mechanical information. The work is got up in excellent style, and ought to receive an extended support. The work contains about 500 engravings annually.

Ants.—It is said that a chalk line drawn round a bucket of sugar, or any kind of sweet meats, will always prevent the intrusion of ants.

Petrified Pine.—A remarkably curious specimen of pine wood, thoroughly mineralized, has been exhibited to us. This boulder, if we may so term it, was found near Murderers' Bar, on the Middle Fork of the American River. A tunnel has been bored into the mountain at this point, some eight hundred feet, and the specimen before us was taken from the earth at a depth of two hundred feet beneath the surface. This piece of petrifaction appears to be composed of calcarous stone and black flint, and has evidently experienced great pressure, and been subjected to very powerful heat. Its weight is thirty pounds.—*Sac. Union.*

Fire in Sacramento.—On Thursday morning last, about 11 o'clock, a tremendous fire broke out in Sacramento, which in the space of a few hours consumed nine blocks in the centre of the city. The destruction of property by this calamity is only exceeded by the fire in 1852. The fire broke out in the block bounded by I, K, 3d and 4th streets, and burnt over the following district: K street, north side, from 3d to 7th; I street, from 3d to 7th, both sides; also, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th streets, from K to I streets, both sides; both sides of I street, from 3d to 7th. The loss is estimated at about $400,000. A delegation of firemen went up from this city, to render aid, but the fire was fortunately got under before they arrived.

Truths to Farmers.

The master of a Ragged School, who had exhausted all the stereotyped plans of reward and punishment, without being able to make his vagabond pupils keep their faces clean, at length succeeded by a very simple expedient: he put a looking-glass in the passage by which they entered the school-room, just over where the little-used soap, basin, and jack-towel had long been displayed in vain.

The dirt, previously unconsciously worn by more than half the ragged ones, disappeared with marvellous celerity, and very soon the habit of cleanliness was established. There was nothing in the mechanical or chemical qualities of a shilling shaving-glass to make long-accustomed dirt peel off ragamuffin faces, but it told the truth, and the truth set the young dirt-pie makers a scrubbing. In the same way the sea captain, who had taken to sea a barometer, after having studied the law of storms, shortened sail, and made all snug while the sky was clear, because the barometer suddenly fell, and saved his ship in the midst of the same hurricane that sent unwarned captains' ships to the bottom. The barometer was no magic antidote, but it warned the wise captain to look out for squalls.

So, too, the mere art of book-keeping, however beautiful in theory and exact in practice, will not make a trader's fortune, or even save him from ruin; but in its results, by its severe truth-telling qualities, it has prevented thousands of traders from cheating themselves, and thus at once warned them from bankruptcy and led them to fortune. In every pursuit one important element of success is to leave as little as possible to guess-work.

What the mirror is to those who would be clean-faced—what the barometer and the compass are to the mariner—what correct accounts to the trader—statistics are to a nation. That and no more. They serve the double purpose of encouragement and warning, they guard equally against undue depression and elevation. * * *

But when did a miller or a bread-eater ever inquire by what method the corn he ground, or the quartern loaves he consumed, was made? It is for this reason that agricultural improvements travel so slowly; they are only propagated by the observations of agriculturists themselves—to the consumer the best and the worst farming looks much the same.

But with the results of statistical inquiries annually published, the comparative progress of different districts would be brought into such strong relief, that competition would inevitably follow the comparison. What publicity can do may be seen, to a limited extent, in the effects of the "County Reports of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society."

It is not too much to assert that there are districts in the south and west of England, and in Wales, a hundred years behind the north and east in agricultural practice: and yet that there is scarcely any district which does not excel in some one branch of agriculture. It is amazing to find—in days of newspapers and railways—districts where fertile land with a good climate is only half cropped, undrained, wasted with thick hedgerows and useless timber, and scratched with rude implements—where farm-yard manure is wasted, portable manures are neglected, unprofitable live stock obstinately bred, and useful root crops and green crops almost unknown—within a day's journey of other districts, where for a quarter of a century the best practices of agriculture have been successfully followed.

But there is another point of view in which, to the farmer, the early publication of correct annual statistics would be of incalculable value. At present, all the information on prices, and probable prices, that exists is more easily accessible to those who dwell in towns. Great corn merchants, like Messrs. Sanders and Messrs. Sturge, in doubtful years, find it worth while to send out special calculators to estimate the corn crops in order to guide their own operations. The newspapers which depend on farmers for support, devote considerable space to reports of the state of the crops in many districts, and the price of corn in all markets within their means of correspondence. The Mark-lane Express has gained a reputation by this sort of intelligence. The first question of a farmer, in commencing a conversation with any one from a town—the first page of a newspaper to which he turns—is to ascertain "how are the markets?" That is, he asks for statistical information.

Thus, then, it must be clearly understood that it is not a question between no information and some information, but between vague calculation and idle rumors and careful estimates, founded on facts of measurement and weight.

In times of alternate depression and excitement in the corn market, the farmer with his local and limited means of information, is almost certain to be the sufferer. We had proof of this in a valuable and curious diagram exhibited the other day at the Society of Arts, by Mr. Morton, showing the fluctuations the prices, and the periods at which sales of 50,000 bushels of wheat were made by a number of intelligent farmers of the capital during the year 1846. In that year wheat rose from 40s. to upwards of 80s., and then fell below 60s., and it appeared, from the returns, that by far the greater part of the crops of the farmers was sold at the lowest prices. It must always be so while farmers are guided by rumor only. A correct estimate of the deficiency would have steadied the demand and the supply, prevented over importation, raised the price of grain early in the year, and maintained an average neither so high nor so low as that from which both producers and consumers suffered.

We know now that the present population requires a large importation of wheat; all the eloquence of social economists will not drive the laborers back to barley, oat, or rye bread, or induce capitalists to turn their investments from profitable manufactures to the slow return of barren soils. Since 1846 we have never imported less than seven million quarters of wheat, and in several years nine millions, ten millions, and eleven millions. To the farmer, it is especially important that early in the year an unexaggerated statement of the extent of the harvest should protect his produce from the competition of speculators, who, with money to spare, flood the market to realize. We lay stress upon this part of the question, because panics are equally injurious to all classes, nor the least the advantage of correct estimates would be a more steady demand and supply. Neither the farmer producer nor the bread-eating consumer profits by sudden fluctuations; and these fluctuations would be prevented by the circulation of reliable information.'

At present corn is the only staple of which we can never estimate the supply.

But, after admitting the theoretical advantages of agricultural statistics, the main difficulty will, after all, rest in the details. Has a feasible plan been as yet propounded by any one of those who have agitated the subject—by the Government officer, Mr. Jadis, or by Messrs. Caird, Wingrove Cooke, Leonir Levi, Morton, and Wilson?—*S. S. in London News.*

HORTICULTURAL.

Prize Farms.—It is highly important that farmers throughout the State should send in immediately a description of their farms, gardens and nurseries, that they may be entered upon the Committee's record for examination. In addition to the regular premiums to be awarded by the State, special premiums are to be given to the most deserving in each class. Letters addressed to F. W. Macondray, Esq., President of the State Society, will receive attention.

Great State Fair.—The California State Agricultural Society will hold an Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition, and Cattle Show, in October next, at San Francisco. Full particulars of the plans and list of premiums, time, place, &c., will soon be issued and forwarded throughout the State. Farmers, gardeners and stock raisers throughout the State will please bear in mind the importance of preparing for it in season.

Roses.—There is no spot in the world where the Rose can be so successfully cultivated as in California. The Climbing Rose will surpass in growth the utmost conception, if properly cared for, and its increase of blossom equals its growth.

The Perpetuals bloom nearly all the year, and in profusion. Ever blooming roses need very rich soil.

The Tea Scented increases in size and beauty, and continues longer in bloom in this country than is known elsewhere.

Our finest roses can be increased in size and made more enduring by budding them upon our native standards, or what is called the Castilian Rose. Roses love rich deep soil and good cultivation. It is needless to expect the sweetest fragrance and the most perfect flowers without a corresponding care.

Bush your Tomatoes.—It is just as sensible to grow peas without bushing them, as it is tomatoes. You may grow both in a slovenly sort of manner, if you have plenty of room on the ground, but you can grow either twice as well upon something to support them, and tomatoes are decidedly better grown up in the air than on the ground, under the shade of a mass of vines. The best support for a tomato vine is a short bush set firmly in the ground. The branches have room to spread among the limbs and support the fruit. The plan is much better than tying to stakes and trimming, according to our experience. We have tried both ways. We have every season, for the last four or five years, given this same advice to all growers of this vegetable. Bushing increases the product nearly one-half, gives larger fruit, and it keeps sound much longer on the vines.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

A Great Barn.—The Shakers are building a granite barn for their cows. It is to be two hundred and fifty feet in length, fifty feet wide, and is to cost $15,000. Mr. Elkine, the architect, thus describes the edifice:

"The location and arrangements of this barn edifice are in many respects peculiar, and in all respects admirable. Its outer walls are of stone, and its roof of slate. It is located across a gentle ravine, opening from bank to bank, and is so arranged that teams laden with hay or straw may enter at either gable, precipitate the load into the bay below, pass on, and make their egress at the other end. Such a situation has enabled them to extend a basement from end to end for the reception of manures, both solid and liquid, which are kept from filtration or otherwise escaping downwards by a plank floor upon a stratum of clay, wrought as a bed of mortar. The descent of the ground upon the back side of the barn renders egress and ingress to and from the cellar convenient and easy for carrying pond mud and manure. The cows are to be tethered upon the south side of the barn, and in one continuous stable sixteen feet in width, with walls plastered inwardly with mortar, and a corridor or passage between the cribs and mows upon the north side (which preserves the warmth of the barn throughout,) sufficiently wide for a horse and cart to pass, which is often convenient when feeding on green food.

The scaffolds above the cows are the best depository for litter, which is let down through a trap-door in the rear of the cows; and, when partitioned into rooms, serves as a place for meal, grain, and also for a herdsman's office. These arrangements render it perhaps the most convenient, and it is undoubtedly the most expensive barn in America. It height to the eaves, upon the back side, is to be thirty-four feet; stables, eight feet, including timbers, and scaffolds sixteen feet. Flooring for teams framed four feet below the eaves.

The Board of Aldermen have declared Marshal Seguine guilty of disobedience of orders, and sentenced him to be suspended from office till the first day of September next.

Statistics of Sonoma.

From the returns made for 1854, by the county Assessor, we glean the following interesting statement of the amount of stock, grain, etc., in this county:

Sonoma Township—302 oxen, 1565 cows, 883 calves, 436 horses, 165 colts, 1262 hogs, 3095 pigs, 2570 sheep, 1053 lambs, 43 beeves, 3100 acres wheat, 1381 do. barley, 73 do. oats, 190 do. corn, 5 do. rye, 62 do. potatoes, 355 tons grapes. Militia, 209.

Vallejo Township.—248 oxen, 415 cows, 355 calves, 144 horses, 16 colts, 750 hogs, 2000 pigs, 18 sheep and lambs, 213 beeves, 540 acres wheat, 156 do. barley, 31 do. oats, 13 do. corn, 112 do. potatoes. Militia, 77.

Petaluma Township—455 oxen, 571 cows, 255 calves, 390 horses and 75 colts, 659 hogs and 1394 pigs, — sheep, 24 beeves, 879 acres wheat, 555 do. barley, 174 do. oats, 107 do. corn, 652 do. potatoes. Militia, 162.

Santa Rosa Township—755 oxen, 1444 cows and 786 calves, 659 horses and 176 colts, 3415 hogs and 4514 pigs, 48 sheep and 20 lambs, 189 beeves, 2072 acres wheat, 547 do. barley, 114 do. oats, 86 do. corn, 43 do. potatoes. Militia, 157.

Russian River Township—125 oxen, 528 cows and 222 calves, 202 horses and 108 colts, 1255 hogs and 1449 pigs, 30 sheep and 23 lambs, 4 beeves, 1120 acres wheat, 287 do barley, 14 do. oats, 238 do. corn. Militia, 94.

Bodega Township—511 cows and 460 calves, 81 oxen, 95 horses and 55 colts, 513 hogs and 745 pigs, 150 sheep and 110 lambs, 148 acres wheat, 130 do. barley, 160 do. oats, 7 do. corn, 735 do. potatoes. Militia, 55.

Anually Township—1069 cows and 449 calves, 448 oxen, 442 horses and 54 colts, 2606 hogs and 1480 pigs, 200 sheep, 1182 acres wheat, 532 do. barley, 497 do. oats, 136 do. corn, 10 do. rye, 1001 do. potatoes. Militia, 169.

Recapitulation.

Oxen, - - - - - -	2412
Cows and calves, - - - -	9804
Horses, mares and colts, - -	3017
Hogs and pigs, - - -	25,137
Sheep - - - - - -	922
Beeves, - - - - -	493
Acres of wheat, - - - -	9041
" " barley, - - - -	3558
" " oats, - - - -	1063
" " corn, - - - -	777
" " rye, - - - -	15
" " potatoes, - - -	2605
Grapes, tons, - - - - -	355
Militia, No., - - - - -	1023

The following are the statistics for Mendocino township (Mendocino County—yet unorganized, and attached to Sonoma County for judicial purposes):

274 cows and 75 calves, 210 oxen, 241 horses and 67 colts, 2052 hogs and 1128 pigs, 146 sheep, 751 acres wheat, 16 do. barley, 87 do. oats, 381 do. corn, 40 do. potatoes. Militia, 80.—*Sonoma Bulletin.*

Distress among Farmers.

There can be no doubt that in various parts of our State there is real distress among those who have embarked their all in agriculture. The severe loss occasioned by the abundant potato crop of the last year, utterly depriving many of their entire cash means, and otherwise involving them, has caused a vast deal of suffering. Many large farmers are now in want of means to harvest and market their crops. There should be a generous forbearance and aid offered to this great interest by those who have means. County meetings should be called immediately, to devise the best means to relieve the farmers. Plans can be devised that will benefit all classes, without cost to either. If each county would erect large, safe and substantial warehouses for receiving grain and produce, and capitalists would make advances, it would prove a great blessing, as it would not only relieve immediate wants, but also encourage those who are now desponding, to greater exertions, and good would result from it.

Will not the farmers themselves, and the friends of these interests, give heed in season? Delay will bring more suffering.

Cockroaches.—Spirits of turpentine is prescribed as an effectual circumventer of cockroaches. Only touch the shelves and sides of the book-cases, bureaus, &c., with it, and the enemy quits not only the furniture, but the room.

Cure for Diarrhœa.—Take of sweet oil one ounce, cinnamon water six ounces, laudanum one drachm—mix well together. Dose for an adult, one table spoonful every three hours.

To Make a Candle Burn all Night.—When, as in case of sickness, a dull light is wished, or when matches are mislaid, put finely powdered salt on a candle till it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a mild and steady light may be kept through the night, by a small piece of candle.

Easy Washing.—Make suds as usual, then add a teaspoonful of Spirits of Turpentine to each bucket of water, stir it up, put in the clothes, and let them soak an hour and a half, and then boil them as usual. Unless very dirty, they will need no rubbing, the turpentine having the effect to loosen the dirt.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

What is Home?

"When the heart is sad and lonely,
And we have no wish to roam,
That we seek for, can come only
From the loved ones round our 'Home.'"

What is home? Is it the mere building of wood and brick wherewith to shelter one from the summer's heat and winter's cold; or is it a place made sweet and sacred by the endearing ties of those we love? Those who are blessed with a dear home and can appreciate its influence, will answer to the latter. Why is it the people of this country are so unsettled, and often say: "we are going *home* to the States." They cannot fix their minds upon one place long enough to call it home; but still cling to the "spot where they were born," and picture, in imagination, the old folks seated by a cheerful fireside, reading the family bible, or giving a bit of timely advice to those who are prone to stray. Home can be made a "Little Heaven below," and to realize such every inmate should do all their power to make one another happy. For instance, the husband, when he returns home at night from his daily labor, should see the fond wife at the cottage door ready to receive him with a smile of welcome: this would give him ambition to work harder the next day. But if, on the contrary, he finds his wife gone, the children in different directions, regardless of a mother's care, his heart sinks within him, and he seeks the noisy crowd to banish the truth from his mind. Weary of this, he should not return with harsh words to the erring one, but inquire the cause of her absence, and win her back again. Men do not like to hear women complain, (they prefer to do all the complaining themselves); but a wife and mother has a great many little cares and troubles, which, with the kind indulgence of a husband would be soon forgotten.

How many young hearts have been allowed to break by the stern decree of parents, who for their own convenience would strive to bend to their will the hearts of their children. Do they forget they were once young themselves? where are their thoughts? where their reason? Know they not that the heart, once fixed upon an object, cannot be changed by earthly power. How much misery has been caused in this way, when a little reflection on the part of the parent would have saved years of unhappiness.

It is these things which help to break up the family circle; for if a child cannot obtain sympathy from a parent, they'll seek for it elsewhere. How often is a son condemned for going into bad company, when the unkind treatment of the father has driven him from the door of his heart and home. 'Tis not always the merciless and disobedient who stray from home, for they are better constituted to endure harsh treatment than the sensitive and pure minded, who long for communion with those of their own nature. Such treasures are lost to parents forever by their own neglect. Trouble will change the disposition and often make one speak and act unkindly even to those they love; 'tis then the soul yearns for sympathy, and 'twould take but a few soothing words to change that spirit again. But there lies the fault. The haughty spirit will not bend, nor the unwilling ear listen to reason, and ere reflection can take the place of retaliation, angry words follow.

"Angry words, oh! let them never
From the tongue unbridled slip;
May the heart's best impulse ever
Check them ere they soil the lip."

Thus it is with many brothers and sisters who might be perfectly happy in each other's society; but how little confidence exists between them. One is ever ready to blame the other for a fault which perhaps they have been guilty of themselves. How different are the feelings when the wide ocean separates them for years, perhaps forever. What would they not give for even a smile from that brother or sister they had rejected. But *'tis too late:* God has ordered that such should be the suffering, until all can appreciate the "loved ones at Home." Cora.

July 14th, 1854.

California Babies.

Messrs. Editors: I really wish to know if you are in earnest about an exhibition of "California Babies." Now, I like the plan: there's no place in the world where there are so many pretty babies. Every mother has the prettiest that ever was seen; and I think it will do the State some service to have a baby show. We shall have a chance to know if our census takers are telling the truth.

We often hear that this is a "great country," and I think if we could only show the "babies" that have grown up within a year, it would prove that we are a growing country. Now, Messrs. Editors, don't let them show the "great babies." (I mean those that wear "whiskers.") I would have them one year and under!

Just have it so, do. I have a baby, as pretty a little darling, as ever blessed a mother, and I would not give it for all the gold mines of California, and I want to show it too, and one thing more, Messrs. Editors, I have been puzzled as well as my husband, to find a name as pretty as the baby. Now, do please have a premium offered for the "prettiest names," for the pretty boys and girls that shall grow up in California. Let us have some new names; we are tired of all the old ones; we want new names for a new country and new babies. Now, will you, Messrs. Editors, help us? Plantaganet.

To Prevent Cows from Shedding Milk.

Collodion (liquid culture) is a somewhat recent discovery, and has been applied to useful purposes by surgeons, but I am not aware that it has ever been used to prevent the loss of milk by leakage from the udder of the cow. The mode of applying is as follows:—After milking, take a thin piece of muslin, the size of a three cent piece, wet it in the collodion and apply it quickly to the end of the teat. It dries immediately, and adhering firmly, prevents the escape of milk from the orifice. It can readily be removed at the next milking.

On first making use of this means I did not anticipate anything more than temporarily to prevent the evil. After making a few applications it was discontinued, and I was somewhat surprised to find that it had permanently lessened the fault. Upon reflection, the *modus operandi* appeared as follows: First the collodion contracts the orifice and thus prevents the escape of milk; and second, the bag becoming distended, its capacity is permanently enlarged. Try it.

Another useful purpose of this article may be mentioned. Cows' teats often become tender from chaps and deep fissures in them. They may be readily cured by moistening a piece of muslin in this liquid and applying it smoothly to the part affected. It adheres so firmly that it will not be loosened, even if the calf is allowed to draw the milk.

Mr. Editor:—The above receipe I cut from a Harrisburgh paper. As it gave no credit, it may be original. Please publish it and add, that *molasses* is "the sovereignest remedy" for the chapped teats of cows—to be applied after milking. Of course the udder should be washed in cold water, which of itself will frequently cure light cases.

My observation and experience, though limited, go to prove the better plan to be letting the calf have free access to the dam, for twenty-four hours after birth. The sucking and butting it administers, is just the right treatment for the swollen udder; and cases of "Garget" are extremely rare, where this plan is practised. It is also much easier to separate the mother from the calf, the next day, the maternal instinct being then partially quieted.

Also, it should *never* be permitted to kill a calf, in any place which the cow can have access to. Their piteous lowing in such cases leave no room to doubt that they recognize the blood of their offspring. The writer has known of *actual tears* pouring down the face of a cow, on being shown the bloody hide of her calf. These may be thought matters too trifling for the consideration of "men of mark"—but is it not so; the beautiful humanities must all combine, to form the perfect character.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Pedestrianism.—Mr. Francis Cole commences at 2 o'clock to-day, his unprecedented feat of walking eighty-five hours without intermission, on Merchant street, opposite Montgomery block

Ole Bull and Strakosch will make their *debut* before a San Francisco audience at the Musical Hall, on Monday evening next. Of course they will have a crowded house.

The name of the public spirited individual who charged the Pacific Engine Company $20 for bad rum, on the morning they saved his premises from fire, is "P h Ahrens." So he says.

A man named Charles R. Bowdoin shot himself at his residence on Green street, on Saturday night, while in a state of temporary insanity. He leaves a wife and two children.

Favors.—We are indebted to the enterprising firm of Murray & Co. for a liberal supply of all the Magazines, English pictorials, Gleason, the Knickerbocker, &c., &c., received by the last mail.

The amount of tea raised in China annually is 2,200,000,000 pounds, of which Great Britain consumes 55,000,000 pounds.

The Dairy.—We particularly invite all who are interested in the dairy to the communication in this issue, on that subject. It is of great importance to have these suggestions impressed upon the mind, for they are wise, and will be approved and improved by intelligent minds.

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☞ We desire Agents to report as early as possible, that we may be prepared in our issues for a sufficient number to supply the demand. Be sure and report promptly.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1854.

Home and the Homestead.

The Homestead! how much is comprised in that word—father, mother, sister, brother, wife, child; all, all are centered there, and there the fondest, holiest affections gather, and when the fairest and brightest promise made us in the world fail us, we find a place where, instead of the world, we can receive what the heart needs—"Home."

In the great struggle the few past years—the desire to accumulate wealth rapidly—we fear that love of home has in a great measure been lost, or it has not been sufficiently cherished. Fireside duties, social duties and pleasures, and neighborly intercourse has been performed in a hurried manner or slighted altogether. The arrival and departure of our ocean steamers has been made an excuse for the neglected duties of home, and many an affectionate heart of wife or child has heard that word, "'tis steamer day," until it sounds to them like a knell. It is a knell, and its continued repetition lays their affections and hopes in the grave of neglect.

The homestead! the very word should touch the heart with electric power and awaken it to a sense of its duties and obligations, and unless this is done more faithfully, the word home will lose its signification, for it will have no reference to that place where the best affections cluster around our kindred, and where the fondest memories are perpetuated. It is that fatal neglect of home that has brought the taint of dishonor upon much that was once pure and good. It is the same neglect that has caused the separation of families and laid the foundation of misery to many a once happy fireside.

The temptations in our cities are great, and men, wearied and harrassed with cares and duties, are apt to seek for a relaxation and pleasure not where alone it should be sought; but in those resorts of fashion and dissipation that tempt little by little, until the appetite for such pleasures are ungovernable, and home is neglected or forgotten. The gaming table has lured many a young man to the path thaat led to ruin. His downward course began by neglecting to spend his leisure hours at home. The intoxicating cup and the theatre has also done its work, and the wreck of human happiness and human hearts are evidences that meet us every day in the walks of life. These things are not only found in our cities, but they exist in the country at and among our "homestead farms;" the place, above all others, where contentment, prosperity and happiness should be found.

The cause of all this evil arises from the fact that a too constant and incessant application of mind and thought to the acquisition and desire for wealth, induces men to forget those claims that circle around the hearthstone, and the mind is weaned stealthily away. When they feel the need of excitement, instead of the home circle the political circle is sought, not for the purpose generally that the elective franchise was instituted; but for self-elevation, self-advancement, to place, power, emolument. And men failing to acquire wealth rapidly by a regular business, and believ- it may be obtained through political influences, seek these, and thus neglect home affairs and home duties and pleasures, and the old homestead is soon left to its fate or sold, its proprietor having received some "office," as the reward of his devotion to party, instead of his attentions to home. We war not upon politics or parties, but we do war upon those wrongs that are induced and brought upon our country by politics and parties which legislate not for country and people, but for self and party; and we now urge the yeomanry of our State, one and all, to that attention to their own duties, their own interests, which their own present embarrassed condition demands. We say to the farmers, that unless they will take immediate and proper steps to secure good and true men to the coming legislature, the interests of the Agriculturists will be esteemed of but little moment.

If the homestead is worth preserving, if its blessings are worthy of especial care, then let the cultivators of the soil see that their interests are represented in the halls of legislation. We draw no party lines; let the candidate be whig or democrat, only be sure that he regards agriculture and will act for its general interest, whenever and wherever his services are demanded, Let the representatives of Agricultural districts be a representation of that interest, and then and not till then shall we see that prosperity rest upon the hardy tiller of the soil; then and not till then will the homestead be surrounded with these blessings and comforts which it is so well qualified to diffuse.

Sacramento.

Devoted city! will nothing appease the stern god of Ruin. Heroism is a trait that calls forth commendation from an antagonist; and will not fate be appeased? With all that has been said and written of this second city of our State, "the half has not been told." Externally and internally she is great. The broad, beautiful and picturesque prairies around her, now becoming the chosen and cultivated homes of her citizens, make her great. The lofty Sierra with her snow clad peaks sends down her winter covering in sweeping currents to fertilize a vast territory, enriching Sacramento and making her great. The fertility of all the surrounding country, and the riches of adjacent mines tend to make her great; but there are other causes that give her the name, and deservedly so—we mean the enduring courage, the undying energy and ceaseless perseverance of her citizens, and surely no city in the world, since the days of creation, has ever passed through so many trials, so severe calamities, such repeated and bitter trials as this great city of the plains, Sacramento. When we recount them it seems almost incredible that any city could have resisted so many afflictions, and now present so bright an outward aspect.

In 1849-'50 a sweeping flood buried the city and took from this newly founded place nearly a million of dollars in property, and suspending all business for nearly two months. In the summer of the same year the lamented scenes of the squatter riot cast a gloom and a blood stain that can never pass from the memory of those who are identified with Sacramento. In the autumn of the same year, the cholera, like "death on the pale horse," marked this fatal city, and the graves of nearly two thousand who fell victims to this pestilence, tell the story of many a desolated heart. Sacramento had a brief respite in winter of 1850-'51, and bright skies and a warm sun cheered the citizens for a while. The summer and autumn of 1851 brought again more marks of the walking pestilence, but it passed away with less fearful marks than its former visit. Another season of industry, and the floods of the winter of 1851-'52 called into activity the enduring perseverance of her citizens. The toil of one portion of the year was continually swept away by the calamities of the remaining term. In 1851-'52 we had a severe winter of trials and suffering, beyond previous years, and yet the opening spring found the citizens with their usual prompt and cheerful attention at the post of duty. The year 1852 was commenced with high hopes, and continued till the early summer, when the epidemic again threatened the city and prostrated for a while its business. A revival of better times had commenced, when that calamitiy which left its indelible mark engraven upon the memory, swept the city from sight in a few brief hours.

The pen, mighty as it is, can never describe the grandeur, the awful grandeur of that night of wreck and ruin. Fortunes were swept away; the wealthy were made poor, the poor made desolate; bright hopes were blighted, energy blunted, and for a while paralyzed, and hope whispered not even of itself. Despair, however, came not; like an electric spark the light of hope dawned anew, and the work of resuscitation commenced: when lo! the flood-gates of heaven were opened, the mountains melted, the torrents came sweeping over the plains, and Sacramento lay a buried city. What the flames had spared the flood claimed. For months those rolling waves came and receded, spreading everywhere wreck and ruin. Never, never could human fortitude bear more heroically the "ills that flesh is heir too," than did the citizens of this apparently doomed city bear their oft repeated trials.

From this last calamity Sacramento arose, and shaking herself, like some powerful war-horse from a stunning blow, she sprang forward again to the "Battle of Life." For one year, since the floods abated in 1853, this city has accomplished more than any other city of its size in the known world. Steadily, firmly and bravely has she made her march onward, improving in every department of her interests, morally, politically, religiously and pecuniarily. Nothing daunted by a depression in trade which prevailed over the country, Sacramento went on in all the public improvements which were demanded. Leveeing the city, raising it beyond the reach of flood, grading and planking her streets, erecting water works, building school houses, completing her fire department, and erecting substantial buildings for it; and at the same time meeting all her obligations, redeeming her bonds, and setting an example of probity, energy and endurance, the equal of which has never yet been known, or ever can be. Previous to the last fire Sacramento was in a better condition than any other city in California To-day the mark of that destroyer is again upon her. But Sacramento *is not destroyed*; that same undying energy remains with her citizens. Fire cannot consume it, water cannot drown it—Sacramento is reserved for a better fate, and she will yet win it. The brave and high minded will ever yield a hearty sympathy, and now is the time for that sympathy.

Let San Francisco perform a noble and generous deed, let her yield to her suffering sister a ready help, not in wealth alone, but in that noble and generous confidence which she alone can bestow.

Interesting Correspondence.

We have been permitted to make extracts from a very pleasing descriptive letter from a resident of San Bernardino to one of our best citizens, whose scientific attainments have accomplished much good for our State. The letter is valuable for the information rendered relative to this part of the country:

San Bernardino, June 3, 1854.

Dear Friend—After an interval of I know not how many years, I once more resume my pen for the purpose of communicating with you. I often think of our first meeting on the little island of Toboui, and our pleasant little rambles together there. It was, I can assure you, an event which must forever remain fixed in my mind, and I often find myself back there again with you, threading our way among the trees. But those are realities that were, and, like many other events in our lives, have passed, never to recur in this world; but the recollection of them I believe will never be lost—no, not even in death, and after the spirit leaves this tenement of clay, we shall be able to took back with pleasure upon all congenial scenes we have passed through in this stage of existence. * * * * * I know you would like to hear a description of San Bernardino and the surrounding country, but this I shall not be able to give, as I am deficient in descriptive power, but I can perhaps give you a faint idea of it as a general thing. In the first place I will say it is the handsomest place I have seen in either Upper or Lower California, and the soil is generally the very best. The valley is, I believe, from twenty-five to thirty miles wide, surrounded on all sides but one by high mountains, which are still clad in their snowy mantles. A portion of these mountains are full of pine, hemlock, and redwood lumber. The pine is hard, and resembles the Oregon pine, with the exception of what they call the Sugar pine, which is nearly as soft as eastern pine. There are also a great variety of other woods, including white and live oak, box elder, and the tallest alders I ever saw. In the bottom may be found any quantity of cotton wood and sycamore. There are at present five saw-mills in operation, and three more erecting, besides two shingle machines. The lumber is situated about twenty miles from the city, and it takes a team two days to go from here and get a load.

There is at the foot of the mountains and in the canons plenty of deer, elk, bear, coons, squirrels, &c. In the streams are plenty of trout, from two inches to two feet long. As for the feathered tribe, there is a host of them—the quails are so plenty one would think the children of Israel were about being fed by them. The ducks and geese beat all I ever saw before. I thought I had seen a few in the upper country, but when I came here I found I had seen none, so to speak. I have known one man go out and be gone two days, and bring home a hundred and forty geese and two hundred ducks. The ground is literally covered with them for miles and miles, and a person seeing a flock of white geese at a little distance would easily imagine that the ground was covered with snow. I wish you to come and see our delightful country. Come down and see us, and let us take our hooks and lines and trace up the gurgling streams, as they wend their lonely way from their mountain bed. Here in the midst of wild scenery is an abundance of food prepared for the mind—food which is wholesome and agreeable to all those who love the works of the Creator. Come, Doctor, and let us enjoy ourselves for a season. * * * * * *

Now about the grain. I wish you could see some of the wheat fields in this place. I will not pretend to tell you how much grain they expect to have this year, but there is some ten or twelve thousand acres sown. They have all the way from 25 to 100 acres in, and there is one man who has a field containing five hundred acres. They have commenced to harvest the barley, and the wheat will be ready in about a month or six weeks. It will turn out from 25 to 40 bushels per acre. Everything grows well here. We have been eating new potatoes and green peas for a month past. The whole ranch is a perfect level except a gentle slope to the East, just enough to irrigate with. The water runs through every street in the city, which is surveyed off into lots containing one acre and a quarter, and is incorporated. The lots sell for one hundred dollars esch. Any person can take a lot and pay for it when he can. * * * * * *

Layton and I are at work making adobes for our houses. Our adobes we make a little larger than a brick, and dry them in the sun. The clay is of such a nature that they stand the weather without burning them or mixing them with cut straw, as is practised in some places. We make from twelve to fifteen hundred per day. The climate here resembles the Island climate more than any I have been in before. The coldest weather in winter just skims the shallow still water with ice, and this only happens at night. There is at the base of the mountains a belt of land about five miles wide, where the frost never comes, and vegetation flourishes the year round.

Last, but not least is the people, and what can I say of them? Of course you are well enough acquainted with human nature to know they cannot differ much from the rest of the human family. There is of course all kinds, both good, bad and indifferent. There is some, the best of men, and some, I suppose, as bad as you will find in any place; but everything is peaceable and quiet. I like them as a people better than any I have lived among heretofore, taking all things into consideration. They are a hard working industrious and obliging people, taking them as a whole. They are made up from all parts of the civilized world. There are at present five families from the Society Islands and one from the Sandwich Islands. In a year from this time the probability is there will be a hundred families from the Islands. A train of sixty wagons of emigrants arrived last week from Salt Lake, and they are continually going and coming. * * * * But I must draw to a close, When I begin a sheet I seldom stop short of six or eight pages. I know it is considered vulgar to write long letters, but it impossible for me to conform to fashion.

Yours as ever,
Chas. P. Hills.

Dr. C. F. Winslow.

San Jose Tribune.—No. 2 of this handsome semi-weekly has been laid upon our table. We are right glad to receive it, and consider it as an evidence that that there is a growing demand for this kind of intelligence—newspaper reading. People must read, if they would become intelligent, and they often catch up a paper when they have but a moment to spare—some article arrests their notice—this leads to further enquiry, and from this often a permanent love of study is the final result of a single newspaper paragraph. The Tribune is printed very handsomely, on new type, and published by Mr. Gircus George. Our best wishes ever attend every vehicle of knowledge—therefore succeces to the Tribune, say we, most heartily.

Eggs and Poultry.

Few persons, we apprehend, have any correct idea of the magnitude of trade, both at home and abroad, in poultry and eggs. Having recently had our attention directed to a work embodying some interesting statistics on the subject, we propose placing them before the reader. The amount of sales of poultry at the Quincy market, Boston, in the year 1848, was six hundred and seventy-four thousand four hundred and twenty-three dollars, while for the city of Boston, they exceeded four millions. The number of eggs sold in Quincy market was 1,129,735, the price paid for them being about $203,352, or an average of 18 cts. per dozen. The sales in the whole city, it is supposed, fell little short of $1,000,000. The daily average consumption of eggs at three of the hotels, in that year, was 200.

The city of New York, however, it is estimated, expends a million and a half of dollars yearly, in the purchase of eggs. Probably the amount in 1853 was much larger, as the above estimate was made in 1848. One single dealer in Philadelphia sends to this city daily, one hundred barrels of this commodity.

Ireland and France are great egg-experting countries. We have not the most recent statistics, but they are of sufficiently late date to approximate to the present condition of the trade. M'Culloch says that the amount paid yearly by England to Ireland for eggs and poultry is from £200,000 to £300,000. The yearly value of eggs alone exported from Ireland to Great Britain exceeds £100,000. The number is probably 70,000,000 or 80,000,000. The British census for 1841 gave an *ad valorem* estimate of the poultry stock in Ireland, in which each fowl was valued at only sixpence sterling. According to this estimate, it showed that in the province of Leinster the stock of poultry amounted to £56,243; in Connaught, to £35,216; in Munster, to £62,830, and in Ulster, to £47,883; making a total of £202,172. But even at the low average named, the amount probably much exceeds this, as the people supposed the inquiry was made to obtain the basis of some new tax, and reported the number as being less than it really was.

The number of boxes of eggs shipped by the city of Dublin steam packet company's vessel to London during the year 1844-5 was 8,874. A box of the usual dimensions contains 13,000 eggs, but occasionally larger ones are used, capable of containing four times that number; so that about 24,565,500 are annually shipped from Dublin to London. To Liverpool, in the same year, in the same company's vessels, were shipped 5,135 boxes containing 25,565 eggs; giving a total export from Dublin to two ports of England of 48,539,900, valued at £122,500. Since then, however, the trade has enormously increased.

In 1840 Great Britain imported from France and Belgium 96,000,000 of eggs, the duty upon which (one penny per dozen) amounted to £34-000. Nine-tenths of the foreign eggs imported into Great Britain are from France. The importation thence in 1842 was 89,548,741; in 1843, 70,415,831; and in 1844, 67,487,920. The yearly importation exceeds 80,000,000. The consumption of eggs in Paris is estimated at upwards of *one hundred millions* yearly. Supposing a fowl to produce one hundred and twenty eggs annually—which is perhaps a fair average—the reader may imagine the immense stock of poultry that must be kept in France. Any one who has travelled in that country is aware that they are reared in vast numbers, they being the most profitable stock on the many farms owned or tenanted by the French peasantry.

The late poultry shows have tended to awaken new interest in the breeding and rearing of poultry by our own farmers, especially those whose land is situated near large cities, or where there are means of rapid transport to such cities. Though we are far from believing all the stories which interested parties, or amateur poultry keepers put forth, there can be no question that, with economical management, the poultry yard becomes a source of large profit, as it is of unabated interest. On this subject, however, others are far more competent to speak than we are. But we are glad when a new impulse is giving to the rearing of any domestic stock, and though the present movement in that direction looks a little too much to extravagance in size, or peculiarity of breed, its more mature result will be beneficial to the farmer, and though him to the consumer.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Yuba County.

This large and influential county has occupied a conspicuous place in the Agriculture of California in years past, and is destined to make herself distinguished, if we judge rightly from her present position. Some of the finest grain fields of the State will be found in that county; and the Horticulturists are also taking high grounds. The immense melon grounds of Mr. Briggs, that of Mr ——, and the peach orchard and nursery of G. H. Beach, Esq., are evidences of great advance. One thing is now needed to secure the advantages at present attained, and to make still greater attainments, *i. e.*, a County Organization, and the immediate measures set on foot to have a County Exhibition previous to the great State Fair in October next.

Where is our good friend Col. Rush, that warm friend of Agriculture; where is Judge Stidger, and G. H. Beach, Esq., Mr. Briggs, Chas. H. Lindley, Esq., and many others we could name. We earnestly hope they will respond.

We take the following interesting letter from the San Joaquin Republican:

Tejon Military Reserve,
Tulare County, July 1, 1854.

Dear Sir: Captain Howard and myself arrived here on the 20th June. Our march from the Merced to this place was rather slow, in consequence of being incumbered by a party of would be miners, of Stockton, on their way to the new El Dorado, on Kern river.

We met several parties returning from the new diggings, and the universal answer to our several questions was, "Oh, there is gold on Kern river, but not enough to pay me." I afterwards ascertained, on arriving at the river, that but a few of these persons had done anything; being mostly men of the stamp that will not work under any circumstances. Many of them never stuck a pick in the ground, not even dismounting from their half-starved, raw-boned old horses.

However, the reports as first circulated were highly colored. There are about twenty-five men working on the river at present, who intend working two and three cent dirt, until the river falls, when they expect to find richer deposits. Three cents to the pan is the most that has been found as yet, and there is only one party working dirt that rich—the others only two cent dirt. The river is very high, and they expect to do better when the water subsides sufficiently to enable them to reach the rock. I think, however, that they will be disappointed in the water falling low enough for their purposes, as Kern river is known to remain high longer than any tributary of the San Joaquin. Its south fork, which heads in Walker's Pass, is fed by almost perpetual snows, and its north fork, which has its head among the highest peaks of the Sierra Nevada, is a roaring torrent the greater part of the year. So, to take all things into consideration, those persons who expect to find a fortune in a day, or dirt richer than three cents to the pan, had better stay at home.

Matters go on handsomely at the Indian Reservation. The harvest is all gathered, and the threshing machine is doing its work of separation. It is indeed a most lovely and interesting sight to observe parties of Indians in their various occupations, working with the utmost cheerfulness and alacrity; some driving four and six mule teams, some feeding the threshing machine, and others attending the large crops of corn, potatoes, and water-melons. The wheat crop is the best I have ever seen this year. A small portion of the yield has produced as much as *seventy bushels to the acre*, and the whole crop will average thirty-five bushels to the acre. The barley crop being sown late, is rather light, especially that part of it sown latest. The value of the present crop, according to Los Angeles prices, is estimated at from $300,000 to $400,000; it is certainly an enormous crop, considering the lateness of the season at which operations were commenced.

—*—*—The Indians are arriving daily in small parties, and are immediately reported to Mr. Bishop the worthy superintendent of the farm, who is not long in finding them employment. A more happy set of beings it has never been my lot to see; and although each tribe speak a different dialect, such a thing as a fight or quarrel has never happened among them.

Captain Howard and myself intend starting, as soon as our horses are sufficiently rested, on a short tour of exploration to Owens Lake and the desert beyond the Sierra Nevada, and return through Walker's Pass. You may expect us in Stockton about the 1st of August.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
P. E. Connor.

To Jas. M. Scofield, Esq., Stockton.

Improvements in Farming.

Farmers are an "injured race" in more than one respect. They are sometimes called the mum profession, or those that have to get lawyers to make all their speeches, and sometimes the stand still profession, or those who make little or no progress in their art. These both are calumnies. We have elsewhere defended them against the first, and now have a word to say in reference to the second.

We deny that they are of that dull and stupid class, which have eyes but see not, and ears but hear not. They see and hear too much to believe all that is addressed to them by their volunteer overseers and self-created supervisors, and are very unwilling to risk what they have earned by hard labor, on the mere recommendation of those who claim a per centage for their instructions. And this is right. We love the staid character of many of our rural districts, who know of many of the modern *isms* only by report. They guard safely what they get, and they get what they can by those means which they consider reliable.

But have they not made great progress in their art? Unquestionably they have. And for our first witness on this point, we will call that old plough that we all remember in our grandfather's out-house, if not our father's, and which is, to-day, on exhibition in the north-east gallery of the Crystal Palace. Yet it stands "mum" by the side of the modern plough, as it does in that gallery, and though it was the property of no less a man than Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, the defendant stands acquitted of the charge of "no progress." Then call up the cultivators, and hoes, and forks, the carts and wagons, the shellers and reapers, the threshers and cleaners, of recent times; those of times gone by are among the things, most of them, not only that *are not*, but *never were.* It cannot be said of them even as was said of Troy, Troja fruit,—and again the defendant stands acquitted.

Nor is this all. In the saving of and in the preparation of barn-yard manure, there is a great improvement, enough to affect materially the value of the crops. New manures, before unused, are often and generally turned to account. Composts are prepared. Mineral manures are purchased; the phosphates, the super-phosphates, and the improved super-phosphates; the guanos of Peru and other countries, all are modern and even recent. It is not long since our farmers first heard the name of gypsum as a manure. Eighty years ago bones were not used as manure, and the super-phosphates were unknown till 1790.

We are inclined to believe that more progress has been made in these matters than we find in almost any other trade. For we have just begun to enumerate the improvements of the greatest value. Improved implements, as means, are important. But *improved crops* and improved stock are still of greater importance. And look at the varieties of pears and apples, and other fruits, on the tables at the shows of every county in the States. Berkshire rivals even Norfolk, and Western New York stands up unlushed before either, while Iowa, and other States far west, are already gaining ground upon the older sections of country. In a southern tour, within a few weeks, we were shown some apples that were raised in and brought from Iowa, as specimens, that could not be beaten by those on the tables of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The sales of imported animals for the last few years in every section of country, are ample testimony as to the improvement of hogs, sheep, and cattle.

Notwithstanding all this, one of our *excessively* scientific journals declares that no trade or calling has made so little progress.

But still further improvements are made in the construction of their buildings, and in the increased comfort thereby secured. All such improvements, however, are but incidental. They grow out of a deep conviction that a farmer is some body, and can afford to have domestic enjoyment as well as others.—*Plough, Loom and Anvil.*

Starch Manufacture.

"Mr. Edward Tucker Belfast, Ireland, has invented a process of manufacturing starch, from grain and potatoes, which appears valuable. It is substantially this: The reduced grain and potatoes is submitted to the usual process of fermentation, and is washed, so as to separate the bran, or refuse of the potato, from the rest of the materials forming the substance to be treated. The starching liquor is then run into a vat and allowed to remain for about thirty-six hours for precipitation. The supernatant liquor is then run off, or removed, and the precipitate is broken up. A solution of sulphate of soda, or Glauber's salts in boiling water, is prepared, on the proportion of about 13 lbs. of salt to one ton of wheat or other grain under treatment; and after cooling this solution, it is poured into the precipitated starch, and the vat being filled up with water, the entire contents are thoroughly mixed, and intimately incorporated by stirring. The mass is then permitted to stand for twenty-four or thirty hours perfectly quiescent. In the subsequent process, technically known as the "fine shift," when the water and slimes are removed, another solution of the same salt is employed, but in much smaller proportions; about 3 lbs. weight only being applied to one ton of wheat. At this stage, in combination with the sulphate of soda, a portion of sulphuric acid is used, in the proportion of about one quart of the acid to four tons of wheat. The acid, in a diluted state, is poured gradually into the vat, which is then nearly filled up with fresh water, and the whole contents are thoroughly mixed by agitation. When the starch has been precipitated, it is finished, and prepared for sale, and used in the ordinary manner. The patentee remarks that he has found sulphate of magnesia, muriate of soda, and other salts and acids available for a similar purpose. This general process renders pure all water suitable for manufacturing starch, however hard and unsuitable it may have been originally. The pure starch is also better separated from the glutinous constituent of the grain, whilst the manufactured starch is superior in purity; sweetness, strength, fineness of texture, and whiteness, as compared with all starch made in the usual way, and the yield is greatly increased.—*Plough, Loom & Anvil.*

Practical Hints about the Dairy.

We are now approaching a time when those who have a dairy, either large or small, should pride themselves in the production of the best butter and cheese that can be made. The first thing the farmer ought to attend is the food for the cows, otherwise the labors of the most careful dairy maid will be void. Many are tempted to produce quantity rather than quality; but those who are renowned for manufacturing a superior article are sure to find the best customers and the best customers and the best price in the market. Next to food for the cows comes cleanliness in the dairy. It is no uncommon thing to find that the possessors of large dairies are by no means celebrated for the best flavored butter; we frequently see them beaten by those with only two or three cows, where their produce is solely managed by the farmer's wife. Such persons are usually found to be scrupulously clean in everything pertaining to it. Once let it be known, and every neighbor becomes a customer, if they want good butter; to such the price is no object. It soon gets abroad that she rises early, and sees that no unwashed hands are permitted to milk unwashed udders—that the pans and pails are exposed to the air after scalding—that the churn is clean and sweet, and the butter washed and made by her own clean hands. What a recommendation is this to those whose stomachs are not prepared to take anything and everything that comes in their way, without regard to the mode of producing it. In extensive establishments the case is frequently very different. A certain number of hands have to milk a certain number of cows, and, so long as they bring in a fair quantity of milk, no questions are asked. In such places from one to two or more young dairymaids are kept at low wages. Their appearance in person and dress should be the perfection of neatness and cleanness, but too often the reverse is the case. And in this, as many other instances in the preparation of what we eat and drink, if we did but reflect on such things, we should feel but little pleasure in eating and drinking. Cleanliness in the dairy itself is of the highest importance. It should be used for nothing else—nothing calculated to taint the atmosphere should enter or be near it; yet how common it is to see it used as a larder because it is cool. Anything that is wanted to be kept as long as possible is thrust into the dairy. In many cases the scullery for washing up the utensils, with a heated copper of water, joins the dairy, and oftentimes the door between left open, admitting the steam from sour vessels. Most dairies have windows to admit the air; and so long as they are open, it suffices, without regard to the out-of-door temperature, or whether the wind blows from one quarter or another. Perhaps the window nearest the yard or piggery, tainted by the animals or sour wash or grains, is left open when the wind is in that direction, and carries with it all it can gather, to taint the dairy. No wonder that, under such circumstances, the produce is not good. Having had some experience in these matters, we do not hesitate to say that such things have a very bad effect upon the butter and cheese. Remove these evils, and let it be known; then raise your price, and your returns will be greater.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

Grafting Stone Fruit.

It is a mistaken idea that many entertain that there is difficulty attending grafting stone fruit. It may as safely and as surely be performed with the plum and cherry as with the apple and pear. A little more care may be necessary, from the fact that the wood of these fruits does not split so easily; and a greater care becomes necessary, in consequence of the different arrangement of the bark, which, with the apple and pear, is easily cleft with the wood, while on trees producing stone fruit it runs around the stalk, rendering it liable to be irregularly torn, unless precautions are taken in cleaving to insert the graft.

Hence, we find it necessary to make a longitudinal slit in the bark with a very sharp knife, previous to cleaving the wood, which should also be done with a sharp knife. Sometimes, when the bark is very firm, and a disposition is shown in the cuticle to curl, I have found it necessary to secure it in its place by a bandage, and for this purpose have used an India-rubber ring, cut considerably smaller than the stalks, and drawn over it when rendered pliable by warming. This holds the bark in its place until it heals, when the bandage may be taken off.

Another cause of failure in grafting stone-fruit arises from the delay which attends the operation. To be successful, it should be done before the frost starts at all. We have performed the operation early in March—when it was so cold that we were obliged to have a pan of coals in order to heat the wax, to keep it pliable—with entiro entire success. It may be performed from that time forward, but more care is necessary, and more doubtful success will attend if they live at all.

Grafting large trees may sometimes succeed very well; but as a general thing, we cannot recommend it. The better plan is to get the right kind of stocks, and graft near the ground, when the trees are no larger than a person's thumb. Then, if the scion is like to outgrow the stock, earth can be placed around it, to give strength, and, it may be, new scions to the roots.—*Correspondent Plough, Loom and Anvil.*

Potato Starch.—When we examined the immense crops of this vegetable that lay in heaps on the various farms at San Jose, in May last, we suggested (in No. 21 of the Farmer) to the growers the plan of manufacturing Potato Starch. We then believed it would be a profitable business, and that it could be made cheap and shipped to England for manufacturing purposes. We presume there are quantities of the old crop now in our valleys that could be used for this purpose, and should we have an excess of that vegetable this year, or of grain, we suggest the plan again, and refer to the article we publish to-day, as a guide on the subject.

Artesian Wells.—We learn that A. D. Patterson, Esq., of Sacramento, has made arrangements for boring an artesian well at his hotel, (the Ten Mile House), on the American River. We are very confident that great success will attend the efforts to introduce this mode of irrigation into the Sacramento Valley. Not only will there be found water, and a plenty of it, but it will be found of a purer quality than has been anticipated. We trust ere long that this first effort for this great desideratum will not only be approved, but quickly imitated.

Weekly Summary of News.

UNITED STATES.

THE Steamship Sonora, Capt. Whiting, arrived at her wharf on Saturday afternoon, bringing New York dates to June 20. The news is unimportant. Ole Bull and Mr. and Mrs. James Stark arrived on the Sonora....It was reported in New Orleans that the Gadsden treaty had not been accepted by Santa Anna, but returned to Washington, with some unknown amendments. ....A disastrous fire occurred at Worcester, Mass., on the 16th of June, destroying the principal manufactories of the city. The loss is estimated at nearly half a million dollars....The Providence Tribune says that three men have died in that city with cholera within a week. They were all of intemperate habits....The National Fire Insurance Company in New York have received, through the medium of a Roman Catholic clergyman, the sum of two thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars, from some person unknown, who accuses himself of having defrauded the Company to that amount, and desires to make restitution....Locusts are beginning to appear in great numbers in and about Rockford, Illinois. In some gardens the ground is literally perforated in all directions with holes about half an inch in diameter and four inches deep, out of which they crawl in the form of a beetle, cast off their jackets, take wings and fly away.....All hopes of any tidings from the ill-fated steamer City of Glasgow are now given up. She was probably overwhelmed by the ice, and with her nearly four hundred passengers were lost.....The remains of the clipper White Squall which was nearly destroyed last December in the same conflagration which proved so disastrous to the clipper Great Republic, is to be built up into a three-masted schooner of about 600 tons....The steamer Queen of the West lately ran from Buffalo to Cleveland, 190 miles, in nine hours, being over twenty-one miles an hour....Matt. Ward has gone to the Arkansas Hot Spring. The only steamer he could find to carry him on the river was the R. J. Ward, partly owned by his father....The selection of John Mitchell, the Irishman, to deliver the address before the Literary Societies of Franklin College at the next annual commencement, has been made the subject of much comment among the Georgia papers.....In the recent Court Martial Major Wyse has been found guilty of a disobedience of orders in having refused to embark four companies of the regiment under his command on board the Falcon; but was acquitted of the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The sentence of the court was dismission from the service, but the President has mitigated it to suspension from rank, pay and command for six months....Fifty-seven cases of cholera had occurred in New York the week previous to the sailing of the steamer....The discussion of the Pacific railroad bill has been postponed in the House of Representatives till December....The Know-Nothings had elected Judge Conrad Mayor of Philadelphia by a tremendous majority. He has 800 appointments to make, and stated that he would not place any naturalized citizen in office....The sixty-ninth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated with the usual patriotism at Charlestown on the 17th ult....Beeham, the man who murdered Mr. and Mrs. Wickham on Long Island, had been arrested and confessed his crime. He says his object was to ravish the servant girl, but while he was killing the others, the girl escaped.

THE WAR.

WE have no news of general operations in the Baltic. On the 22d Sir Charles Napier lay before Hangoe Point, and was preparing to bombard the fortress of Gustalevern. This is the first of a series of fortresses which defend Cronstadt....The steamers Hecla and Arrogant had performed a dashing feat at Hangoe. They succeeded in cutting out a merchantman from under the guns of the strong fort of Ecknass, amidst a thick exchange of compliments in the shape of shells, hot shot, grape, and Minnie rifle balls. Sir J. Graham, in Parliament, mentioned the circumstance as "one worthy the brightest annals of British naval warfare." On arriving at the harbor Capt. Hall, of the Hecla, landed with a party of marines and succeeded in carrying off a gun as a trophy. Then taking in tow the only merchantman that was afloat, he made his way back to the fleet. On receiving the news, the commander-in-chief hoisted the signal, "Well done Arrogant and Hecla!"....The Paris papers state the Russians have attacked Silistria with all the disposable forces they had. The attack was renewed four times by 90,000 Russians, and was four times repulsed by the Turks. Omar Pasha was preparing to go to the assistance of the place. The Russians, at the request of the Turks, had promised not to direct their fire upon the hospitals....Omar Pasha, Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan had held a conference, at which it is supposed the plans for the campaign have been decided on. Now that Austria and Prussia have taken their stand, the war will be actively prosecuted. The whole solicitude of the allies has been, until now, to secure the Austrian alliance. Nothing, however, has been left undone to act instantaneously and with the utmost vigor, the moment Austria came to a decision. This explains at once the inactivity displayed heretofore....There is no news from the allied fleet in the Black Sea.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE proceedings in Parliament are without any general interest....It is decided to appoint a special Minister at War, and the names of various statesmen are mentioned as eligible to the office, and foremost of all stands Lord Palmerston. The appointment would cause other changes in the Cabinet, of which the most popular would be the transfer of Lord John Russell to the Home Office, and Sir William Colesworth to the Colonial Department....A subscription amounting to nearly $500 had been raised among the working classes by the British admirers of Capt. Ingraham, for the purchase of a gold chronometer, as a testimonial for his conduct in the Koszta affair.

AUSTRIA.

From Vienna it is stated that on June 2d the Austrian summons to evacuate the Turkish territories would be sent to St. Petersburg. Letters from Belgrade and Widdin state that Austrian troops were continually coming down the Danube, in the direction of the Wallachian frontier. Considerable forces are now concentrated in Hungary and Transylvania.

AUSTRALIA.

BY the arrival of the steamer Golden Age at Panama, we have advices from Sydney to May 11, and from Melbourne to the 7th. ....The Melbourne Argus, of the 4th of May, says the yield of gold continues encouraging. The amount brought down by the government escort averages about 40,000 ounces a week. The price of gold is quoted at £3 19s. per ounce. The same paper says that the regular labor of the miners at the old sites has been greatly disturbed by rushes to newly-discovered spots, which take a certain time to exhibit results.....The population now approaches 260,000 thousand souls, but a census has just been taken which will shortly furnish accurate returns.....The Argus, speaking of the supply of food, says: From the facts before us, we are not inclined to think that there will be any material deficiency in importation. In 1853 the net import into the colony was about 30,000 tons, and at the end of the year it was estimated that about 7000 tons remained on hand. A large portion of this latter was sour, but was mixed with sweet flour and mostly consumed. The imports from Van Dieman's Land, in consequence of a bad crop, have ceased of late, and shippers from the United States have diminished their supply. But, on the other hand, we have received during the last quarter about three thousand tons from South America, and as prices have been remunerative, there is no doubt this rate of supply will be maintained. Large shipments are now also pouring in from South Australia, where the stocks are said to be large.

MEXICO.

THE Mexican Consul at San Francisco has been recalled, and Mr. Barron appointed Vice-Consul....A statue is to be erected to Santa Anna as a token of gratitude from the people for his valiant behavior in the Acapulco expedition!!....Cotton has been cultivated to a considerable extent in the State of Chiapas the present season....General complaint is made in the papers of the bad tobacco used by the new monopolist, Sr. Escardon. The paper cigars are said to be so bad that their use creates epidemic diseases!...The Indians are said to getting the worst of it in the war now raging in Yucatan....Several bodies of troops have been ordered from the interior to the city of Mexico.

OREGON.

THE steamer Peytona, Capt. Sampson, arrived at this port on Tuesday, bringing Oregon papers to the 15th....The wheat crop is now being harvested, and promises abundantly, both in Oregon and Washington territory. The oats, potatoes, and other crops also look well....Several parties of immigrants, who had wintered at Salt Lake had arrived, but the main body will not arrive for some time yet. The Indians are quiet and grass is abundant along the route....According to the official returns there is a majority of 869 against forming a state government. ....A new Democratic paper called the Standard has been issued at Portland.

EFFECTS OF A FLOOD.—The Montgomery correspondent of the Charleston Courier says that during the late overflow of the Alabama river, the artasian well at Montgomery discharged more water per minute than at any other time. While the river was at its highest stage, a guage showed that the well discharged about three times the quantity it had uniformly given out up to the rise in the river, and but for the small circumference of the spout, it would probably have discharged even more. This increase of flow was first noted at the time of the great rise in the river, and it appeared to decrease with the falling of the water in the river bed, until, at this time, it is venting only its usual quantity previous to the rise. The well is about four hundred yards from the river, and its depth near seven hundred feet, so that its source must be two hundred feet beneath the bed of the river. The pressure of the water of the river upon the arch must have been very great to effect to such an extent a stream of water passing so many feet beneath its bed.

MARRIED.

On the 17th July, by Rev. C. E. Wyatt, D. D., Mr. Alfred A. Cohen and Miss Emilie, daughter of Dr. H. Gibbons, all of this city.

On the 12th July, in this city, by Rev. A. Williams, Mr. Robt. Beaching and Miss Julia Adams.

On the 16th July, by Rev. Bishop Kipp, Mr. N. O. Arrington and Miss Maria L. Cook, second daughter of Capt. M. M. Cook, all of this city.

On the 12th July, in this city, by Rev. Mr. Taylor, Wm. Lyon and Eleanor M. Stimmons.

On the 15th July, at the San Francisco Bible House, by Rev. Wm. C. Pond, Mr. Erastus Johnson, of Union City, and Miss Pamelia Silsbee, of this city.

On the 15th July, at the same place, by Rev. Frederick Buel, Mr. Daniel Farrington, of Benicia, and Miss Elizabeth Silsbee, of this city.

On the 13th July, in Coloma, by M. K. Shearer, Justice of the Peace, Mr. Jonas S. Ellis and Miss Nancy Ann Ingersol.

On the 13th July, at Red Bluffs, by A. A. Mix, Esq., Mr. J. C. Underhill and Miss Angelina Acosta.

On the 10th July, by M. L. Ward, Esq., Mr. John Farley and Mrs. Miranda Daly, all of San Joaquin county.

On the 10th July, in Columbia, Col. T. N. Cazneau and Jane T. Matthews, both of Columbia.

DIED.

On the 12th July, in Sonora, Arthemus Winker Richardson, a native of Charleston, S. C., in the 34th year of his age.

On the 15th July, in Shasta, of apoplexy, Mrs. Bridget Jakey.

On the 11th July, in Shasta, after a protracted illness, Mrs. Ann Farley, formerly of St. Louis, aged 45.

On the 18th July, in this city, Henry Willers, aged about 70.

On the 18th July, at San Pablo, Margaretta, wife of David Morgan, Jr., aged 30 years.

On the 13th July, at Park's Bar, on the 13th July, Mr. Hart, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio.

On the 12th July, in this city, Mr. J. Edward Band, in the 30th year of his age.

On the 10th July, in Auburn, Jonas G. Salisbury, formerly of Vt., aged 40 years.

On the 13th July, in this city, Griscilda Pelty, youngest of Wm. and Griscilda, E. Perry, aged one year and one month.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 13—Bark Mary Melville, Darby, Glencoe, 3 ds; piles.
Bark Ella Frances, Mitchell, Glencoe, 6 days; piles.
Brig Cyrus, Brown, Steilacoom, 10 days; piles.
Brig Glencoe, Carlton, Puget Sound, 12 days; sq timber.
JULY 14—Stmr Columbia, Dall, Oregon; mdse and pass.
JULY 15—Stmr Sonora, Whiting, Panama, 12 days.
Brig Agate, Collins, Oregon, 3 days; lumber.
JULY 15—Ship St. Lawrence, Trevett, Puget Sound, 10 days; lumber.
Bark Palmetto, Manly, Valparaiso, 31 days; wheat.
Bark Ork, Oakes, hence for Oregon, returned.
Schr Wanderer, Johnson, San Pedro, 8 days; ballast.
JULY 17—Ship Messenger, Kennedy, Philadelphia, 125 days; mdse.
Brig G. W. Kendall, Gove, Monterey, 3 days; granite.
Brig Metropolis, Swinson, Oregon, 6 days; lumber.
Schr Quadratus, Finley, Oregon, 6 days; lumber.
Schr Harriet, Rawdon, Crescent City, 3 days; lumber.
JULY 18—Stmr Cortes, Cropper, San Juan, 14 days.
Stmr Peytona, Sampson, Oregon, 50 hours; pass.
Bark Geo. E. Webster, Folger, Hongkong, 43 days, mdse.
Bark Ocean Bird, Warner, Oregon, 4 days, lumber.
Brig Franklin Adams, Kalpe, Puget Sound, 9 days; limber.
Brig Potomac, Cannan, Oregon, 7 days; lumber.
Schr Astoria, Willoughby, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; produce.
Schr Cynosure, Smith, San Pedro, 21 days; wheat.
Schr Toronto, Turner, Mendocino, 18 hours; lumber.
Schr J. R. Whiting, Oregon, 4 days; lumber.

CLEARANCES

JULY 13—Stmr Sea Bird, Haley, San Diego; schr Sovereign, Waterman, Sacramento.

JULY 14—Ship United States, Higgins, Callao; ship Persia, Cook, Benicia; Br brig Kate, Savage, Valparaiso.

JULY 15—Stmrs Isthmus, Hilliard, San Diego; California, LeRoy, Panama; Sierra Nevada, Blethen, San Juan; bark St. Mary, Connor, Prince Edward Sound; Surprise (Fr) Burton, Hong Kong; brigs F. Copeland & Co., Trussell, San Pedro; Kate, (Br) Savage, Valparaiso.

JULY 17—Stmr. Sonora, Whiting, Benicia.

JULY 18—Stmr Cortes, Cropper, Benicia; barks Mallory, Elliott, Prince Frederick Sound; E. Wright, Jr., Burgess, New York.

A Premium---Farmers' Clubs.

WITH the hope of inducing such of our friends, and those who have a little leisure, to ride among their neighbors and introduce an AGRICULTURAL PAPER, we take pleasure in offering the CALIFORNIA FARMER: and, to make it an inducement, we say to such friends—if you will get us FIVE subscribers, and remit the amount, we will send you SIX PAPERS, or for TEN subscribers, TWELVE PAPERS. We trust there are many friends who will cheerfully take a little pains to aid us, and thus extend the circulation of the FARMER, and make a useful vehicle for the Agriculture of California.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, July 20, 1854.

IT were in vain to say that a correct or reliable price current could be presented to the reader. Prices are made to suit the exigency—made to size the pile wanted. Almost any article can be replaced, so that what appears as speculative may be considered more as a finesse card to "start a market," than any indication of a scarcity of the article or an increased demand. The fact is evident that there are too many sellers and too few buyers. We want a large population—more consumers—and until we have them, we need not expect a better state of trade.

Wheat will be abundant in spite of smut or any other contingency, save fire. New crop, extra, 2¾@3c. Barley comes in fine and heavy; price, 1¼c. Provisions a drug and falling. Lumber cheap and declining. The prices quoted for many articles are only nominal.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS		
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@— —
do do short handled	— —	@10 00
do Fields', long handled	14 00	@15 00
do do short handled, no sale.		
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00	@14 00
do do short handled	9 —	@10 00
do King's, long handled	14 00	@—
Spades, bright c. s. best make	15 00	@18 00
do iron	8 00	@10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@— —
do do iron	— —	@ 8 00
Axes, Collins', uss'd handle	16 00	@18 00
do Hunts', do	— —	@15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	12 00	@16 00
do other brands	5 00	@ 7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50	@ 4 00
do do do axe	2 50	@ 4 50
Plows, best make } no	14 00	@30 00
do steel } sale	30 00	@75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—		
Hall & Pitts'	1000 00	@1200 00
Other makers'	400 00	@ 600 00
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	350 00	@ 500 00
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	— —	@—
Rakes, horse and revolving	20 00	@25 00
do hand, wood do	6 00	@10 00
do do steel	12 00	@20 00
Pitchforks, ℔ doz	10 00	@18 00
Scythes, best	10 00	@12 00
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@9
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@ 12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.		
FLOUR—		
Gallego and Haxall	10 00	@11 00
Chile	8 75	@ 9 00
Repacked	— —	@— —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	none.	@— —
Benicia Mills, do	13 00	@14 00
Meal, in bbls	6 50	@ 7 00
do ½ bbls	3 25	@ 3 50
Bran, ℔ lb	— —	@— 1¼
GRAIN—		
Corn, Eastern, ℔ lb	— 2	@ 2 50
Barley, California	— —	@— 1¼
Barley, Chili	— —	@— 1¼
Buckwheat, flour	— 3	@— 5
Oats, California	— 2	@— 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.		
do Eastern	— 2	@— 3
Wheat, Chili	— 2	@— 3
do California	— 3	@— —
LUMBER—		
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ℔ M	25 00	@ — —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@ 30 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@ 70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	65 00	@ 00 00
do do 2d quality	45 00	@ 55 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	65 00	@ 75 00
do Oregon pine, rough	25 00	@ 30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00	@ 00 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	30 00	@ 00 00
Floor Joist	25 00	@ 30 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	7 00	@ 8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00	@ 36 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@ 8 00
do California	— 5	@ 6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50	@ 5 00
Sashes, window	2 50	@ 5 00
PROVISIONS		
Beef, Mess, ℔ bbl	18 00	@20 00
do ½ bbl extra family	— —	@12 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ℔ lb	14	@ 16
do Mess, nominal	12 00	@— —
Cheese	20	@ 25
California Cheese	40	@— 50
Eggs, fresh Cal	1 00	@ 1 00
Butter, choice	30	@ 32
do good ordinary	16	@ 25
do California	60	@ 25
Hams, ordinary	12	@— 14
do extra	18	@ 19
Lard, in kegs	14	@ 15
do tins 10-lb	17	@ —
do 15—20 do	—	@ 17
Pork, clear, ℔ bbl	— —	@20 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@11 00
do mess, ℔ bbl, choice	— —	@23 00
do do ½ do	— —	@13 00
RICE—		
Carolina, in bbls	5½	@ 6
China, No. 1, in mats		@ 5
do No. 2, do		@ 4
Manila	3½	@ 4
VEGETABLES—		
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.		
Beans, California	3	@ 4
do Am. white	6	@
Split Peas	3	@
Beets, ℔ ton	20 00	@— —
Carrots,	40 00	@ —
Onions, prime, ℔ lb	— 7	@ 8
Turnips, ℔ ton	30 00	@ —
Potatoes, per sack	50	@ 75
do new, ℔ lb	2½	@ 3
Peas		6
Squashes, ℔ lb (summer)	10	@ 12

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ℔ head	25	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ℔ doz	none.	Leeks, ℔ doz	1 00
Beets, ℔ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 00	Tomatoes, ℔ lb	25
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	6
Summer squashes	12	Lettuce, ℔ doz	1 00
Celery, ℔ doz	4	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ℔ doz	3	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ℔ doz	1	Cranberries, ℔ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ℔ lb	8	Pie Plant, ℔ lb	20
Potatoes, new	4	Asparagus, ℔ doz bdls	3 00
Onions, prime	18	Cucumbers, ℔ doz	25
New Corn, ℔ doz	50	String Beans	12

Strawberries command 75c ℔ basket; Cherries, $2 ℔ quart; Raspberries, fine, $2 ℔ pint; Apricots, per dozen, $1 50, small; Water Melons, 50c. to $2; Pears and Southern Apples sold by weight, as to quality.

Card.

SPECIMEN GRAINS!

DESIROUS to advance the knowledge of our California Crops to the various Horticultural and Agricultural Societies of the various States and Europe, we invite all who are willing to aid us in this matter to forward us specimens of Grains and Grasses, of any and all kinds. Such shall be forwarded carefully, with credit to the growers. The names of the growers, and place where grown, will always accompany the packages.

Notice.

LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.—The Trustees and Proprietors take pleasure in announcing that the Cemetery is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the Prices of Lots:

FULL SIZE LOT—12 by 25—containing 300 superficial feet—$175.

HALF SIZE LOT—10 by 15—containing 150 superficial feet—$125.

QUARTER SIZE LOTS—8 by 10—containing 80 superficial feet—$80.

LOTS IN THE REAR of Main Avenues and on Paths are 20 per cent. less.

SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the Location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing larger Plats, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS ARE GIVEN for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the Deed of Trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:

"Sixty per cent. of the entire receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the cemetery."

A faithful and trusty keeper of the Grounds will always be found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

N. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

Applications for Interments must be made at the Office.

For further information inquire of either of the Proprietors, at MASONIC HALL, 112 Montgomery street. Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
WM. H. RANLETT, } Proprietors.
FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN,
JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq.,
DAVID S. TURNER, Esq., } Trustees.
S. M. BOWMAN, Esq., 3 3m.

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workman-like manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
3 Near the Oriental.

Patent Planing Machine.

WE invite all who feel interested in seeing the working of fine machinery, to call at our establishment and see the operation of NORCROSS' PATENT PLANING MACHINE.

Having purchased the patent right for this valuable improvement for the State of California, we are prepared to perform work in the very best manner, in any given quantity and in the shortest time. Builders wishing work done in quantities will do well to call and see our machinery.

D. W. VANCOURT,
3 Proprietor Washington Steam Mills.

Agricultural Implements and Hardware.

FANNING MILLS; assorted sizes; Hay Presses;
Heavy Wagons, for two or four horses; Manure Fors;
Ox yokes and bows; Hoes and hoe handles;
One fancy butcher's cart and harness, (Kipp's);
Two sets silver mounted Express Harness;
Iron, tray, coal and canal barrows;
Coal scoop shovels, double strapped;
One second hand chain cable, 90 fathoms, 1¼ inch;
2 For sale by JAMES M. TAYLOR.

Horse Powers and Threshers.

EIGHT-HORSE POWERS, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Two-horse tread powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Wilkinson's premium grain cradles;
Grant's five-fingered grain cradles;
McCormack's last improved reaper and mower, combined, with full set of extras;
Ketchum's reaper and mower;
Portable flour mills, and burr mill-stones of all sizes;
Bolting cloth, Anchor brand;
Iron wire-cloth, 36-inch wide, Nos. 2 to 10, suitable for threshing machines and milling purposes;
Brass wire-cloth, Nos. 16 to 60;
Rover steel plows, extra article;
Thermometer churns; fan mills; ox yokes and chains and all articles pertaining to Agriculture,
For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front, by
2 HENRY McNALLY.

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!

Cheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire and Water Proof!

MATERIALS FOR SALE!

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.*, to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as

"Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."

It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither seams, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.

In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and nailed tightly*, so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for this roofing is from *half an inch to an inch*, to a foot.

All letters of inquiry, or orders for materials, must be directed to the subscriber. J. H. PURKITT,
2 Office 31 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco.

Beef and Beef Tongues.

BEEF.—250 bbls Alburgers & Smith's ex family;
250 bbls ex Chicago and Boston;
150 hf bbls N. Y. and Phila. family market beef;
100 qr do do do do;
BEEF TONGUES—100 hls and qrs, New York and Boston;
In store and for sale by W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
25 64 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

Artesian Wells.

HENRIKSON & LITTLE, Artesian Well Contractors, refer to Market street, First street, and all the principal water works in San Francisco; also at the Irrigating Fountains, San Jose, and at Horner's Mill, Union City. Wells of any depth contracted for.

Office at H. W. Vaughan's Plumbing Works, 25 Bush street, where orders will be received, or at B. A. Henrikson's, 88 Kearny street, or at S. Little's, 40 first street. 23

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Burroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3½, and Alviso 9¼ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and Intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'lk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.

H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

Freights Reduced.

From and after this date the rates of freights from SAN FRANCISCO TO RED BLUFFS are reduced to $35 per ton.

Office of California Steam Navigation Co., April 23, 1854.

22 tf R. CHENERY, President.

FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.

The fine steamer UNION, J. A. TREFRY, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

15 HORNER & CO., Broadway Wharf.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. COIT,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE AND RESIDENCE TO
No. 240 Washington street, corner of Stout's Alley,
Six doors above his old locality. 5tf

DR. PHINNEY,

Residence on Powell Street, one door north of Washington.
Office in McClure's new building, Bush street, opposite the Rassette House.

OFFICE HOURS—In Powell street until 9 A. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M.; in Bush street from 2 to 5 P. M. 22 tf

DR. ROBERT P. CHASE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has removed his office and residence to Washington street, corner of Pike.
Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. 22 tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

L. G. MASON, SUCCESSOR TO EASTERLY,

Importer and Dealer in
Lead Pipe, Bar and Sheet Zinc, Iron and Tin,
PUMPS, STOVES, ETC.
House and Ship Plumber, Manufacturer of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware,
110 SANSOME STREET, OPPOSITE CRESCENT CITY HOTEL,
San Francisco.

N. B.—Orders for ARTESIAN WELL PIPE and contracts for *Artesian Wells* in any part of the State, promptly attended to. 26

FRANK BAKER,

Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
135 and 137 Clay street, San Francisco, 12

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

WILLIAM BAILEY,

OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID,
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush.. 12

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

C. A. McNULTY,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf
San Francisco. 19tf

CHARLES D. CARTER.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers, 20

BANKERS.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon. St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co	London.
F. Huth & Co	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond. Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co.	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.

1

FOUNDRIES.

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic.

GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,

[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]

Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

24 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

Pacific Foundry,

On First Street, between Mission and Howard.

GODDARD & CO.,

HAVING enlarged their works, are prepared to furnish every kind of castings and machinery on the shortest notice. Their patterns for mill and other machinery cannot be surpassed in the State. And particular attention will be paid to getting up machinery for Flour Mills, Saw Mills, Quartz Mills, &c.; also, will furnish every description of House fronts, or other castings on as good terms as any other establishment.

San Francisco, June 1, 1854. 25-4t

WM. B. WADSWORTH, Of New York. | O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat, and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento

11 4m,

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a business arrangement by which JAS. KING OF WM. will hereafter take charge of Banking Department of the firm of ADAMS & CO.

Depositors, balances on the books of Mr. King will be transferred to the books of Adams & Co.

Mr. King takes this opportunity to return his thanks to his depositors for the confidence they have heretofore reposed in him, and trusts the same confidence will be extended to the house with which he has become associated.

ADAMS & CO.,
t JAMES KING OF WM.

Lard and Butter.

A PRIME article, in wood and tin. For sale, in lots to suit, by W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.

25 tf 64 Front street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Piano Fortes and Melodeons.

WOODWORTH & CO.

IMPORTERS of Piano Fortes and Melodeons, 130 Clay street, are the exclusive Agents for the sale of STODART'S PIANO FORTES and PRINCE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply these celebrated instruments at manufacturer's prices, thus securing to purchasers the advantage of making personal selection from a large and complete assortment, and of avoiding the great risk and delay of importation.

Just received a stock of Piano Fortes for hire 20 tf

MUSICAL HALL,

BUSH STREET, NEAR MONTGOMERY.

THE Proprietors of this spacious and Elegant Hall are prepared to let it for
CONCERTS,
BALLS,
LECTURES, &c., &c.

They have recently added to it a *SUPPER ROOM*, 100 feet in length by 35 feet in width, together with Dressing Rooms, etc., forming the most complete establishment of the kind in the country.

The Hall is also admirably adapted for RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Apply to G. FRANK SMITH & CO.,
15 Room No. 19, Musical Hall Building.

ATWILL & CO.

172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st, Sacramento.

SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars, Clarionets, etc.

Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 1 tf

Branch of Keyes & Co.'s

GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

CORNER OF J AND SECOND STREETS, ...SACRAMENTO.

LARGE IMPORTATION of Summer Clothing, ex steamers John L. Stephens and Sierra Nevada. We are now receiving a choice assortment of single milled CASSIMERE PANTS, Fancy and White Drilling, do; and SUMMER COATS of every description, which with our already unprecedently large and varied stock, comprises *every article required for a Gentleman's Wardrobe.*

We have just received a small invoice of *CHILDREN'S and YOUTH'S CLOTHING*, and as we design giving particular attention to that branch of our business, we would invite the attention of the Ladies, in making selections of clothing for their children, to an examination of our stock. We shall receive by steamer invoices of the richest and latest styles children's suits, manufactured by our house in New York, and cut in the prevailing styles.

Punctuality observed in filling orders, and no deviation in prices. BRANCH OF KEYES & CO.,

24 Sacramento

To Purchasers of Groceries:

THE FAMILIES of the city and the farmers of the country, before purchasing elsewhere, are requested to call at our Store, where everything in the Grocery Line can be had, not only of the finest quality, but at the lowest market prices.

Our Flour is of the best brands, and our Hams are not surpassed in the country. We have always on hand a large collection of Pie Fruits, of natural preserves and Dried Fruits. All kinds of Sugars, Coffee, and Teas can be had at the cheapest rates. We have also the choicest Wines of France and Germany constantly on hand. All the staple articles of domestic consumption are selected with care and offered to the public at the most reasonable rates. Orders from the country will be forwarded with dispatch, as may be directed, and all orders in the city promptly attended to and delivered free of charge. Come and judge for yourselves.

BRISSENDEN & CO.
25 Corner of Montgomery and California streets.

Cochituate Baths.

No. 57 Sansome street, between California and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE proprietors of this well known Establishment, desirous of meeting the wants of a discerning public, have remodeled and thoroughly renovated the entire premises, added several new rooms and new furniture complete.

In making these improvements, we have had particular reference to the accommodation of the LADIES, and have provided a Private Entrance and Ante-Room, with *Extra large Bathing Rooms*, adjoining, expressly for their accommodation.

We have made many important improvements and additions, which cannot be particularized in a short notice, but will be readily appreciated by our friends and patrons. The

Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon,

has been greatly enlarged, and furnished with a new set of Chairs, Mirrors, &c., imported expressly for this Establishment, and of a style and quality superior to any in the State.

Prices as usual—single baths 75c; ten tickets for $5.

N. B.—A fine assortment of Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Collars and Cravats, Scarfs, Socks, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c. &c., constantly on hand, for the accommodation of our customers. (23) San Francisco, 1854.

HENRY A. SMITH & CO.'S

GRAND RAFFLE.

$100,000,
CONSISTING OF
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SLUGS!
Farm, Residence, Building Lots, Watches, &c., &c.
Guaranteed to come off at the
AMERICAN THEATRE,
ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1854.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

To be had of the proprietors, at their office, north-west corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, or at all the principal book stores, hotels and saloons throughout the city and State.

1st Grand Prize—Ten Thousand Dollars in cash	$10,000
2d Grand Prize—One handsome Residence, consisting of three acres of land, with a beautiful cottage house, in the city of Oakland, on Broadway, within five minutes walk of the steamboat landing. The proprietors own the property under the Peralta title and two years possession—the same, with a warrantee deed, will be given the drawer. Valued at	5,000
3d Grand Prize—One Ranch, consisting of 160 acres of land, with a good House, Farming Utensils, &c., &c. This valuable Ranch is located in San Jose Valley, and is held under a confirmed Spanish title. A warrantee deed will be given the drawer. Valued at	4,000
4 to 254 Two hundred and fifty Valuable Building Lots in the city of Oakland, the Brooklyn of San Francisco, situated on Broadway, within five minutes' walk of the landing. These lots are unquestionably the most beautiful sites for residences in the State, and are too well known to need description. The proprietors hold the Peralta title and have possession. The drawer will receive warrantee deeds. Size, 25x100. Valued low at $200 each	50,00
255 to 465 Two hundred and ten Fine Gold Lever Watches, Hunting Cases, each of equal value. Valued at $100	21,000
466 to 666—Two hundred elegant Chinese Shawls, high cost. These shawls are of the same quality as are sold daily in this city at $60 each, each one of equal value. Valued at $50	10,000

We, the undersigned, are acquainted with the parties owning the property offered in this Raffle, and also know the Real Estate referred to, and we assure the Public that we consider the title to the property is indisputable.

Hon. D. S. SHATTUCK,
JAMES A. MORRISON, M. D.

The proprietors in conducting this Raffle bind themselves to carry it on in a manner that will be satisfactory to all who may buy tickets. The drawing will be done by gentlemen chosen by the holders of Tickets, each county in the State sending a committee of one for that purpose. Maps of the Real Estate, and samples of the property may be seen at our office, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.

For the responsibility of the proprietors of this Raffle, and that it will be conducted with honesty and integrity, we refer to

His Excellency JOHN BIGLER,
Hon. J. W. DENVER, Secretary of State,
J. B. HARDENBERG, Mayor of Sacramento,
Hon. LEWIS ALDRICH,
Maj. W. H. HARVEY, Sergeant-at-Arms of Senate,
E. WILSON, Wilson's Exchange,
DAVID JONES, Hotel, Sacramento City. 22

ART UNION.

CALIFORNIA ART UNION.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART!
SOON TO OPEN AT
DUNCAN'S
CHINESE SALESROOM!!

MR. DUNCAN has been engaged in Europe for some months past, in selecting everything beautiful in manufactures and arts for importation to this State. Having expended more than three times the amount gained by his last ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION in erecting a Gallery for the display of Paintings, Sculpture, Statuary, and Specimens of the World's Industry in this city, he will now receive the RICH and COSTLY WARES gathered during his tour, and intended for the SPACIOUS ROOMS erected for their reception. The collection will have no equal at home or abroad—and he can confidently say that neither London, Paris nor New York will be able to show—as the stock of a mercantile firm—the many treasures of Art and valuable objects of virtu intended for San Francisco. The Catalogue will embrace several thousand articles, from the delicately wrought

BRONZES OF PARIS!
TO THE
Grand Paintings of Italy, Germany, France and Spain!

SHAWLS of Cashmere, **VASES** Bohemia,
CRYSTAL of Prague and Vienna,
CARVINGS and **FILAGREE WORK** of Genoa,
MATCHLESS MECHANISM of Genoa,
MOSAIC WORK of Florence,
GEMS OF ART from Brussels,
SILVER and **GOLD BROCADES** of France.

THE COSTLY WARES OF PARIS!
CONSISTING OF

Sevres Porcelain, wonderful in its exquisite workmanship and prized in art;
Diamond Work of great beauty;
Solid Silver Dressing Cases;
Gold and **Silver Work** and **Music Boxes;**
Statuettes, Clocks and **Bronzes,**
Fans of Gold and Mother of Pearl, set with Diamonds,
Cabinets inlaid with Jewels, **Caskets** studded with Gems,
Superb Paintings by the best Artists of the age,
Beautiful Copies from the Priceless Originals in the Imperial Gallery of the Louvre, and
Countless Elegant Trifles for the Drawing Room and Boudoir.

It is impossible here to recount more than a few of the principal objects of interest purchased. Full catalogues will be issued on their arrival. Among the most conspicuous are—THE MAGNIFICENT PAINTING OF

Descent from the Cross!

after RUBENS, purchased by Mr. Duncan at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Antwerp, where the Great Original was presented by the renowned artist to the church of his native city.

The Chapel of Saint Therese!

the wonderful work of an Invalid painter, while confined in the hospital of Bruges.

Three Original Paintings by Teniers, Vandyke and Greuze!

The Holy Family, by Blanchard!

The FINEST MODERN PAINTING for sale in Paris.

The Largest Diamond in the United States!

Imported through the house of Messrs. ROVEAT, of Paris and New York.

Services of Sevres Porcelain!

formerly belonging to NAPOLEON THE FIRST and LOUIS PHILIPPE, with their Crown Mark, Initials, etc.

A Clock of the Days of Louis XIV.!

Exhibiting the most exquisite and surprising Mechanism, with pendants of Diamonds and Precious Gems.

The Famous Boudoir Clock of Mdlle. Rachel, the Tragedienne!

Representing a flight of Birds—the plumage is true to nature—the whole scene most life-like. The mimic warblers fly from bough to bough, and fill the air with the notes of the Mocking Bird, Canary, etc.

An Intricate Piece of Mechanism from Cologne.

A Magician performing with perfect accuracy the curious tricks of his profession.

The Great Original Painting of the Huguenots!

This picture is well known to Parisians, and will be welcomed with enthusiasm by every lover of Art in California.

The superb Tableau of Psyche and Amour!

The twin to this Painting is owned by the French Government, and has the most conspicuous place in the Gallery of the Louvre.

A Series of Original Drawings, twenty in number, of the

BATTLES OF NAPOLEON!
BY AN OFFICER OF THE OLD GUARD.

The great interest that attaches to them, is enhanced by the extraordinary merit of the Pictures. They were visited by crowds in Paris, and

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

has since been offered for their purchase.

AN INGOT OF GOLD

For this amount will be placed beside them, ready for the person to whom they may fall. This sum in itself is a handsome little fortune, and will be immediately delivered, should he desire the exchange.

For the purpose of disposing of this *Magnificent Collection of Valuable and Beautiful Goods* from Europe, an

ART UNION

Has been formed, on the plan of similar Associations in London and Paris. The intent is to give to all an opportunity to secure for their homes, at a trifling cost, something pertaining to the artistic and beautiful; that the Cottage of the Artisan and the Dwelling of the Millionaire may alike boast that which money cannot replace, and which the man of taste in every walk of life may appreciate. The whole will be divided in shares, placed by general wish as low as

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Giving to the holder an INTEREST, BY PURCHASE, in the entire collection, and constituting a membership, with all the privileges annexed thereto, and the right to decide upon the mode of distribution. *When the sale is completed by the disposal of all the Shares*, the property will await the order of the Shareholders, through the fair and impartial decision of a committee chosen by themselves. The Number of Shares will be in the proportion of Sixteen to each Article in the Catalogue.

The satisfaction heretofore rendered by our house in all its transactions—its long standing and reputation, are guarantees of the faithful discharge of the trust and prompt delivery of every article specified. The same course that has gained us this position will be strictly adhered to, that no dissatisfaction can possibly occur.

CERTIFICATES OF SHARES
ARE NOW READY, AT
ONE DOLLAR EACH!

☞ Several articles of this Superb Collection have been just received, and are open for examination.

San Francisco, June 26, 1854. 26

TREADWELL & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

A Good Excuse.—There is a society in existence, which, like many other associations of the kind, has a standing rule that those who come late or absent themselves, shall be fined a certain sum, unless they are able to give sufficient excuse for their tardiness or absence. On one occasion, a member came in after the hour, and the chairman asked him the reason for being late.

"Really, sir," said he, "I was not able to get here before. Domestic troubles, perplexities of mind—I cannot say which will die first, my wife or daughter."

"Ah!" said the chairman, expressing much commiseration for the father and husband, "I was not aware of that. Remit the fine, Mr. Secretary, the excuse is good."

The member consequently took his seat. The next morning another member met him, and with much feeling, asked him how his wife and daughter were.

"In excellent health," was the reply.

"Why, I thought you said last night you did not know which would die first."

"I did; and am still in a quandary. Time will decide the question."

When the French fleet was lying off Deal, thirty women of Boulogne, most of whom had husbands or relatives on board, resolved to pay the fleet a visit. Some of them went in the Folkstone steamer, but the greater part embarked for Deal direct in a couple of fishing boats. They were received with extraordinary honors by the fleet. Admiral Parseval Deschenes paid particular attention to one lady, whose husband he had known at Brest, and the officers of the Admiral's ship asked her to dine with them. She felt overwhelmed by this condescension, and begged not to be separated from her travelling companions. This modesty was appreciated. A separate table was laid with thirty covers was laid in the officers' cabin, and there the whole party were splendidly regaled, to their own and the spectators' great delight and astonishment.

A correspondent of the Louisville Democrat speaking of a history of the battle of Lundy's Lane, which appeared in the Louisville Journal, says:

"Mrs. Partington has made lke read the whole history thirteen times. She has told a friend that she thought it, 'without conception the most extraordinary confusion of glowering ideals and sentinels that ever intermitted from the pen of Genesis. His imposition,' says she, 'is most superfluous. The deleterious sweetness of his constipations, the roundness of his paragulphs, the impertinence of the subject, and the judyish secretions of his expansions, are unequalled in the annuals of litterature.'"

A Fop.—The fop is a comple specimen of an outside philosopher. He is one-third collar, one-sixth patent leather, one-fourth walking-stick, and the rest kid gloves and hair. As to the remote ancestry there is some doubt, but it is now pretty well settled that he is the son of a tailor's goose. He becomes ecstatic at the smell of new cloth. He is somewhat nervous, and to dream of tailors' bills gives him the night-mare. By his hair one would judge he had been dipped like Achilles; but it is evident that the goddess must have held him by the head instead of by the heels. Nevertheless, such men are useful. If there were no tadpoles, there would be no frogs. They are not entirely to blame for being devoted to externals. Paste diamonds must have splendid setting to make them sell.

"My son, what did you bite your brother for? Now I shall have to whip you. Dont you remember the golden rule I taught you? If you would not like your brother to bite you, you should not bite him."

"Ho, mother, get out with your whipping, and remember the golden rule yourself. If you would not like me to lick you, taint right for you to lick me."

"Julius, why didn't you oblong your stay at the Springs."

"Kase, Mr. Snow, dey charge too much."

"How so, Julius?"

"Wy, de landlord charged dis colored individual wid stealing de spoons."

A jailer had received strict orders not to keep any prisoners in solitary confinement. On one occasion, when he had but two in charge, one escaped, and he had to kick the other out of doors, in order to comply with the regulations.

The Boston Post is responsible for the following: Why are the theatrical nights of California likely to prove very dark ones? Because so many stars have gone out there!

If you wish to have your wood go a good way, just leave it out of doors at night. A neighbor says some of his went over half a mile in one night.

A country dentist offers to insert "natural artificial teeth." He's probably brother to the man who described the water of a pond as being very wet.

A young man who has recently taken a wife, says he did not find it half so hard to get married as he did to get the furniture.

Dr. Franklin, in speaking of education, says: "If a man empties his purse into his head, no one can take it from him."

No man can avoid his own company—so he had best make it as good as possible.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Reapers and Threshers.

PURCHASERS of Reapers and Treshers, or any Farming Machinery, can be directed in the purchase of them very greatly to their advantage, as we make it a point to be informed relative to these matters; and this will be a saving to purchasers. Persons at a distance can be supplied, and save the cost of coming to the city, by addressing us.

WARREN & SON, office "California Farmer,"
25 Musical Hall Building, San Francisco.

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elten $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.
25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

Threshers, Separators and Cleaners,

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of Hussey's Reapers and Mowers, all combined.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 91 Battery street, office up stairs.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Manny's Patent Reaper and Mower combined.

THREE of the above celebrated machines, which can be used as a Reaper or Mower,—for sale by
HENRY McNALLY,
15 No. 183 Washington street, (near Battery st.)

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines.

A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines*, that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by
HENRY McNALLY, No. 185 Washington street,
15 (between Battery and Front streets.)

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Wool Packing.

IMPORTANT TO WOOL GATHERERS, MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned begs leave most respectfully to inform the dealers in Wool, that he is prepared to pack wool and goods of every description, in large and small bales, after the most improved form and at the shortest notice. All kinds of goods packed. Old clothes bought. All orders received and promptly attended to by DARIUS STOKES,
Basement of Sanders & Burnham's Bank,
No. 129 Montgomery street.

Whitewashing and House Cleaning done, as usual, with neatness and dispatch. 26

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street**, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "Bay State Lower Mills' Brand," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the for heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

For Sale to Arrive.

A FLOURING MILL, with three run of four best French Stones, a first class Rubber or Smut Mill, calculated to clean 1600 bushels of Wheat per day; Falls, Screens, and Bolting Reels; Belts and Castings. Also, the Irons and Castings for a twenty-five foot water wheel, &c., all complete.

The above Mill Stones and Machinery have been carefully selected with a view to using either Oregon or California Wheat and to parties or a Company wishing to establish a mill in either of the above places, this offers a rare opportunity.

For particulars apply to C. P. LOLOR,
94 Front street,
Where drafts and specifications can be seen. 21tf

To Hotel Keepers, Ranchos, Restaurants and Others.

BRADSHAW & CO., having enlarged their store and stock, can now furnish all with the best assortment in the State. Purchasers will have a stock of $50,000 to select from; and having by each clipper, an assortment of goods from the States, we are enabled to keep a well selected stock of Provisions and Groceries, which we shall sell at wholesale prices, giving all a chance to get their goods low. BRADSHAW & CO.,
25 Cor. California and Battery streets San Francisco.

Wanted.

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.

Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.

Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.

Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.
T. H. PERKINS.

P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.
Intelligence Office,
21 87 Long wharf.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a **Daily Express** to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,

Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for Mt. Ophir and Mariposa.

☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
3 114 Montgomery street

Mission Pottery,

Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHHO, WALTER & CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Storm Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.

Orders promptly attended to 15 3m*

HOTELS.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,......Marysville.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. {17} R. J. MURRAY.

Union Hotel.

THE undersigned informs the public that he has purchased from Isaac M. Hall, Esq., the entire fixtures and appurtenances connected with the well known Union Hotel, situated on the Plaza, in this city.

Extensive repairs and alterations will be made, and the house fitted in a style equal in all respects to a first class European Hotel.

The Bar will be *par excellence*, and the patronage of his old friends is respectfully solicited. (25) T. K. BATTELLE.

International Hotel.

Jackson Street, (between Montgomery and Kearny,)
San Francisco, California.
PECK & FISHER,..............Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their old friends and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years the above five-story brick fire-proof Hotel, furnished it in the most substantial, chaste and elegant style, and it is now open for the inspection of and patronage of the public.

Their House, situated in the vicinity of the steamboat landings, and near to the business portions of the city, is convenient for the business community; and being located on elevated ground, just aside from the dusty thoroughfares, is also a desirable home for families and gentlemen of leisure.

The International is conducted on the European plan of lodgings, with meals a separate charge, in a Refectory in the basement, and also a Ladies' Ordinary on the main floor.
E. S. PECK, (25) HENRY FISHER.

Lake House.

C. L. WHITE,............Proprietor.

THE proprietor announces to the public that he has completed the erection of a large Hotel Building, at the old stand by the Lake of Como, (not Claude Melnotte's) which has been thoroughly finished, and is furnished in the most splendid style, with elegant and costly furniture, where he will be happy to see his former patrons and the public generally.

The Culinary Department is under the charge of the most experienced caterers, and his table will be covered with the luxuries and delicacies of the seasons. A fine Bar Room is attached to the house. There are also Billiard Tables and Ten Pin Alleys connected with it.

For the accommodation of parties, fine boats will be kept in readiness at all times, for excursions on the Lake, and to prevent accidents they will be under the especial charge of an "old salt."

An excellent road has been opened from the Lake House to the sea beach, affording a most delightful drive.

The distance from the city to the Lake House is but eight miles, affording a pleasant drive of an hour.

New Line of Coaches.

The undersigned have established a line of Concord Coaches to run between the city of San Francisco and the Lake House. The hours of departure are as follows:

Leaving Wilson's Exchange at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
" Lake House at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Stopping at all the Hotels on the road.

☞ Families called for in any part of the city.
25 LINESS AND CLARK.

Rassette House.

San Francisco,..............Cal.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

St. Charles Hotel,

Corner of Davis and Washington Streets,
San Francisco, California.
J. HARPER and J. L. MERRITT.......Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great Improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating **three hundred lodgers**. The table will always be supplied with the first the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visiters, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guest can procure rooms at all hours of the night.
24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

American Hotel,

Napa City,..................................California.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. [26

Public Notice.

THE copartnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, transacting business as Bankers and Express Carriers in the State of California, and in the Eastern States of the United States, under the name, firm and style of ADAMS & CO., expires this day by limitation.

D. H. HASKELL,
ALVIN ADAMS,
W. B. DINSMORE, *
S. E. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,

*By C. E. Bowens, their Attorney in fact.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of **Banking and Express business** in the State of California, under the firm, name and style of "ADAMS & CO."—the principal office continuing at the same place, in the city of San Francisco.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS,
(By C. E. Bowens, his Attorney in fact,)
D. H. HASKELL,
I. C. WOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, composing the firm of ADAMS & CO., of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all other principal cities and towns of the Eastern States, will hereafter carry on the **Express and Forwarding business** to and from the said cities and towns in the Eastern States and the City of San Francisco. The Banking and Express firm of Adams & Co. in California, at the city of San Francisco acting as our agents.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS.
WM. B. DINSMORE,
E. S. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,
(By C. E. Bowens, their Attorney in fact.

Public Notice.

WE the undersigned, ALVIN ADAMS, of the city of Boston, county of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, of the city of San Francisco and State of California, Bankers and Express Carriers, hereby certify that we have formed a limited copartnership for the transaction of Banking and Express business in the State of California, to be conducted under the name and firm of ADAMS & CO.; that the principal place of business is situated in the said city of San Francisco.

That DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, are general partners and said ALVIN ADAMS is a special partner as declared by the article of copartnership, on record in the County Recorder's Office of the county of San Francisco.

That the said partnership commences this day, and terminates on the 12th day of May in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

Dated at the city of San Francisco, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1854.

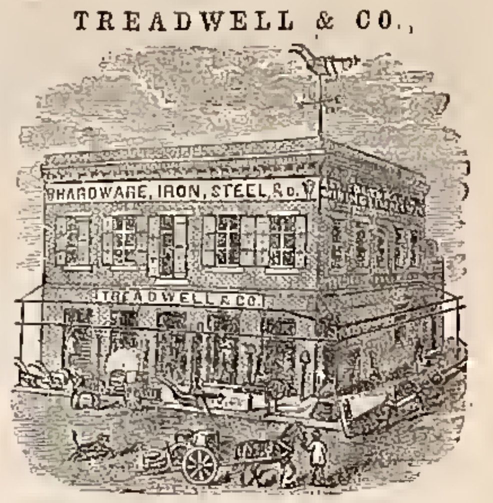
A. ADAMS,
(Per his Attorney in fact, C. E. Bowens,)
20 tf D. H. HASKELL,
I. C. WOODS.

Pork.

PORK.—250 bbls. clear and extra clear; 300 hf do do do do; 275 bbls. mess and extra mess; 150 hf do do do do;
Also—200 bbls prime and rump. For sale by
W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
25 94 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,


HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, &c.
TREADWELL & CO.

Corner of First Street and Maiden Lane,
MARYSVILLE.
Corner of California and Battery Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
No. 56 Federal Street,
BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of tools and implements for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

RIVETT & CO.,

IMPORTER OF *PAPER HANGINGS*. Country dealers and the trade supplied at a liberal discount.

Dealers in Paints, Window Glass and Upholstery Fittings.

Paper Hanging, Upholstery, &c. executed with dispatch and at the lowest city prices.

☞ *IN SIGN PAINTING* we defy competition, having engaged one of the most eminent sign painters in the state, and are now enabled to execute every description of sign work on the most moderate terms. 28 K street,
16 between Front and 2d, Sacramento city.

REMOVAL,

WE HAVE REMOVED to the *CORNER OF BATTERY AND RICHMOND STREETS*, (opposite Delong, McNeil & Co's,) up stairs.

☞ Our *HARDWARE BUSINESS* will be confined principally to Importing and Jobbing. The Agricultural Warehouse to be continued as formerly.
16 BRYANT & CO.

Hardware at Wholesale.

THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,
Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;
Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.
Safes—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.
Beads—The largest assortment in California.
E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
23 tf San Francisco.

Hams.

HAMS.—100 casks Ames' patent covered Family;
125 casks Cassards's premium;
150 casks Billings' celebrated Family;
75 casks American Westphalia;
100 casks in muslin covers, sugar cured
All in store, in fine order, and for sale by
W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 64 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS;
3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;
100 choice Philadelphia Made Mantels;

The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish. Samples now on exhibition at our office.

TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Onward.

TOMBSTONES, in great variety; made and carved to order.

☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.

☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.

We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.

COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Miscellaneous Goods.

Thermometer Churns, large size;
Baskets—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
Coffee and Rice Huller, Fencing Wire;
Reapers—Hussey's Patent;
Mowers—Ketchum's do;
Threshers—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse,
do "Emery's," two horse power
Horse Revolving Hay Rakes;
Straw Cutters—Assorted sizes;
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three bow rakes,
Fanning Mills—50, assorted sizes;
Ames & Rowland's L. H. Shovels; Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
Plows—100 Allen's Eagle, rod, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers; Excelsior Soap,
6 Ox Carts—Iron hubbs, superior;
Transportation Wagons—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather,
Hickory Whip Stocks; Harness, for Expres Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Berea, small size; do do frames complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves; Plantation Hoe Handles;
Ox Yokes—100 complete; Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—3 fine ones; Walnut Axles—For light Wagons;
Gold Washers, Mining Pans; Tuttle's Goose Neck Hoes;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe;
Top Onions, for seed; Marrow Fat Peas; Early Charlton Peas;
Buckwheat, for seed; Osage Orange Seed; White Celery Seed;
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed; Hemp Seed—for Birds;
Grape Vines—one thousand Isabella;
do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Underhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camelia Japonicas—Fifty, in fine order, assorted colors;
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety; Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in tin, a superior article; Borax; Buckwheat Flour;
Rye Flour, in tins; Cotton Twine, patent;
Sail Twine, patent cotton; Clothes Lines, in variety;
Bannisters, of Mahogany; Newels, of Black Walnut;
Fencing Wire; Butter; Mexican Spurs;
Invoice of Mexican Bitts, &c., of the highest finish, &c,
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9-6m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1854. NO. 4

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office in Musical Hall Building, Bush street.
TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month.
A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

TO A CHILD BLOWING BUBBLES.

BY ALARIC A. WATTS.

Thrice happy Babe! what radiant dreams are thine,
As thus thou bidd'st thine air born bubble soar;
Who would not Wisdom's choicest gifts resign
To be, like thee, a careless child, once more.

To share thy simple sports, and sinless glee;
Thy breathless wonder, thy unfeigned delight,
As, one by one, those sun-touched glories flee,
In swift succession, from thy straining sight!

To feel a power within himself to make,
Like thee, a rainbow wheresoe'er he goes;
To dream of sunshine, and like thee to wake
To brighter visions, from his charmed repose.

Who would not give his all of worldly lore,
The hard earned fruits of many a toil and care,
Might he but thus the faded past restore,
Thy guileless thoughts and blissful ignorance share.

Yet Life hath bubbles too, that soothe a while
The sterner dreams of man's maturer years;
Love—Friendship—Fortune—Fame—by turns beguile,
But melt, 'neath Truth's Ithuriel touch, to tears.

Thrice happy Child! a brighter lot is thine;
(What new illusion e'er can match the first?)
We mourn to see each cherished hopé decline;
Thy mirth is loudest when thy bubbles burst.

THE DAISY.

Not worlds on worlds, in phalanx deep
Need we to prove a God is here—
The Daisy, fresh from Winter's sleep,
Tells of His hand in lines as clear.

For who but he who arched the skies,
And pours the day-spring's living flood
Wond'rous alike in all he tries,
Could rear the Daisy's purple bud?

Mould its green cup, its wiry stem,
Its fringed border nicely spin,
And cut the gold-embossed gem,
That, set in silver, gleams within?

And fling it unrestrained and free,
O'er hill and dale and desert sod,
That man, where'er he walks, may see
In every step the stamp of God.

[From the United States Magazine.]

Last Days at Mount Vernon.

THE only surviving member of Washington's family circle, during his last days at Mount Vernon, is the venerable George Washington Park Custis, a grandson of Mrs. Washington. He resides, and we believe has resided for forty years or more, at Arlington House, a stately looking mansion which overlooks the Potomac, directly opposite the city of Washington. It has long been known that Mr. Gustis was writing "Recollections and Private Memoirs of the Life and Character of Washington," portions of which have, from time to time, been published. For many years past, on Washington's birthday, 22d of February, he has sent a chapter of these recollections to the National Intelligencer, for publication, as an appropriate remembrance of the day. He has now made his last contribution of this kind to the public press. Our readers, we are sure, will thank us for transferring this chapter to our columns, together with the note which accompanied it:

ARLINGTON HOUSE, Feb. 21, 1851.

MY DEAR SIRS: I enclose you a *Recollection* for the twenty-second, which I propose shall be the last published in the journals. I commend it to your excellent press, which has published for me so long, and so well, and to which I shall ever owe great obligation.

The story of the *Lost Letters of the Rawlins Book* I have put off to the last. It is a painful subject to me, but it was a bounden duty upon me, as Washington's biographer, and the last of his domestic family, to place this matter in the only light in which it can ever appear to the world. * * * * *

Faithfully yours, GEO. W. P. CUSTIS.
Messrs. Gales & Seaton.

On Washington's resignation of the Presidency in 1797, one of the first employments of his retirement, as a private citizen, was to arrange certain letters and papers for posthumous publication. With this view, he wrote to General Spotswood, in Virginia, to select a young man of respectable family, good moral habits, and superior clerkly skill, to copy into a large book certain letters and papers that would be prepared for such purposes.

Now, these letters and papers were by no means of an official character; neither did they come within the range of Recollections of the Revolution or Constitutional Government; they were more especially *private*, and could with propriety be termed Passages, Personal and Explanatory, in the Life and Correspondence of George Washington.

General Spotswood selected a young man named Albin Rawlins, of a respectable family in the county of Caroline, and well qualified for the duty he was to perform. He soon after arrived at Mount Vernon, and entered upon his employment.

The letters were delivered to Rawlins by the Chief, in person, were carefully returned to him when copied, and others delivered out for copying. As the duties of the clerk lasted for a considerable time, very many of the most interesting and valuable letters Washington ever wrote or received, were copied into the *Rawlins Book*. While we repeat that these letters were not of an official character, we must observe that they were written to and received from some of the most illustrious public men who flourished in the age of Washington, and shed more light upon the true character of the men and things of that distinguished period, than any letters or papers that ever were written or published.

Washington postponed the arrangement for publication of his private memoirs to the last; all such matters lay dormant during the long and meritorious career of his public services. It only was when retired amid the shades of Mount Vernon that he thought of self, and determined that in his latter days nothing should be left undone to give to his country and the world a fair and just estimate of his life and actions.

A portion of the letters of the Rawlins Book were of a delicate character, seeing that they involved the reputation of the writers as consistent patriots and men of honor. *These letters are no where to be found.* But, although the veil of mystery has been drawn over the *lost letters of the Rawlins Book*, that time or circumstance can never remove, our readers may rest assured that there is not a line, nay, a word, in the lost letters that Washington wrote, that, were he living, he would wish to revoke or blot out, but would readily, fearlessly submit to the perusal of his countrymen and the world.

During the agitation of the public mind that grew out of the subject of those letters more than fifty years ago, it was contended that the rumors were groundless; that there were no such letters. Faithful to our purpose at the close of our labors, as at the commencement of our humble work, more than a quarter of a century ago, to give in the recollections and private memoirs of the Life and Character of the *Pater Patriæ* only of what we were, only of what we saw, and only of what we derived from the undoubted authority of others, we do not hesitate to declare, and from an authority that cannot be questioned, that there were such letters as those described as the *Lost Letters of the Rawlins Book.*

The ancient family vault having fallen into a state of decay, the Chief surveyed and marked out a spot for a family burial-place during the last days at Mount Vernon. The new situation is peculiarly unfavorable and ill-chosen, being a most uncomfortable location for either the living or the dead. The executors, conceiving themselves bound by the provisions of the will to erect a burial vault on the spot marked out, proceeded to do so to the best advantage; but all their endeavors, together with the labor of skilful mechanics, have resulted in the tomb of Washington being universally condemned as unfit for and unworthy of the purpose for which it was intended, while it serves as a matter of reproach, to the crowds of pilgrims who resort thither to pay their homage to the fame and memory of the Father of his Country.

It is certain that Washington never gave even a hint of his views or wishes in regard to the disposition of his remains. He no doubt believed that his ashes would be claimed as national property, and be entombed with national honors; hence his silence on the subject that has agitated the American public for more than half a century. On the decease of the Chief, the high authorities of the nation begged his remains for public interment at the seat of the National Government. They were granted by the venerable relict, conditioned that her own remains should be interred by the side of her husband in the national tomb. This memorable compact, so solemn in itself, is still in full force and binding on the nation, insomuch that no subsequent authority could alter or annul it.

On the faith of this compact, Colonel Monroe, when President of the United States, ordered two crypts or vaults to be formed in the basement story of the centre of the Capitol for the reception of the Chief and his consort, agreeably to the arrangement of 1799, which vaults are untenanted to this day.

Surely, it cannot be denied that Mrs. Washington had the right, the only right, to the disposal of the remains of the Chief, and by virtue of this right she granted them to the prayer of the nation, as expressed by its highest authority.

On her death-bed, the venerable lady called the author of the *Recollections*, her grandson and executor, to her side, and said: "Remember, Washington, to have my remains placed in a leaden coffin, that they may be removed with those of the General, at the command of the Government."

And yet we hear of the right of a State! No one State can appropriate to itself that which belongs to the whole. Of the glorious Old Thirteen, little Delaware has as much right to the remains of the beloved Washington as either of her larger sisters; for though small in size, she was great in value in the "times that tried men's souls," and, in proportion to her resources, furnished as much courage, privation and blood to the combats of liberty, as those that were far larger than she. From Long Island to Eutaw, from the first to the last of the War of Independence, her banner was ever in the field, and ever floated 'mid the "bravest of the brave."

It is high time the subject of the remains, and the remains themselves, were at rest. Presuming that Government should purchase Mount Vernon, and determine that the ashes of the Chief should there find lasting repose, we would respectfully suggest that a sepulchre be erected on the site of the ancient family vault, a magnificent location, having an extensive view of the surrounding country, and of the noble Potomac that washes its base; the massive structure to be formed of white American marble, in blocks each of a ton weight, a dome of copper, surmounted by an eagle in bronze, a bronze door, and for inscription two words only, that will speak volumes to all time—*Pater Patriæ*.—The key of the receptacle to be always in the custody of the President of the United States for the time being. This done, and if done, "'tis well it were done quickly," the tomb of Washington would cease to be a reproach among nations. The pilgrim from distant lands, as he journeys through a mighty empire with his heart filled with veneration of the fame and memory of America's illustrious son, when he arrives at the national sepulchre that casts its broad shadow over Potomac's wave, will become awed by the solemn grandeur of the spot. The American of generations yet to come, will behold, with filial reverence, the "time-honored receptacle that contains the ashes of the Father of his Country;" the enduring marble mellowed by age, the inscription freshly preserved in never-dying bronze; when, proud of such a monument erected by the piety of his ancestors, the future American may exclaim, in the words of the immortal bard,

> "Such honors Ilion to her hero paid,
> And peaceful sleeps the mighty Hector's shade."

Another object claimed the attention of the Chief during the last days at Mount Vernon—the complete survey and remodelling of his farms, with a view to their improvement. These surveys he made in person, the calculations and estimates drawn out by his own hand; and indeed it was a rare spectacle to behold this venerable man, who had attained the very topmost height of human greatness, carrying his own compass, the emblem of the employments of his early days.

His correspondence with Sir John Sinclair and other eminent characters in Europe, gave a great deal of information touching the improvements in agriculture and domestic economy in the Old World. This valuable information was carefully digested by the Farmer of Mount Vernon, with a view to its adaptation to the climate and resources of the United States. Nothing that tended to public benefit was too vast to be undertaken by this man of mighty labors. The whole of his public as well as private career was marked by usefulness. His aim was good to his country and mankind, and to effect this desirable end, untiring were his energies, and onward course, as a public benefactor.

Mount Vernon, in the olden time, was celebrated for the luxuries of the table. Their fields, the forest, and the river, each in their respective seasons, furnished the most abundant resources for good living. Among the picturesque objects on the Potomac, to be seen from the eastern portico of the mansion house, was the light canoe of Father Jack, the fisherman to the establishment. Father Jack was an African negro, a hundred years of age, and, although greatly enfeebled in body by such a vast weight of years, his mind possessed uncommon vigor. And he would tell of days long past, of Afric's clime, and of Afric's wars, in which he (of course the son of a king) was made captive, and of the terrible battle in which his royal sire was slain, the village consigned to the flames, and he to the slave ship.

Father Jack possessed in an eminent degree the leading quality of all his race—somnolency. By looking through a spy-glass you would see the canoe fastened to a stake, with the old fisherman, bent nearly double, enjoying a nap, which was only disturbed by the hard jerking of the perch that became entangled by his hook.

But the slumbers of Father Jack were occasionally attended by some inconvenience. The domestic duties at Mount Vernon were governed by clock time. Now the cook required that the fish should be forthcoming at a certain period, so that they might be served smoking on the board precisely at three o'clock. He would repair to the river bank and make the accustomed signals; but, alas! there would be no response; the old fisherman was seen quietly reposing in his canoe, rocked by the gentle undulations of the stream, and dreaming, no doubt, of events "long time ago." The unfortunate *artiste* of the culinary department, grown furious by delay, would now rush down to the water's age, and, by dint of loud shouting, at length the canoe would be seen to turn its prow to the shore. Father Jack, indignant at its being even supposed he was asleep on his post, would rate those present on landing with, "What you all make such a debil of a noise for, hey? I wa'n't sleep, only nodlin'."

Poor Father Jack! No more at early dawn will he be seen, as with withered arms he paddled his light canoe on the broad surface of the Potomac, to return with the finny spoils and boast of famous fish taken "on his own hook." His canoe has long since rotted on the shore, his paddle hangs idly in his cabin, his "occupation's gone," and Father Jack, the old fishermen of Mount Vernon, "sleeps that sleep that knows no waking."

A hunter, too, was attached to the household establishment. Tom Davis, and his great Newfoundland dog, Gunner, were as important characters in the department for furnishing game and wild fowl as Father Jack in that of fish. So vast were the numbers of the canvass-back duck on the Potomac, in ancient time, that a single discharge of Tom Davis' old British musket would procure as many of those delicious birds as would supply the larder for a week.

George Washington Lafayette, and his tutor and friend, M. Frestel, became members of the Mount Vernon family during the last days. These estimable Frenchmen, driven by persecution from their native country, found refuge in America.

While reasons of State prevented Washington, as President from receiving *emigres*, so soon as he became the private citizen, he warmly, joyfully welcomed to his heart and his home the son of his old companion-in-arms, bidding the young Lafayette consider George Washington as a friend and father. The French gentlemen, from their superior intelligence, together with their highly accomplished and amiable manners, endeared themselves to all who knew them during their sojourn in the United States. They remained members of the family of Mount Vernon until a change in European affairs enabled them to embark for their native land.

The sentinel placed on the watch-tower by fate to guard the destinies of Washington, might have cried all's well during the last days at Mount Vernon. All was well. All things glided gently and prosperously down the stream of time, and all was progressive. Two blades of grass had been made to "grow where but one grew before," and a garden "bloomed where flowers had once grown wild."

The best charities of life were gathered around the *Pater Patriæ* in the Last days at Mount Vernon. The love and veneration of a whole people for his illustrious services; his generous and untiring labors in the cause of public utility; his kindly demeanor to his family circle, his friends, and numerous dependents; his courteous and cordial hospitality to his guests, many of them strangers from far distant lands; these charities, all of which sprung from the heart, were the ornament of his declining years, and gave benignant radiance to his setting sun; and that scene, the most sublime in nature, where human greatness reposes on the bosom of human happiness, was to be admired on the banks of the Potomac in the Last Days at Mount Vernon.

A NEWSPAPER makes the calculation, that an individual desiring to read all that has been written during the last eighteen months upon the Eastern question, would have to begin at the age of six, and read without interruption for a period of one hundred and ninety-four years.

"THE following pertinent question," says an exchange, "was recently addressed to a lawyer of our acquaintance, by a lady: 'If distance lends enchantment to the view, and view refuses to return it, can distance recover any legal redress?'"

San Francisco, Thursday, July 27, 1854.

A Trip by Stage.

Reader, have you ever crossed the ferry to Oakland? If not, try it; try it. You have no excuse about business now, every body is prating about dull times, and it is a good thing to get away from this croaking. Discard and steal off into the country where the birds sing, the cattle low, the lambs frisk and frolic, and where golden grain fields tell the abundance of the earth. Go to the ferry and call

> "A boat, a boat to cross the ferry,
> And row me over to be merry."

The Contra Costa Ferry-boats are in "apple pie order," comfortable, speedy, safe; and half an hour's steaming brings you to Oakland. Here you should spend an hour. Go over in the eight o'clock boat—this gives you an hour and a-half—go out among these noble evergreen oaks that God planted, and ask yourself as you admire their beauty, why they were placed there. A voice will answer you, "for a future city equal to Brooklyn;" and as you admire, let a prayer go up from your heart, saying "Woodman spare these trees;" and wherever your influence is felt, let thy voice go forth. Oakland is destined to be a large and beautiful city: all it wants is the right kind of a population. The soil should be better cultivated; the many fine residences seem neglected—weeds! weeds! choke up the doorways and yards around the houses. This should not be. A better care should prevail in this lovely spot.

We know if our citizens were aware how much pleasure they could derive from a few hours' respite across the Bay, they would enjoy it. The city has excellent hotels for families to tarry a while, and their prices are very reasonable. If you have plenty of time, step into the stage of the line that runs to the Mission, ride through the grain fields and see the abundance of the harvest, and feel that however many cry of hard times, we shall have bread enough, and to spare. Riding along a brief time, we reach the pretty spot selected for the city of Clinton. The ruins of that fine hotel reminds us of the usual fate of first enterprises—fire or flood usually lays its claims to the first; and we prophecy that, Phœnix-like, there shall arise from the ashes of the Clinton, a more splendid and commodious edifice than the original. The site was a commanding one, and its projectors should not be discouraged by this calamity. Try it again, gentlemen.

The road along the route to the Mission is of the most interesting character; the towering range upon the opposite side of the bay, and that upon the inner side; the broad prairie, dotted here and there with the home of the farmer—all give evidence of a permanency that is cheering. The mansion house at the landing, and the group of stores, are the nucleus of a future city. A few miles further, and you reach the fine ranch of Senor Don Castro. You stop upon the eminence above the residence of this gentleman, at Hayward's find hotel. Here you have a beautiful prospect of the whole valley around. Far as the eye can reach, for miles upon miles, extend the grain fields. It is now harvest time, portions in the stack, others in binding, while the ponderous leveller of acres (McCormack or Huzzey's reapers) are marching along the proud heads of the bending grain, bowing before these majestic levellers. It is a glorious sight to witness these mighty weapons at harvest time; the contrast in the amount of labor performed in a day and that of former years; the contrast between a sickle and reaper—between one acre and twenty.

Don Castro's ranch is one of wide extent and beauty, as well as of great fertility. Here may be seen fields of, corn in the greatest luxuriance and promise. Every species of garden product that home requires is raised successfully at this fine ranch.

Hayward Hotel commands a fine few and is a pretty stopping place. Future years will find this also the centre of a thriving village. A few miles ride from this point, across the continuous fields of "breadstuff," brings you to the Cove, or Union City. It is here the wheat and grain of thousands of acres are changed and formed into the superior flour known as "Horner's Premium Flour." Horner's Mills are among the finest in the State, and turn out hundreds of barrels daily. One great advantage the farmers have now at Horner's Mills, there is no delay. When they bring their wheat it is weighed and they receive their flour. The same team that brings the wheat takes the flour away. This is of great advantage to the farmer when "time is money."

But, reader, we will break off here, and next week give you more of our ride, and tell you of the abundance of fruit now bending the trees at the Mission.

The Right Way to Build up California.

MACHINERY.

We are are pleased to notice the return of our friend from the States, D. W. Van Court, Esq., proprietor of the Washington Steam Mills. He comes to add to the industry of the country—and that is its wealth. Mr. V. C. has secured the patent right of the celebrated planing mill advertised in this issue. This valuable machinery will give employment to hundreds in various portions of our State, as it is diffused, thus encouraging labor. This what California wants—machinery to convert our forests into dwelling houses for those who shall come; give them good dwelling houses at a moderate price and the abundance of the earth will feed them. We want more population as CONSUMERS—and our friend Van Court has done the State some service by introducing machinery of this kind; this will build *houses*, and his *steam mills* turn out the *flour* No. 1, to feed the people that shall live in them. Let all our citizens who visit the old States take the same method as Mr. V. C., by bringing back *improvements* and help to the State, instead of leaving their means there, or what is worse, IMPORTING that which WE CAN RAISE, or that WE DO NOT WANT, and we shall hear no more of HARD TIMES.

Level forests, and set the machinery to work—build "homes,"—give employment to thousands in active industrious trades—*stop political financiering*, and work! work! work!—this will build up any country. Till the earth better, make living cheaper, give activity to mechanics *in the country*—set mills and machinery at work—induce a demand for mechanics and manufactorers—this will call to our shores a population that will soon increase the demand for the surplus produce, and the farming interest will feel the effect like magic.

We want and must have *more population*, more *working men* and less drones in the hive, and we shall have more honey. Send the drones away if they will not work—send them to Cuba—the Islands—anywhere—get them out of the hive. Drones (politicians) consume, but never produce, and this always impoverishes a country.

Yankee Blade.—This splendid steamer lays at the wharf ready for inspection. She is indeed a noble palace-like steamer, and seems to say as she floats upon the waters—try me! try me! Graceful as a swan, stately as a queen, she rides the wave; moving with every surge as she lays in the dock at her moorings. Passengers are invited to examine this splendid craft. We would particularly note the complete ventilating system adopted upon her. Oh, what a luxury is *fresh air* upon a crowded ship. Like to fresh water to a parched tongue, so is fresh air to the wearied or sick passenger upon a long voyage; but such is the air of comfort, such the convenience upon this steamer, that we do not fear the passengers would be either wearied or sick, and surely such a ship would never have a long passage, Nevertheless fresh air is good even on the short passages required upon the Yankee Blade,

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Postmasters Paid.—By the last steamers we notice the fact that an increase of thirty-three and one-third per ct. has been allowed to postmasters for office duties and all extra incurred, dating back to 1853. This is as it should be, for they deserve it. They have labored hard for a mere pittance, sometimes for nothing, and then continually blamed for irregularities in office, when if the truth was known, they did not have allowed them enough to pay the time required to open the bags. It was a starving business, and then if some poor hungry wight was back in his accounts, he was charged as a defaulter. There should be no temptation for a person holding office to be behind hand. We go for *liberal pay to honest men*, and *death for stealing*.

Fine Arts.—A large sale of pictures, some 400, consisting of paintings, steel engravings, mezzotint, &c., took place on Saturday last, at Messrs. Selover & Sinton's. A large company was in attendance, and the entire lot was sold. Quite an interest was evinced for many pieces, although the prices at which they were sold were low. The pictures were those from the gallery of the Messrs. Marvin & Hitchcock.

Golden Era.—This admirably conducted paper deserves the success it is receiving. Its enlarged number of correspondents is indicative of increased usefulness. The last number was most excellent in its appearance and matter, and a credit to the proprietors. Our mining and rural citizens will do well to take the Golden Era; it is offered reasonable and worth twice its price.

The Rights of Neutrals.

We commend a careful perusal of the eloquent speech of California's able representative on this question, M. L. Latham, Esq. We have only room for a portion, and that relates to our character, present condition, and present and future influence, and is of moment and importance.

There are three great nations in the history of the world who, thus far, have had the greatest influence on the destiny of mankind. They are the Romans, the English, and the Americans.

The third power which appeared on this globe, marking a distinct progress and filling the minds of men, from its infancy, with anxious hopes and expectations, is the United States of America. Born at an advanced stage in the history of the world, and conceived of strong and healthy parents, our confederacy of States gave, even at its births, assurance of its future greatness. Like Hercules, we killed two serpents in our cradle, placed there by the ignorance of the world, not by the malice of a jealous goddess. We destroyed the worldly power of the established church by banishing it from the political arena, and reared in its place the temple of religious tolerance; and we expelled royalty as a useless and expensive political institution. But in assuming the supreme direction of our own affairs, we committed no injustice to others. We did not infringe on the rights of the church or the clergy, in religious matters; and in suppressing royalty, applied merely to our own use, what was already our own. With the Declaration of Independence of the United States, a new great historical era was ushered into the world, not only for individual freedom, but for liberal political *association*, insuring and guarantying that freedom. It is the peculiar *mode* of associating men for the exercise of power which constitutes American freedom and signalizes its superiority over all other Governments; and the distribution of power, under this new association, formed by our ancestors on the rubbish of the old association of church and State, marks as distinct a progress in the *art* of government as the Revolution itself manifested in men's ideas. True to the doctrine of the Revolution, that all Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed, the framers of our Constitution had a care to interest all equally in its maintenance, and to let all share proportionally in its power. Not only were the different colonies who had achieved their independence, united into a representative Confederacy, but individually elevated into sovereign and independent States; delegating to the Federal Government no other powers than those named in the Constitution. While all share in the power of the Federal Government through their representatives in Congress, each has supreme control over the administration of its own affairs, and enjoys, within its own limits, the privileges and immunities of sovereignty. Herein consists the immeasurable superiority of our Confederacy of States, over any system of government as yet recorded in history, and its adaptation to indefinite expansion without loss of power. We have, in less than a century, tripled the number of States composing our Federal Union, without suffering the least perturbation in our political system; and our population has increased from three to twenty-five millions, without complicating the system, or meeting with the least difficulty in the application of the principles which were laid down by our forefathers with so much vigor and simplicity.

Nor is this all. We have, during that brief period, received among us so large a portion of foreign immigrants that their number exceeds alone our whole population during the revolutionary war, and would in itself suffice to add a dozen States to our Confederacy. The monthly arrivals of immigrants from foreign countries average now fifty thousand for the single port of New York, and not less than a million in all the ports of the United States *per annum*. All these men, and women, and children, or most of them, come here with the crudest political and social notions, with habits and customs not unfrequently repugnant to our own, and speaking languages which, until they become familiar with our idiom, prevent them from communicating freely with our people. Yet in a few years we absorb this whole vast accretion to our strength. The immigrants have become assimilated with us in labor and enterprise, in customs and manners, in thought and language, and in political ideas. What other people than our own, what other Government than ours, could thus invite all the political, social, and religious heretics of the world to come and sojourn among them, without fear of being ultimately contaminated and overwhelmed? This power of absorbing and assimilating foreign elements is the strongest proof of our historical mission; or, if gentlemen would rather have it, our "manifest destiny;" for it affords the strongest evidence of the superior energy of our people, and the practical advantages of our political institutions. We absorb to elevate; we rule by bestowing on the governed a share of political power. Sir, we are destined to expand by assimilation, and by elevating those who have been misgoverned and oppressed to the rank of freemen; and if we have the power to do that with millions of Europeans who flock to our shores; if our example is constantly working revolutions and changes in the political and social condition of the Old World, why should we not possess the same faculty here, when less powerful States, and more misgoverned people are eager to share the blessings of our institutions and laws? Rome, and the people of Romanic origin, French, Spaniards, Portuguese, have never colonized; they merely planted or transplanted power; the people of England cultivated and improved, but held, and still hold, their colonies in subjection; the Americans alone, for the first time in the history of the world, elevate and regenerate those over whom they extend their sway. We conquer that we may raise the conquered to an equality with ourselves; we annex to assimilate others with us in a higher scale of humanity.

This country is destined to support a larger population than all Europe—a population of happy, thinking, self-relying men; not a mixture of beggars and princes. And it will, despite the heterogeneous elements which contribute to it, be a population full of national, American sentiments, energetic, free, martial; whose friendship and good will be an object of solicitude with the different nations of Europe. The present war in Europe will excite a bitterness of feeling, and beget new national jealousies, which will continue long after the conclusion of peace, and be an effectual bar to all joint operations against our growing power. England, France, and Spain may yet sojourn in different parts of America. We are at home in it, and shall arrange our household as we please.

But while I have full faith in the mission of our country; while I have no apprehension of any successful interference of any European Power, or any combination of them, in the affairs of this continent; while I believe, if I may indulge in the expression, in the invincibility of the United States, I yet wish that, in our conduct as a great nation, we avoid everything like provocation to the weaker Powers. Let our mission be accomplished by as few collisions with our neighbors as possible. Let the world be convinced of our mission as we are, and let the world see that that mission is compatible with public justice.

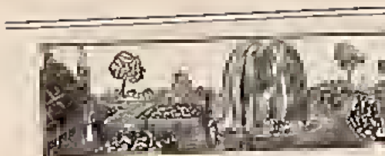
Adams & Co.—The new express and banking house of this celebrated firm is rapidly assuming the appearance of being ready for occupation. The removal of Adams & Co. to the new block of Halleck, Peachy & Billings, will take place in a few days. Their new establishment will be one of the most complete in all its arrangements, in the country. Their banking department will be separate and elegant; the Express department spacious, extensive and complete in every branch, as clock work—so perfect and convenient that they can do the business of the world; and they deserve a goodly share of it for their liberality in all that pertains to California.

Union Hotel.—The improvements that are making in the Union Hotel, opposite the plaza, will make it a very desirable house for those who wish a central place and magnificent apartments. We noticed the workmen preparing spacious suites of rooms, and learn it is the intention of the proprietor to have some of the finest apartments in the city, for private rooms for gentlemen or families. A restaurant of the highest character will be attached to the Hotel, so that every wish of those who patronise the house will be promptly answered; and what T. K. Battelle promises he will do, is done—that's certain.

New Market House.—We took a stroll through this spacious building the present week. It will add much to the ease and comfort of our market traders, both buyers and sellers. The building has been erected in a substantial manner and handsomely fitted up with fancy stalls for for the sale of meats, game, vegetables and products of the dairy; every portion is in good taste. The building is 120 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 26 feet high in the clear, opening on Merchant street, and also on Washington. It is to be connected with the old U. S. Market by arches through. It was built by H. F. Williams, Esq., and reflects credit upon the builder as well as to our city.

Wheat Crops in Yreka.—The Herald states that the farmers in that vicinity are now in the midst of the grain harvest. The weather has been very warm, the mercury being over 100 degrees in the shade. This hot weather is maturing the grain so fast that it will require considerable energy and attention in order to save the crops without sustaining loss. The farmers have run the gauntlet, owing to the great risk that has been attendant upon the present crop. The cost of the wheat farms this year, including the seed, sowing, fencing, the high prices of agricultural improvements generally required for farming, has been to each individual equivalent to a nice little fortune in the Atlantic States. The crops have turned out better than was expected in the early part of the season. Many of the fields that escaped the frosts will yield well. The heads are long and full, and the grains large. There has been discovered as yet but little smut.

The San José Telegraph of Thursday, says: Some one, with the diabolical design of destroying by fire Mr. John Cooney's grain, resorted to the following scheme. The villain got a piece of shingle, about six inches long, in the centre of which he fastened a small upright stick, about eight inches long, and on the top of the stick a sun glass was placed. So arranged, he put the instrument among the dry grass and grain. On Tuesday, in cutting the grain, the mowers struck the upright stick, and discovered that the shingle had ignited and was half consumed, and that the grass for a few feet around had been burnt, but had gone out. We saw the sun-glass, shingle and stick, yesterday, in the office of Justice Allen, who was about issuing a process for the arrest of a person suspected of this ingenious but cowardly and infernal crime.



HORTICULTURAL.

Premium Farms.

Mountain View, Santa Clara County,
July 17th, 1854.

Dear Sir: "Oak Shade Farm," consisting of 200 acres, and situated six miles west of Santa Clara, on the San Francisco road, is hereby offered for the examination of the Committee appointed to award premiums for the "best farms in the State." Yours, Leonard Frost.

To F. W. Macondray, Pres't, C. S. A. S.

The large and fine farm of F. E. Kellogg, Esq., of Napa Valley, was submitted to the Committee, with others, the last week. Due notice will be taken of each and all.

The Magnolia.—This gorgeous tree has been bloomed in great perfection the present season, at the grounds of John A. Kennoh, Esq., at Newton, Mass. We learn that the following specimens were perfection in June: *Magnolia Soulangiana*, producing from 1,500 to 2,000 flowers; *Magnolia Conspicua*, producing about 3,000 flowers; *Macrophylla* has bloomed with mark for many years; *Cordata*, *longefolia* and other varieties have been grown perfectly.

When we remember that in Massachusetts the thermometer runs below zero, and these beautiful trees flourish in great perfection, we think that upon our prairie land they would become the more splendid. Nothing could exceed them in beauty or fragrance. Just imagine a tree 20 or 30 feet high, of the finest form, large glossy foliage, bearing fragrant blossoms, the size of a full goblet. Such are these noble trees the Magnolia. Will not our lovers of Flora take pains to cultivate them?

The Paulownia Imperialis.

The Imperial Paulownia is one of the plants lately brought to Europe from Japan, by Dr. Von Sieboldt, the Belgian botanical traveler. In its native country its local name is *Kirri*; and the Chinese call it *Too-Hak-Too*. It forms a tree, in Japan, about 30 or 40 feet high, with a trunk two or three feet in diameter. The bark is smooth and light colored. The branches are rather few in number, spreading horizontally and forming a large head.

The striking peculiarity of the Paulownia, however, is its showy foliage. The leaves are of the shape of those of the Catalpa, but of darker green, perhaps resembling more closely those of a large sunflower—being broad and heart-shaped. In rich soil, the growth of the tree is extremely rapid—young plants making shoots of 8 or 10 feet in a season, and on such, we have measured leaves a foot and a half in diameter. But on older trees, they are usually about half that size.

The flowers are produced in April in panicles, at the ends of the branches. They resemble in general appearance those of the Catalpa, but the color is a pale bluish-violet. The seeds are borne in an oval capsule as large as a pigeon's egg.

When the Paulownia was first introduced into the Garden of Plants at Paris, it was treated as a delicate green-house plant. It was soon found, however, that it was perfectly hardy on the Continent and in England. In this country it appears equally so. The trees in this latitude have stood the past two winters, even in exposed situations, without covering, and have not lost an inch of the previous season's growth. We therefore consider it a hardier tree than the Catalpa, which often suffers badly from the cold of this latitude. Nothing is easier than the propagation of this tree. Single buds will grow, like those of the Mulberry and the Vine, taken off early in the spring and covered about an inch deep in the soil of a fresh hot-bed. The cuttings of the young shoots, planted under a hand-glass in a shady border, strike root readily. But by far the easiest and most rapid mode is that of planting pieces of the roots.

Every little piece of the root of the Paulownia will under certain conditions, produce a plant. It is only necessary to make a common hot-bed early in the spring, reduce the roots of the parent tree, (and it will bear a very severe reduction,) and plant every piece that will make a cutting not smaller than a goose-quill, and a couple of inches long. Plant these bits of roots about an inch and a-half deep in the rich, light soil of the hot bed. In a fortnight's time, every bit will throw up a bud, make new roots and become a distinct plant. When the plants are about three inches high, they may be transplanted into rows, beds, borders, or, in short, wherever they are finally to grow. If the season is favorable, they will grow to the height of from three to six feet before the close of the autumn. Next year, if the soil is deep, they will make shoots eight or ten feet long.—*Downing.*

Rich Silver Ware.

Look in upon the superb collection of silver ware, now opening at Messrs. Shreves, on Montgomery street. This is probably one of the finest lot of rich silver ware yet imported into our city. These gentlemen have an extensive collection of new silver ware, in every department, and worthy a particular attention.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Courtesy.—The Philadelphia Inquirer, in a sensible homily on "Courtesy," has the following graceful sentiments: "The little compliments of life and society are more potent than most people are apt to imagine. We have more than once seen a smile of pleasure pass over a countenance that is ordinarily rugged and stern, at some kindly demonstration intended to convey good-will, and to manifest respect. And with the gentler sex such demonstrations are almost irresistible. Who has not seen some bright eye kindle, and some full cheek glow, at little attentions of this kind—attentions that cannot be paid too frequently, and that rarely fail to have some effect? A few years since, a gentlemen of a neighboring city became utterly devoted to a young and accomplished beauty, with whom he had been on terms of friendly intimacy from childhood. He, however, although highly educated, graceful and courteous, was remarkably homely. Fully aware of this, he supposed, and rightly, that the task of conquest would be one of great difficulty. But he was devoted to the fair object of his regard, and she, although she always respected and esteemed him, could not believe it possible for her ever to cherish a more tender emotion. Nevertheless, the suitor persevered. He did so, too, not rashly and impetuously, but by paying the most delicate attentions at all proper times and seasons, and by consulting her wishes, her tastes and her feelings, at every fitting opportunity. He was untiring and indefatigable; and although she was capricious, vain, and somewhat coquettish, she possessed a noble and generous heart, and one that was full of the warmest sympathies. Year after year passed by, and still the suitor persevered. Others stepped in, meanwhile, but they could not appreciate her butterfly character, and would not conciliate the many whims of the beauty and the belle, and hence they made but a momentary impression. Not so, however, the other. He had studied her nature thoroughly, and had discovered that he was gradually overcoming the prejudice that at first prevailed, and accomplishing the realization of his warmest hopes. At last, too, he was successful. He not only won the hand, but he secured the heart of the fair enchantress, and all, in a measure, by such delicate, kindly and complimentary attentions, as are at the command of almost any one who studies human nature, and has the patience to practice the philosophy of perseverance, of self-denial and of courtesy. And so in every condition of life. It is almost impossible for any one to think unkindly of another, who, on every occasion, exhibits the warmest regard, and seeks for opportunities to extend courtesy, manifest friendship, and indicate feeling. On the other hand, those who neglect the little compliments of life, who fancy that they may trample on this point of etiquette, and that feature of courtesy; that *their* business is to *receive*, and not to *extend*, favors—that they may be selfish and indifferent, and insulting, and all with impunity, will, in the end, discover that they have committed a fearful, an egregious mistake."

Munificence of a Single Lady.—Miss Caroline Plummer died at Salem on the 14th ult., at the age of 74 years. She was a lady of fine talents and acquirements, numbering among her friends many of the most distinguished of her fellow citizens. She was for many years an inmate of the family of the late Dr. Bowditch. By a course of rigid economy and self-denial, she had accumulated a fortune of $100,000. By her will she bequeathed more to public uses than has ever been left by any resident in Salem, viz., the sum of $15,000 to Harvard College, to found "a professorship of the heart," i. e. for Moral Philosophy; the sum of $30,000 to the Salem Athenæum; and (after other private bequests) the residue of her estate, which will probably be about $30,000, to found a Farm School at Salem.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Keeping Quinces.—A new fact in domestic economy has been communicated to us, says the Boston Cultivator, by Mr. Shurtleff, of Chelsea. At the usual time of gathering quinces, they were put into barrels filled with water and placed in the cellar. A few days since they were opened, and the quinces found perfectly sound—not one having decayed in the least. We are indebted to Mrs. S. for a specimen of the fruit which has thus been kept through the winter, and has just been prepared with sugar in the usual way. It has the aroma, peculiar flavor, and all the qualities of a fresh quince. From Mrs. S.'s experiment, we should think this mode of keeping quinces an important desideratum.

Cleaning Wall Paper.—Wall paper is the order of the day now, and all persons who find their paper dirty, would make a saving by cleaning it, instead of putting on new. The best process for doing this is to take about two quarts of wheat bran, tie it up in a bundle in coarse flannel, and rub it over the paper. It will cleanse the whole paper of all descriptions of dirt and spots better than any other means that can be used. Some use bread, but dry bran is better.

Native Birds.

We publish a part of an able and interesting article upon Birds, from Hovey's Magazine, and commend it to the attention of our readers. We shall publish a continuance of it. We have with us many very beautiful birds, and those that are sweet songsters. Shall we not preserve them?

The presence of birds as companions of a country residence is considered by all a desirable circumstance, second only to woods, flowers, green fields, and the general advantages of prospect. Without birds, the landscape, if not wanting in beauty, would lack something which is necessary to the happiness of all men who are elevated above a state of gross sensualism. It is indeed highly probable that nature owes more to the lively motions, songs and chattering of birds, for the influence of her charms, than to any other single accompaniment of terrestrial scenery. They are so intimately associated with all that is delightful in field and forrest, with our early walks in the morning, our rest at noonday, and our meditations at sunset, with the trees that spread their branches over our heads, and the vines and delicate mosses at our feet, that it is difficult to think of the one apart from the others. Through the voices of birds nature may be said to speak to us, and without them she would be but a dumb companion, whose beauty could hardly be felt.

It is customary, when speaking of the advantages of birds, to treat of them as they have relation to the agricultural interest. Admitting the value of almost every species as destroyers of insects, I am disposed to consider their importance in this respect as only secondary to that which regards their pleasant companionship with men. Hence it is a matter of no small consequence to use the best means that have been discovered, to preserve the birds from destruction, and to multiply them about our dwelling. Very little attention has been paid to this subject. A few laws have been made for their preservation; but these have seldom been enforced. Occasionally a paragraph in the newspapers has pleaded for their protection; but as yet no full and elaborate essay, devoted to this subject, has made its appearance. I believe the farmer would promote his own thrift by extending a watchful care over the lives of every species of birds; but the smaller tribes are considered the most useful. And it would seem as if nature had given them their beauty of plumage, and endowed them with song, on purpose to render them attractive, that man might thereby be induced to preserve a race of creatures so necessary to his pleasures, and so valuable to his interest.

There are two methods of preserving the birds: the first consists in omitting to destroy them; the second in promoting the growth of certain trees, shrubs and other plants on which they depend for shelter and subsistence. The birds, considered in relation to trees and shrubbery, may be divided into two classes. First, the familiar birds that live in our orchards and gardens, and increase in numbers in proportion as the woods are cleared, and the lands devoted to tillage. To this class belong several of our sparrows, the wren, the blue-bird, the American robin, the bobolink, the linnet, the yellow-bird, and some others. The second are the less familiar birds that frequent the woods and wild pastures, and which would probably be exterminated by reducing the whole forest to park or tillage. Among these may be named the little wood-sparrow, one of the sweetest of American songsters, nearly all the thrushes, the towee finch, and many of the *sylvias*, and woodpeckers.

To preserve the first of these species little is necessary to be done except to avoid destroying them; but to insure the multiplication of the second, we must study their haunts, the substances provided by nature for their food, the plants that afford them shelter, and to a certain extent labor to preserve all these for their use. The little brown sparrow is never heard in the heart of our villages, unless they are closely surrounded by woods. Yet this bird does not live in the woods. He frequents the pastures which are overgrown with wild shrubs, and their undergrowth of vines, mosses and ferns that unite them imperceptibly with the green sward by which they are surrounded. He is always found in the whortleberry pastures, and probably makes his repast on these simple fruits in their season. He builds his nest on the ground, in a mossy knoll, under the protection of a thicket. Every bird is more or less attached to a particular character of grounds and shrubbery; and if we destroy this character, we drive this particular species from our neighborhood, to seek in other places its natural habitats. Hence we may account for the comparative silence that pervades the grounds of some of our most admired country seats; for with respect to the wants of our most familiar birds, it is possible that cultivation may be carried too far.

Pacific Railroad.

The following extracts from the able appeal made before the Senate by Senator Gwin, upon this great national work, we esteem worthy especial notice. Senator Gwin, in alluding to the great route proposed in England, from London to Calcutta, a distance of five thousand six hundred miles, requiring fourteen years for its construction, says:

Look at the measure before the Senate in contrast with what England has done to further her commercial interests, and will any one say that our government is not as capable of extending equal benefits to our people as Great Britain is to hers? The beauty and perfection of our institutions consist in their eminent capacity for good and its general diffusion; and, under enlightened popular control, this Government cannot long be misdirected, nor remain quiescent or inactive when the public interest demands its interposition. No Senator can say that the measure is not one of the highest concern to our present interests and our future prosperity, if indeed it is not indispensable to prevent territorial dismemberment. Have the people of the United States no claims upon their Government? Shall we sit here listlessly with arms folded, virtually denying them? Or shall sectional jealousy, that destructive canker of national happiness, be suffered to paralyze and destroy our energies and usefulness, or wire-drawn political theories of power defeat this important object?

There is a point of time in the dealings of men with each other, when "forbearance ceases to be a virtue." So with the public mind aroused on a question of momentous importance, when every public man is held to a just responsibility. Recognising that responsibility, how will we stand justified before our constituents, if, by failure now in the discharge of duty, we permit a continuance of the trade of the world through foreign channels, when it is in our power to bring it under the control of our own people, whose industry and enterprise have set afloat upon our waters and upon the ocean more than eighteen thousand vessels, with nearly half a million of tonnage.

We ask in the name of our trade, domestic and foreign, that a direct means of communication be given through our own territory. The *geographical* centre of the Republic is almost unoccupied and uncultivated for want of the road we now seek. Intersect it as speedily as you please by an indefinite number of highways when the public interest and business of the country require them, but give us now one railroad as a practical measure to begin with, and the settlement of the country will speedily be accomplished, the foundation laid for the building of many roads connecting this with all parts of the Union. For all postal, military and commercial purposes, the intervening territory between the Mississippi and the Pacific now presents an impassable barrier, forcing all our intercourse through foreign territory, and placing California at a distance of seven thousand miles from New York—the time occupied in making the transit being more than double that required for European communication; whilst Egypt and Turkey may be reached sooner than our Pacific possessions. There, too, we can go by an uninterrupted voyage under our own national flag. But in going to, or returning from the Pacific we are indebted to the courtesy of foreign powers for the privilege of a passage, unless we undertake the voyage by Cape Horn, which we might be fortunate enough to accomplish in between two and three months by steam, or from four to six months in the ordinary sail navigation. That such a state of things can long continue, either in peace or war, is impossible.

California now points you the way to the commerce of Asia, and to secure it, she asks a continental railroad, not only for her own use, but for the benefit of all, yet appealing to you in virtue of the high claims she has upon you. Already she has more than doubled your metallic capital, in pouring her golden treasures into the lap of the Union. Hold back for a single quarter of a year her returns to the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, and another commercial panic will involve you in speedy bankruptcy. Your stocks will fall; property will decline in value; banks perish; industry, agriculture, navigation and manufactures will be prostrated. Go where you will, and your money, coined from her gold, will be found in every dwelling, the lowly cabin as well as the lordly mansion, in all the States and Territories. Everywhere has it stimulated your industry, and given to labor increased employment and more ample reward. What has it done to the commerce of the country and your National Treasury? It has doubled your exports, and nearly tripled your receipts.

Look at results. Twenty-three millions of revenue from duties in 1845—nearly seventy millions from the same source in 1854. Who doubts that, with the enlarged commerce growing out of a more liberal policy, this incredible increase of revenue is mainly attributable to the yearly supply of California gold! No merchant, manufacturer, banker, or statesman of any party will controvert this. Your receipts from customs and the sale of your public lands are increased from this swell in the volume of currency. Forty millions in the aggregate increase of your annual revenues from lands and customs, are the consequence. Yet you hesitate about a reasonable appropriation—the effect of which will be to multiply a hundred fold your revenues and sources of wealth. Is this wise, just or expedient? California furnishes the element of national prosperity in peace, and the sinews of war; yet for the want of this road you keep her in distant and dangerous isolation.

The people from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes and the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, demand this measure. They look to Congress during this session to lay the foundation for its commencement. If we accomplish the object, it will be in vain for Great Britain, in her efforts to maintain commercial supremacy, to carry out her scheme of a great continental railway from Halifax through British territory to the Pacific, now so warmly advocated by many of her statesmen and engineers, or to undertake her Asiatic railway from the Mediterranean, by the Persian Gulf and India, to the ports of China. But if local jealouses or sectional prejudices should defeat our present action, she will arise with renewed vigor to the prosecution of these great works, and new avenues of trade will secure to her the undisputed command of the commerce of the world. It is a question between London and New York, between Calcutta and San Francisco, between England and America, by land and sea for the supremacy, and we surrender it, without an effort, to our great rival, if we now fail in the performance of duty.

Tall Wheat.—Mr. Wm. Boggs has sent us a bundle of wheat, grown on his farm near town, as a sample of his crop. The stalks are about six feet in height.—*Sonoma Bulletin.*

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1854.

California.

AS THE tones of some great bell come upon the ear, clear and loud, sounding above all the many that may be ringing out their call or alarm, so the name of "California" rings upon the great business marts of the world. It is the "Great Bell" whose notes awake to action, or whose voice sounds the alarm. It has come to thousands in tones clear and sweet as music's softest strain—and it has fallen upon the ear of many thousands like the mournful toll of the "Death-bell," and its echo is with them still. It has called into action thousands and tens of thousands, like the merry bell that calls to early labor—and it has been to many the evening knell, it has laid them to rest forever.

There is no spot of earth where civilization is known or where the products of the earth are changed, that the trade and influence of California is not felt; there is no port in the world where the "stars and stripes" are unfurled, that California is not known and represented. There is no "Exchange" where its *gold* is not the electric wire that moves the action there, as with lightning touch.

California! is the magic word. The price of breadstuff in the old States is almost as much affected by what California does, and what California is, as by what the Czar of Russia or the Allied Powers may do. The value of the shipping of the United States and the world is guaged by the population that rushes to this El Dorado or is stayed in its progress. The mercantile, the commercial and the agricultural interests are swayed to and fro like the trees of a mighty forest before the gale; the past has left many a sad mark of the hurricane blast, and the gale has not yet abated.

California, is now like some great ship upon the stormy billow with a precious cargo—treasures enough to enrich a world, if the ship rides out the storm; wide are the sympathies felt for her and great are the interests involved, her timbers are strong, her sails and rigging good; all now depends upon the CREW. Rocks, quicksands, and shoals are about her; upon those who have the *helm* will rest the responsibility of her safety; danger is imminent, action must be prompt. That crew is represented by the *mercantile, commercial, agricultural* and *mechanical* interests, and each have duties to perform. All these interests are affected by the monetary system, and the "gold of our country" is the *helm* that guides—when that is deranged the helm is disabled and the ship is unsafe, and when danger is near, prompt action only can save ship and cargo. Let the crew be called and ready for action; let the officers be summoned for counsel; let it be to SAVE SHIP AND CARGO, and not to *rule the ship*—then will the treasures of that priceless cargo be saved to our people, and their value fall upon the mercantile, commercial, agricultural and mechanical interests, like to the genial sunshine and early dew, to fertilize and invigorate, and the abundance of the earth shall be for the blessing of the people.

We presume we are understood; if not, let us say what we believe: California, with all her gold mines, with all her commercial privileges, with all her agricultural wealth, can never be permanently prosperous without a GOOD GOVERNMENT, and when we say a good government, we mean a government for the *people*, *not for party*—we mean that kind of a government where the legislators shall feel they are the representatives of the people and their interests, and not of mere party—where representatives shall feel it a duty and a pleasure to advance the best interests of the community thus represented, rather than be a mere hack or tool of party. We know no party or interest save that which shall tend to develope the resources of our country. We believe a great portion of our present trials and troubles has arisen from misgovernment in every department and we trust the "Alarm Bell" has sounded and the PEOPLE see and know *our Ship of State* is in danger; we trust they appreciate the value of the cargo and are resolved to save it. We know that the danger is great, but when the people are called upon to battle for their "Firesides," their "Homesteads,"—all that is worth contending for —they *will come* to the rescue and the ship be saved. The people have suffered long in California and the cry of distress has gone forth, but *politicians* heeded not, cared not. But the people will be heard and they will say—

> "The *thousands* that last year ye scorned,
> Are MILLIONS now; be warned! be warned!"

Insects.

IN the very able Report of the Mass. Hort. Society, by a committee relative to the "scraping and washing of trees," we find the following number of insects that prey upon our fruit and ornamental trees. To a stranger, this number may seem large, yet here in California we can add several more. This is the list referred to:

The Apple has	fourteen.	The Elm has	nine.
Pear	eight.	Oak	ten.
Cherry	six.	Linden	five.
Plum	four.	Ash	two.
Peach	three.	Maple	one.

These are all that have been studied, and are the most injurious. The committee report adversely to the system of *scraping and washing trees*, of which we shall speak more fully hereafter

This efficient society has accomplished great results for the good of the Old Bay State, where Horticulture and Agriculture is now in advance of any other portion of the Union.

WOOL GROWING.—We have repeatedly asserted that California will become one of the wool-growing States. Everything favors it—climate, pasturage, season, rapid increase, and little care or cost, all give the assurance of good success. Already the efforts have been particularly successful. The San Joaquin valley has already 150,000 sheep, and the number will soon be doubled by those on the way. Heavy lots of wool have been received in this city for shipment to the States; more than 200,000 lbs. have gone, and more will soon follow. There is no doubt but that in a little time California will take a prominent part in wool-growing, adding largely to the wealth of the State.

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY OF CALIFORNIA.—We learn that at the famous ranch of C. J. Hutchinson, Esq., on the Putah Creek, one thousand pounds of butter are made monthly. D. W. C. Thompson, Esq., at Sonoma, sends down five hundred pounds monthly. There are many valuable dairies at Petaluma, Napa, Sonoma, Santa Clara, San Jose, and other places. The aggregate manufacture of butter and cheese would surprise any one; it is, however, of sufficient quantity to give assurance that we shall soon be independent of foreign importations.

NATURAL HISTORY.—Those who have a desire to see some of the animals of California, and can find leisure to pass up the head of Commercial street, near Kearny, can see a "cougar," of the largest species. This animal is frequently taken for the lioness, but an observer can see the difference. The grizzlies are there, and a case of those amiable creatures called *rattlesnakes*; a catamount also. These were all obtained within a short distance of our city. The proprietor intends adding from time to time all the animals of California; we are glad to know this, for one of the very best collections could be made.

STRAWBERRIES.—The enormous quantity of 68,100 baskets of this most delicious and wholesome fruit, was carried on the Keyport steamer to New York in one day, selling at 5 cts. per basket; The price in Boston at the same time being four times as much.

THE value of garden shrubbery, fruits trees, seeds, &c., imported into Boston the past spring, was $24,717.

IT is said there is not a single Jew engaged in Agriculture in the United States. All are engaged in trading.

The Grape Disease.

THERE has been much alarm in Europe relative to the disease which has made its appearance upon the Grape. In France, at the Island of Madeira, and at Oporto, entire vineyards have been destroyed, as is reported by the journals, and much pecuniary distress has resulted from it. Vine growers have been placed in the same position respecting the Grape, as our cultivators have been in regard to the Potato—their entire crops have been lost. But with the Vine the evil is vastly more serious; it is not for *one year* that the crop is lost, it has swept away vineyards of *years' standing*, and those that would take many years to replace; and another fear arises, which is, that the same disease may fix itself to the new vines.

Some months since we urged the attention of Vine growers to California. We believe our future will reveal to us a new era in the Grape culture, and that our own State, so well adapted to the growth of this great staple, will be found to be one of the finest spots of earth for it. We hope the information just received relative to a remedy found by the Commission appointed under the government of France, may be permanently successful. We give the report of the Commission, as it is communicated to the "Cincinnati Gazette."

When will *our* national and state governments take such steps to advance the interests of agriculture and horticulture?

"The Commission appointed by the Minister of Agriculture to repair to the department of Thomery, and to report, after a thorough examination, on the best remedy for the disease of the grape-vine, which has caused such ravages in France recently, has made its report. The Commission reports decidedly in favor of the treatment of dry sulphur. At Thomery, where the treatment has been attended with complete success, the sulphur is applied indiscriminately to all the vines, whatever be their mode of culture, whether in rows, beds, or arranged for ornament. The sulphur, reduced into a fine and perfectly dry powder, is thrown on to the vines by means of the *Soufflet Goutier*—a machine from which the powder is blown by the breath. Each application is made going and coming, in order that every surface of the plant shall be brought into contact with the sulphur; three applications are made a year. The first application of the powder takes place after the shoots have attained a length of two or three inches; the second as soon as the vine was flowered, and the third before maturity, when the grape begins to turn. The morning and the evening are preferred for these operations, by the people at Thomery; but the commission advances reasons for believing that the middle of the day would be better. The results of this treatment last year, were all that could be desired, and no other will be resorted to for the present year."

Smut in Wheat.

WE would urge upon all our "Wheat growers" to copy all the proposed *remedies* into a memorandum book, which every farmer should keep; and then, selecting those most judicious, *try them carefully*, and make the result known—thus benefitting themselves and others. If cultivators would keep such a journal, and make known well-attested experiments, great good would be conferred upon the country.

REMEDY FOR SMUT IN WHEAT.—Messrs. Editors: I see a writer in the Country Gentleman, asks for a preventive for smut or fungus in wheat. This, together with the frequent inquiries made by our northern friends in the wheat growing regions, induces me to give you one that is simple, cheap, and never failing. It is simply a soak, in water, in which blue vitriol has been dissolved, in the following proportions: For each four or five bushels wheat, dissolve 1 lb. blue vitriol in water sufficient to cover and properly soak the wheat; let it remain in this soak 20 to 24 hours—sow immediately after taken out of the soak. Pursue this annually and properly, and my word for it you will never more hear complaint of smut in wheat, however badly the seed from which it was grown may have been mixed with smut. This is the discovery (at least in this State,) of an old and successful planter and wheat grower of this district; and has been tested many years, always successfully, by hundreds, yea thousands. Some say this soak also effectually eradicates chess, in a few years, but of this I am not fully satisfied. But when properly applied and used, that it is a sure and effectual remedy for smut, there is not the shadow of a doubt.

If new, or untried with you, get a single farmer to make the experiment. He, you, or the country, generally, will never regret it.—*N. Y. Country Gentleman.*

THE STRAWBERRY BED.—Keep down all weeds in the Strawberry bed, cultivate and cut all runners. Let the vines rest, check their fruiting for a while. If you would have an abundant crop, keep off all runners—the vine will either make runners or fruit; it cannot do both well and continually. Water freely when the fruit is setting; water at night after the sun is down. Care and continual watching is needed to accomplish much. Lazy folks should not expect great crops. They don't deserve them.

Agricultural Qualities of Nebraska.

THE Cleveland Herald contains an interesting letter from the Nebraska region, written by William Walker, an intelligent and worthy half-breed, and the chief of the Wyandot Indians, from which we make the following extract:

"As far as I have been able to make observation on cultivated lands, I have no hesitation in affirming that there can be no country found to surpass it in the production of corn, wheat and oats. Clover, I think, will not do well. The soil is too loose, and the clover freezes out in the winter, and what is left gets the finishing stroke during the autumnal droughts so common in this country. That this country is well adapted to fruit raising I can speak with confidence, as I have been doing something in that line myself, and take much interest in that department of horticulture. I think I never ate as luscious peaches in my life as my neighbors and I have raised. It is to be regretted, however, that in some seasons the peach crop has met with total failure. But apples and other fruits seldom fail. On the alluvial lands we have pawpaws, &c., that can eclipse anything in the Western world.

With regard to mercantile and mechanical pursuits, it would be difficult at present to tell. This will depend upon the population in the various prominent points, and when the current of trade has settled down to the permanent maximum. The location of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad through the central route will soon develop the business points. But upon the organization of the territory, and, moreover, upon the extinguishing of the title of the Shawnee and Delaware Indians to their lands upon the Kansas river, (as they own both sides) a great opening will here present itself to the enterprising and business men of all pursuits. It is navigable for 200 miles upon the "Republican Fork," except in a low state of water, which occurs generally in the fall. The country upon this stream is considered the best portions of the territory, the land generally being well adapted to agricultural purposes, and being well watered by streams emptying into the Kansas River.

I have not travelled this portion of the Territory, and therefore state only what I derive from reliable authority. I have explored the southern portion, and cannot speak in rapturous terms of the country. It is not well watered, nor has it as many privileges for machinery as in the northern part, nor is the soil as good, though a fine grazing country. The whole territory is a prairie, except upon the streams; and like most other western countries, has hills and dales, rivers and creeks, prairie and timber, rich and poor land. The upland lies high and rolling into beautiful waves. The timber in the country is red, white, black burr, and pine oak, shell and smooth bark hickory, coffee, bean, mulberry, ash, linden, &c., and in the bottom lands which are subject to inundation, nothing but cottonwood of the rankest and most rapid growth.

There can be no better country for raising live stock. The water (from springs,) is generally hard, owing to the source being from beds of limestone. There are springs, however, that proceed from clay banks, and the water from these is invariably soft.

With regard to the climate, it is about the same as in the northern part of Ohio, except the winters are not so long, and the summers are longer and warmer. As evidence of the latter, I may state that through the months of July and August, the mercury in the shade is frequently up to 100 and 105 deg., and I recollect two or three instances of 110 deg.

In the winter, the weather is very irregular. In the winter months, the mercury will sometimes stand at 55 deg. of "Temperate," and in twelve hours' time it will be 10 deg. below zero. The irregularity of the climate is by many attributed to our altitude above the Mississippi and proximity to the Rocky Mountains. But permit me to say at least one thing in praise of the "Queen of the Prairies"—we have, both in winter and summer, the finest roads for wheel carriages on the continent of America. I do not say turnpike macadamized roads, but roads made by the plastic hand of Nature. In the winter, especially, it is glorious wheeling. Indeed good for any other mode of travelling.

One peculiarity I cannot pass without remark. The morning and evening twilight lasts about an hour longer than in Ohio."

THE New York Horticultural Society, like the Crystal Palace, has been thoroughly resuscitated by Mr. Barnum, and people are crying out that Barnum's name will give success to any thing. This, however, is a great mistake. If Barnum would sit down and fold his arms, and merely wish for success, or beg assistance, his name would very soon lose its prestige. This talk about men's *names* doing this or that, is perfectly childish. Success, in everything, depends upon well laid plans carried out with boldness and energy. Barnum's programme for the re-opening of the Crystal Palace shows that he depends upon his name for nothing. Societies and institutions that are sighing for a Barnum to animate their lifeless bodies, would do well to observe his management.—*Horticulturist.*

SHEEP FOR CALIFORNIA.—The Nashville (Tenn.) Whig, of May 26th, says a large drove of sheep, part of a flock of fourteen thousand, purchased for the California market, by E. H. Skeggs, of Memphis, passed through this city yesterday. We learn that Mr. S. has invested $60,000 in sheep in this State. This drove numbered twenty-two hundred.

GRASSHOPPERS have appeared in immense swarms in Cumberland, Md., doing great damage.

Remedy for the Gapes in Fowls.

Messrs. Editors: I have had five or six broods of chickens hatched this spring, every one of which has died. When from two to three weeks old, they were taken with the *gapes*, and after a few days, despite change of food, and such other remedies as were recommended, they invariably expired. Pills of lard rolled in pepper, were confidently recommended, but they did no good. Black and red pepper were both tried. Indian meal mixed with onion water, was of no avail. Wet food, dry food, vegetable and animal food, did no good whatever. My neighbor that lives but a few hundred feet from me, is not troubled at all. Last evening I called upon a gentleman who is a very successful raiser of poultry, and communicated to him my sad experience, and desired to know the cause of the complaint. That, said he, is what I should like to know, but if you desire to know the remedy, come with me into the fowl yard and I will show you how to cure the disease. There I found he kept a clam-shell filled with spirits of turpentine, and a feather stripped of the barb. Catching a chicken which gave evidence of illness, while another person held it, he placed the fore finger of his left hand under the chick's bill or throat, which caused it to open its mouth, then caught and held the tongue (which was drawn well forward) by the thumb nail of the same (left) hand; then dipping the feather in the turpentine he thrust it down the chick's windpipe, giving it a twist; as soon as the feather was withdrawn, the chick coughed and threw up what looked like a string of clotted blood about an inch long and as thick as a darning needle. Upon examining it with a magnifying glass, the clotted mass was found to consist of several worms of an eel-like shape. The gentleman assured me that the presence of these worms in the windpipe was the cause of the gape, and his remedy was an effectual one. He says that the operation seldom required to be performed the second time on the same chick, and that he had acquired such skill in the performance of the operation that very rarely was a chick injured by it. In this case he was not more than half a minute and the bird ran off when freed, apparently uninjured.

To my mind it is proved that the death of my chickens was caused by these parasites, but the remedy in the hands of any but a skillful operator would be severe, if not barbarous, and this case forcibly illustrates the old saw, "an ounce of preventive is better than a pound of cure." Now can you or any of your readers tell how these parasites are produced, and what treatment is necessary to prevent their formation. It is very clear that any medicine powerful enough to kill the worm in the windpipe, would kill the chicken first. Yours respectfully, Geo. W. Savage.

The insect alluded to above, was figured and accurately described by Mr. C. E. Morton, of Orange county, in The Cultivator for 1844, page 305. We copy Mr, Morton's remarks on preventing the disease:

"There is one fact connected with this disease—that it is only old hen-roosts that are subject to it; and I am of opinion that where it prevails, if the chicken houses and coops were kept clean and frequently whitewashed with thin whitewash, with plenty of salt or brine mixed with it, and those chickens that take the disease, operated on and cured, or if they should die, have them burned up or so destroyed that the eggs of the worms would not hatch out, that the disease would be eradicated.

I am also satisfied that the chicken has not the disease when first hatched; several broods that I carried and kept at a distance from the chicken house where the disease prevailed, were entirely exempt. And chickens hatched from my eggs where they had never been troubled with the disease, were perfectly free from it; and a neighbor of mine who built in the wood, half a mile from any dwelling, and has raised fowls for six or seven years past, and has frequently set my eggs, has never had the gapes among his chickens.

With my first broods of chickens, there was not one escaped the gapes. But all that have been hatched since I had the chicken-house and coops well whitewashed inside and out, with thin whitewash, with plenty of brine in it, and kept clean, have been exempt in the disease, with occasionally an exception of one or two chickens out of a brood.—*Country Gentleman.*

Leibig, the great German Chemist.—Mr. Kinney, the late U. S. Charge to Turin, thus speaks of this distinguished man:—

We have had recently an interesting visit from Prof. Leibig, the eminent German naturalist, who fills the chemical chair in the University of Munich, and whose works on agricultural chemistry have placed his name among those of the benefactors who have taught mankind how to make two blades grow where but one grew before. He received every practicable attention from our savans and the public authorities. At Turin the patriot King did himself the honor to confer upon him the Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus, which the Professor, in consideration of the delicate and respectful manner in which it was tendered, did not hesitate to accept: thus conferring upon the royal donor more than he gave—a title to notice in the memoirs of science. While here he expressed a desire to visit the United States, where he knew that his "labors were duly appreciated, at least by fellow-laborers." It is worthy of mention in this connection, that a chemical professor at Parma has recently succeeded in producing gas for illumination from various kinds of wood, which is said to be cheaper and purer than any now in use.

Salt Your Stock.

Most persons, probably, are aware of the beneficial effect of salt upon the human system. By the ancients, salt was held in high estimation, and every one has doubtless noticed how extremely insipid meat and vegetables are when cooked without it, or with only an insufficient supply. Horses, cattle and sheep, in short all domestic animals, should be regularly supplied with it at all seasons. The liberal use of this mineral improves their condition and promotes their health, and when they have acquired the habit of partaking of it freely, there is no danger to be apprehended from their taking too much.

Salt promotes digestion, and destroys or dislodges worms, which at certain seasons effect a lodgment in the stomach and alimentary canal. We have, most of us, probably witnessed with what avidity wild, and undomesticated animals seek at certain times the creeks and estuaries which indent the shores of the ocean—the "salt lakes," and what long journeys, dangers and difficulties they voluntarily encounter to reach them. This is the result of pure instinct; it is not to be attributed to mere caprice, as some have imagined.

Horses, sheep, neat cattle and swine are all equally eager for this sanatory and invigorating substance, and cannot be maintained in a healthy and thriving condition without it. The former, it has been remarked, when liberally supplied with salt, are seldom afflicted by the "bots," or with that scarcely less to be dreaded disease, the cholic. In salting sheep, especially during the vernal months, when the green, succulent and highly fermentable matter of which they partake has a tendency to create stomachic derangements, we have thought it advisable to have a shed erected, and fitted with a range of boxes, in which a supply of salt can be constantly kept, and to which the animals, at all times, can have free and unrestrained access. A mixture of one part salt to two or three parts of wood ashes, may also be deposited in some of the boxes. This mixture possesses highly sanitory properties, and should be provided for all animals, particularly when first sent to pasture. They soon acquire a relish for it, and partake of it with great avidity.

Salt is also a valuable article in compost. According to Cuthbert Johnson's statement, it is now extensively used for this purpose by the farmers of Great Britain, and has been found singularly beneficial, particularly on light soils. The "squash-vine destroyer," he says, is easily prevented from committing its depredations by the application of *brine*, which is also a preventive of *aphides*, or plant lice, which so frequently lay waste the turnip and cabbage yards. But it should here be observed, that the direct application of very strong brine will prove fatal to the plants, and that it should be used for this purpose only in a weak state. By pouring it round the roots, it will tend to dislodge worms and other insect depredators.—*New England Farmer.*

A Cheap Mode of Procuring a Valuable Bone Manure.—A writer in the Country Gentleman says, in reference to the cultivation of the potato, and successful attempts to prevent attacks of the rot: "We know a gentleman who for eight years has manured potatoes with bones fermented in ashes, has had good crops uniformly, and not one of them has rotted; but unfortunately for the conclusion to which he would have been glad to come, he has planted other potatoes, every one of these eight years, with all sorts of manures, and some of them without any, and neither of these rotted, except a very few where no manure was put. The bones in the case just alluded to, were treated thus: In a large family, consuming much butchers' meat, the bones were thrown into a hogshead from day to day; ashes as taken from the fires daily, were thrown upon them; enough water to keep the whole moist and to prevent the gases escaping, was added from time to time, the rain falling generally being sufficient, as the hogshead was placed in the open air, away from all buildings. When one hogshead was full, another was taken. The bones treated in this way retained their form and size, but became so soft as to be easily cut through with the shovel and rubbed down with the back of the shovel into powder, with some extra ashes or dry earth. The oily matter of the bones, together with the potash of the ashes and the water thrown on, becomes a saponaceous mass, and the phosphate of lime in the hardest part of the bones is diffused through the soapy mass in a state of exceedingly fine division. Bones thus fermented in ashes are exceedingly valuable for potatoes and for Indian corn, and probably for all crops. There is reason, from actual trial, to believe that the effect on the land is permanent, lasting for several years."

The Poor Laborer.—I will show you a man worn, spent; the bony outline of a human thing, with toil and want cut, as with an iron tool, upon him; a man, to whom the common pleasures of this, our mortal heritage, are as unknown as the joys of paradise. This man toils and starves, and starves and toils; even as the market vary. Well, he keeps a heart sound as the oak in his bosom. In the sanctity of his soul he bestows the kiss of peace upon a grudging world; he compels the homage of respect, and champions himself against the hardness of fortune. In his wretched homestead he is throned in the majesty of the affections. His suffering, patient, loving, wife—his pale-faced, ill-clad children—are his queen and subjects. He is a king in heart, subduing and ruling the iron hours; unseen spirits of love and goodness anoint him; and sir, (said the Hermit in a solemn voice,) as surely as the kingdom of God is more than a fairy tale, as surely do God's angels sing that poor man's jubilee.—*Jerrold.*

Weeds! Weeds!!—We often observe, in passing through the country, the pastures of poor farmers crowded with armies—not of Turks and Russians—but of mulleins, horse-thistles, and other invaders, which not only devour the strength of the land and pay nothing in return, but continually say, like impertinent tell-tales, to every passing traveler, in the language of a celebrated writer—"Behold the field of the slothful, and the field of the man void of understanding! For lo, it is all grown over with burdocks, and Johnswort has covered the face thereof."

We take it for granted that no reader of this journal ever voluntarily allows weeds to grow on his premises, but some, however, obtain stealthy possession—and if some of our good friends of this class would go over their grounds, make a careful observation, and estimate the amount of vegetable growth thus feeding on the strength of their soil, which might as well be wheat, corn and rutabagas, they would certainly be surprised at the amount. It would be a curious question in philosophy, why so many will thus allow a yearly waste from weeds of some fifty or a hundred dollars, with all quietnsss and submission, who would be ready in a moment to bring an action at law against a neighbor, whose cattle and swine should devour a fifth part of that quantity. If we could only have all the value of the riches of the country at large thus wasted, placed in our hands for endowing agricultural schools, there would be no necessity whatever of applying to national and state legislatures for help.

Now is the very point of time for thinking this matter over, with a determination to act efficiently in the premises; and if any one is too busy or "drove" to attend to it, he has certainly either undertaken the care of too much land, or else is pursuing a system which may emphatically be compared to "saving at the tap and wasting at the bung." No one is ever too busy to turn his neighbor's cattle out of his cornfield—and he ought to pursue the same system towards other intruders. We have known farms to be affected in market value from five to ten dollars per acre, by being kept neat and clean in one instance, and foul, weedy, and repulsive, in the other.—*N. Y. Country Gentleman.*

Inquiries for Farmers.—Permit me through the medium of your valuable publication, to make one or two inquiries. I hope they will be answered by practical farmers:

The best mode of cultivating wheat when sown in drills? The best implement, or implements, in use for cultivating wheat sown in drills? The best machine for drilling wheat? Together with any remarks of practical utility on this subject, that may suggest themselves to the mind of the writer.

I have never seen wheat sown any other way than broadcast, and I doubt if a dozen farmers in the country have seen it drilled. Most of our farms lie in the prairies; consequently, we have neither roots, stumps, nor stones to interfere with the use of the best agricultural implements. Our prairies, in a state of nature, are covered with a thick coat of sedge grass. To draw a fifteen-inch plough in it, requires a team of six or seven yoke of oxen. After the sod has been turned, it lies several months, before the grass-roots rot sufficiently to admit tillage. It is then generally "cross-broken," with a yoke of oxen, or pair of horses, harrowed, or brushed, and either sown in wheat or planted in corn. It pays better to sow it in wheat the first year. Our average crop of corn is about thirty bushels per acre. Of wheat, the average, according to the present mode of cultivation, will not exceed twelve bushels. But I am saying more than I designed.—*Corres. Plough, Loom and Anvil.*

Coffee is dethroned.—Asparagus is waxing potent enough to threaten an usurpation of breakfast-dom. Hear what experimental philosophy pronounces on the coming revolution:

Liebig, the illustrious German chemist, says that asparagus contains, in common with tea and coffee, a principle which he calls taurine, and which he considers essential to the health of those who do not take strong exercise. Taking the hint from Liebig, a writer in the London Gardeners' Chronicle was led to test asparagus as a substitute for coffee. He says: "The young shoots I first prepared were not agreeable, having an alkaline taste. I then tried the ripe seeds; these roasted and ground make a good-flavored coffee, not easily distinguished from fine Mocha. The seeds are easily freed from the berries by drying them in a cool oven and then rubbing them on a sieve." In good soils, asparagus yields seeds abundantly; and if they are charged with taurine, and identical wtih the seeds of the coffee-plant, asparagus coffee may be grown in these United States at less than half the cost per pound of the article now imported.

Charcoal.—The preservative qualities of charcoal are not so generally known as they should be, and I hope you will tell your readers that if they will imbed their smoked beef and pork in pulverized charcoal, they may keep it as long as they please, without regard to weather. Tell them also, that if they will take about a pint of charcoal, also pulverized, and put it into a bag, then put it into a barrel of new cider, it can never ferment, will never contain any intoxicating quality, and become more and more palatable the longer it is kept. Further, take a piece of charcoal of a surface equal to a cubic inch, wrap it in a clean cotton cloth two thicknesses, and work about one pound of butter which has become rancid, and it will restore it perfectly.—*Michigan Farmer.*

Pompeii.—Wonderful is the perfection of art here exhibited; amazing must have been the wealth of a city adorned with such temples, theatres, and other public edifices as yet are to be found in their old places and proportions, along those silent streets; vast, too, was the wealth of private citizens who lived in those houses, having walls adorned by frescoes, courts surrounded by marble pillars, and beautified with marble vases and fountains. In the garden of one of these houses recently exhumed, the statuary has been left precisely as found—pretty groups surround the fountain, whose pipes can be distinctly traced from the reservoir above.

There is nothing new under the sun—not even our patent methods of heating houses. This was done at Pompeii by means of flues of tiling carried around the rooms inside the walls, and having apertures for the escape of heat from the furnace. We don't know so much, after all, in the nineteenth century. Take away the gospel and we know, in comparison with those ancient lords, little of the arts and elegancies of life.

The streets of Pompeii are rectangular. The houses are much better built than those of New York. The cement made two thousand years ago is like rock to-day. How strange the preservation of these walls, in ashes to be sure, but in themselves proof against decay. How perfect the mouldings! How distinct and delicate the paintings on the ceilings! how admirable the arrangement of the houses and gardens! The gloom of Pompeii is the more oppressive for the sunlight that shines upon its desolation.—*Rev. Mr. Thomson.*

Perpetual Thirst.—Some years ago we gave a detailed account of the condition and appearance of a man who was then supposed to be the greatest drinker among men in America, if not on the globe. He is yet living in excellent health, at the age of 58 years, and still remains in a state of perfect thirst. The individual alluded to, is Mr. James Webb, of Fairhaven, Mass. Under every aspect in which the case may be examined, it is remarkable, and perhaps unparalleled in the annals of philosophy. In early infancy, the quantity of water he consumed was so large as to astonish those who witnessed it. A development in size and weight of the body required a corresponding increase in the quantity of his aquatic potations. Under ordinary circumstances three gallons of water is rather a short daily allowance for him, and it would be impossible, it seems, for him to live through a night with less than a pailful. With this immense amount of cold water daily poured into the stomach, Mr. Webb has been in good health and spirits. We leave the statements of these curious facts unembarrassed by comment, and simply ask of learned editorial friends the probable cause of this unsatisfied thirst.—*Boston Med. and Sur. Journal.*

Buggy Peas.—In this and many other sec~~tions of the State, we are troubled with buggy~~ peas. A few years ago I sowed a field of peas, in part with seed of the previous year, and in part with seed of two years old. They were of the same kind, and sown the same day, and along side of each other. The product of the new peas was very buggy, while in that from the old seed, I scarcely found a bug. The next year, I had no old seed, and used seed of the previous year. The result was, a crop of buggy peas. I kept some of the same seed over the second winter, and sowed it the third year. The result a good crop, almost entirely free from bugs, while fresh seed the same season, produced very buggy peas as before.—*O. F. Marshal, in Country Gentleman.*

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard!
Consider her ways and be wise."

Raising Ants for their Eggs.—Mlle. Rose, a raiser of ants near Paris, earns thirty francs a day. She has correspondents in all the departments, and never receives less than ten bags a day. She makes them lay when she likes, and can get from them, as she says, ten times what they would produce in a state of nature. She sells the eggs to the Garden of Plants, as food for certain species of birds; to the pheasant-raisers of the environs; and to apothecaries for sundry medicinal purposes. Mlle. Rose lives and sleeps in the midst of her insects, and the skin of her whole body has grown insensible to their bites. She is as callous all over as though she were a universal corn. The police lately made her remove from Paris to an isolated house beyond the barriers.

Fine Potatoes.—Messrs. Sim & Co., produce merchants, kindly sent us a bag of very superior potatoes, that were raised upon the ranchos of Messrs. Hance & Polley, and W. H. Walker, Esq. They were raised from new seed, and those planted late now are the finest that have been shown this year, weighing from 1 to 1 1-2 lb. They are worth seeing, and are at our office, Bush street.

The United States Agricultural Society is to hold its first Cattle Convention at Springfield, Ohio, on the 25th, 26th and 27th days of October next, on which occasion, premiums to the amount of $6,000 are to be distributed, for the best stock of the various breeds of cattle, subject to competition without territorial limits.

To Kindle a Fire.—To start a fire in the morning, take a piece or two of rosin, the size of an ounce ball, or chestnut; wrap it loosely in paper, and set the paper on fire. About one cent's worth a week kindles a fire.

Summary of News.

FROM OREGON.

By the arrival of the Columbia on Tuesday, we have news from Oregon till the 22d, one week later. The Oregonian has the following:

The weather has been very warm. The Farmers are now engaged in their harvests. The wheat crops were never better.

There appears to be an unusual excitement among the people in relation to the gold mines. Many have left, and others are leaving daily for the newly discovered mines.

A report reached here by the steamer Lot Whitcomb, that gold had been discovered near Shoalwater Bay, and that the citizens had all abandoned their vocations and gone to digging.

The Salem Statesman says: Mr. J. Force has brought to our table English gooseberries of his own cultivation, measuring an inch and a quarter in diameter, free from spines and of the finest flavor. Wild gooseberries are now found in abundance among the hills and in the lowlands. Raspberries and low bush blackberries also abound at this season of the year.

The Standard states that the crops along the Columbia river are very promising. There has been an unusual quantity of wheat sown this year on the bottoms, and the June rise of the water has not injured it. The corn is not quite so good as last year, owing to the cold. Oats and barley are first rate. Potatoes and onions promise more than an average yield.

The Times learns that valuable mines have been recently discovered on the Cathlepoodle river, some thirty or forty miles above its mouth. Large quantities of gold, silver, and rich iron ore have been found on this river. The Cathlepoodle takes its rise at Mount St. Helens, and empties into the Columbia at the lower end of Sauvie's Island.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The steamer Southerner arrived here on Monday, bringing Los Angeles papers to the 20th Inst. By this arrival the Chronicle has the following from the Tejon:

"News from the Tejon is to the 18th. The wheat, corn and barley are harvested, in fine condition. The estimated value of the crop is between $300,000 and $400,000. Before it was all threshed, the news of Lieut. Beal's removal arrived, and gloom and discouragement spread among the Indians. They gathered in knots about the fields, and some of them refused to work. A grand war council was held, and various inflammatory harangues were made. Some were for going to the old hunting-grounds, others for remaining and forming a reservation whether they had a superintendent or not. One party of one hundred left, and could not be induced to return."

A new paper has been started at Los Angeles, called the Southern Californian. It goes to the death for a division of the State, though neutral in politics.

The Pah-Utah Indians are reported to have been stealing large numbers of horses from the different ranches between San Gabriel and San Jose ranches.

FROM THE INTERIOR.

At Deer Creek, several companies are at work in its bed, just above the Main street bridge. They have flumed the creek for over half a mile, so as to render it nearly dry, and are making good wages, most of them averaging from $20 to $35 per day to the hand.

On Little Deer Creek, says the Nevada Journal, they are constantly making from $10 to $20 per day to the hand, among whom are S. Rogers & Co. who are still working the flat between the Creek and the saw mill with great success.

The reports from Iowa Hill are as favorable as ever. A gentleman informs the Nevada Journal that he saw one company wash up for their day's work, in which four men had *washed out ten pounds of gold.* And such day's works are quite frequently made.

At Michigan Hill, near Iowa Hill, in Placer county, says the Sacramento Union, Scofield's claim, which is worked by six men, was opened on the 13th inst., and 64 ounces taken out on the first day. On the second day the company took out 121½ ounces, as we are told by a friend who was present and saw the gold.

Miners working on the Jesus Maria branch of the Calaveras are reported to be doing well. The bar, near the town of Jesus Maria, is being worked by several companies, who have averaged for the past three or four months from $8 to $10 per day to the hand. Some Chileans have very rich claims on the creek.

The claim on the North Branch of the Calaveras owned by Messrs. C. A. Clarke & Co., has averaged for some time past 23 ounces a week, operated by six men.

Owing to the scarcity of water in many localities, mining is not carried on so actively as in the early part of the summer. But where water is to be had, the miners are making their usual good wages. The South Fork Canal is to be completed next month, and will afford an abundant supply of water, giving great activity to mining operations.

A new post office has been established at McDermott's Bridge, San Joaquin county, and Mr. W. F. McDermott appointed postmaster.

The late County Assessor of Sonoma, Mr. Box, died Monday afternoon, 17th inst., after a few hours' illness.

A man named Nathan Parker, says the Sierra Citizen, was shot on Indian Creek, on Tuesday, by one Chum, alias Texas.

David F. Douglass and Thomas J. Keyes were nominated as Representatives by the San Joaquin whig county convention, and W. W. Porter for District Attorney.

The Mountain Democrat states that Mr. W. H. Rogers designs running a weekly passenger train of saddle animals from Placerville to Carson Valley, commencing on Thursday, the 27th inst. Fare through, $12.

Nine prisoners escaped on Monday from the State Prison at Corte Madeira. Coyote Charley is among them. One of the scoundrels, slung-shot Smith, was shot dead, and three others wounded, who were subsequently captured.

In Napa Valley, last week, some seven hundred acres of wheat and barley were destroyed by fire. Don Salvador Vallejo is said to be the principal sufferer.

The Columbia Clipper states that there are now in that town upwards of one hundred buildings, commenced since the fire, many of them finished, and nearly all occupied by business men. Eight of them are fire-proof.

The Nevada Journal, of July 21, says the weather has grown considerable cooler for several days, the thermometer ranging from 76 to 84 in the shade, the hottest part of the day.

Two Divisions of the Sons of Temperance were instituted at Sacramento last week, by the Rev. I. S. Diehl—one as Johnstown Division, No. 29, with seventy-seven charter members, and the other as Kelsey Division, No. 60, with thirty charter members.

The immigration, says the Placer Democrat, is slowly arriving from the Plains, and large numbers reported yet to come. Grass is said to be plenty on the route, and the immigrants enjoying fine health. The Cattle arriving in Carson Valley are reported to be in excellent condition.

The First California Guard, Flying Artillery, celebrate their fifth anniversary to-day, by a grand parade and field piece target firing, the latter to take place on a plain near the Pioneer Race Course, commencing at 11 A. M.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of a Jewish Synagogue in this city, was performed last Sunday. The Synagogue is being erected on Broadway, between Powell and Mason sts.

The Association of Riggers and Stevedores celebrated their first anniversary Tuesday. A procession of about three hundred paraded the streets, with a band, presenting a fine appearance. They marched out to the Mission to partake of a dinner.

The three members of the Board of Engineers have been allowed the sum of five thousand dollars each, for their services in determining the grade of the streets.

The bark Libertad arrived last week with Chinese passengers. One hundred deaths occurred during the passage, including the captain of the vessel. The passengers have been quarantined on Goat Island since their arrival, and twenty or thirty deaths have occurred. The disease is said to be scurvy.

A new and powerful fire engine, arrived on the clipper ship Swordfish, on Sunday last. It was imported by Joseph French, Esq., proprietor of the Metropolitan Block. We hear it is to be given to Manhattan No. 2.

A man named Robinson, who jumped from a third-story window of the Golden Gate Hotel during the late fire, died on Sunday, from the effects of the injuries received.

A Frenchman named Auguste Rombeau, under treatment in Dr. Olivera's Hospital for insanity, escaped on the 12th. On Sunday morning his body was found floating near Pacific wharf.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, July 26, 1854.

The prices given below are mostly nominal.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@— —
do do short handled	— —	@10 00
do Fields', long handled	14 00	@15 00
do do short handled, no sale.		
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00	@14 00
do do short handled	9 —	@10 00
do King's, long handled	14 00	@—
Spades, bright c. s. best make	15 00	@18 00
do iron	8 00	@10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops, cast steel	12 00	@— —
do do iron	— —	@ 8 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	16 00	@18 00
do Hunts', do	— —	@15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	12 00	@16 00
do other brands	5 00	@ 7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50	@ 4 00
do do do axe	2 50	@ 4 50
Plows, best make } no sale {	14 00	@30 00
do steel	30 00	@75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—		
Hall & Pitts'	1000 00	@1200 00
Other makers'	400 00	@ 600 00
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	350 00	@ 500 00
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	— —	@—
Rakes, horse and revolving	20 00	@25 00
do hand, wood do	6 00	@10 00
do do steel	12 00	@20 00
Pitchforks, ℔ doz	10 00	@18 00
Scythes, best	10 00	@12 00
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@9
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per ℔	— 10	@ 12

Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.

FLOUR—

Gallego and Haxall	10 00	@11 00
Chile	8 75	@ 9 00
Repacked	— —	@— —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	none.	@— —
Benicia Mills, do	13 00	@14 00
Meal, in bbls	6 50	@ 7 00
do ½ bbls	3 25	@ 3 50
Bran, ℔ lb	— —	@— 1¼

GRAIN—

Corn, Eastern, ℔ lb	— 2	@ 2 50
Barley, California	— —	@— 1¼
Barley, Chili	— —	@— 1¼
Buckwheat, flour	— 3	@— 5
Oats, California	— 2	@— 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.		
do Eastern	— 2	@— 3
Wheat, Chili	— 2	@— 3
do California	— 3	@— —

LUMBER—

Timber, Oregon Pine, sq. ℔ M	25 00	@ — —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@ 30 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@ 70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	65 00	@ 00 00
do do 2d quality	43 00	@ 55 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	65 00	@ 75 00
do Oregon pine, rough	25 00	@ 30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00	@ 00 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	30 00	@ 00 00
Floor Joist	25 00	@ 30 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	7 00	@ 8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00	@ 36 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@ 8 00
do California	— 5	@ 6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50	@ 5 00
Sashes, window	2 50	@ 5 00

PROVISIONS

Beef, Mess, ℔ bbl	18 00	@20 00
do ½ bbl extra family	— —	@12 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ℔ lb	14	@ 16
do Mess, nominal	12 00	@— —
Cheese	20	@ 25
California Cheese	20	@— 25
Eggs, fresh Cal	1 00	@ 1 00
Butter, choice	30	@ 32
do good ordinary	16	@ 25
do California	60	@ 25
Hams, ordinary	12	@— 14
do extra	18	@ 19
Lard, in kegs	14	@ 15
do tins 10-lb	17	@ —
do 15—20 do	—	@ 17
Pork, clear, ℔ bbl	— —	@20 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@11 00
do mess, ℔ bbl, choice	17 00	@18 00
do do ½ do	— —	@13 00

RICE—

Carolina, in bbls	5½	@ 6
China, No. 1, in mats		@ 5
do No. 2, do		@ 4
Manila	3½	@ 4

VEGETABLES—

Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.

Beans, California	3	@ 4
do Am. white	6	@
Split Peas	3	@
Beets, ℔ ton	20 00	@— —
Carrots	40 00	@ —
Onions, prime, ℔ lb	— 7	@ 8
Turnips, ℔ ton	30 00	@ —
Potatoes, per sack	50	@ 75
do new, ℔ lb	2½	@ 3
Peas		6
Squashes, ℔ lb (summer)	10	@ 12

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ℔ head	25	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ℔ doz	none.	Leeks, ℔ doz	1 00
Beets, ℔ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 00	Tomatoes, ℔ lb	25
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	6
Summer squashes	12	Lettuce, ℔ doz	1 00
Celery, ℔ doz	4	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ℔ doz	3	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ℔ doz	1	Cranberries, ℔ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ℔ lb	8	Pie Plant, ℔ lb	20
Potatoes, new	4	Asparagus, ℔ doz bdls	3 00
Onions, prime	18	Cucumbers, ℔ doz	25
New Corn, ℔ doz	50	String Beans	12

Strawberries command 75c ℔ basket; Cherries, $2 ℔ quart; Raspberries, fine, $2 ℔ pint; Apricots, per dozen, $1 50, small; Water Melons, 50c. to $2; Pears and Southern Apples sold by weight, as to quality.

The new hotel at Clinton, across the bay, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 20th. The house was full of boarders, but no one was injured. The fire was caused by a defect in one of the chimneys. Loss about $22,000. The hotel was occupied by Messrs. Wagstaff & Co. The enterprising owners, Messrs. Patten, Lacy, Stephens & Co., are making active preparations to rebuild.

MARRIED.

On the 23d July, in this city, by Rev. Mr. Brierly, Christian Kirk and Betsey Jane Hall, both of this city.

On the 25th July, in this city, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Jos. S. Wallis, Esq., and Mrs. Sarah Green, both of San Francisco.

On the 24th July, in this city, by Rev. Mr. Rollinson, Henry Makins and Miss Margaret Andrews, both of this city.

On the 23d July, in this city, by Rev. F. Moosbake, Henry Fass and Miss Caroline Besson.

On the 20th July, at Sutter, by G. M. Cole, Mr. Matthias Walter and Miss Caroline Newman, all of that place.

On the 19th July, at St. Louis, Sierra county, B. T. Berry and Miss Alice Lannegan.

On the 20th July, in Washington, Yolo county, Seth Gainsley and Miss Lilly White.

On the 18th July, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Rollinson, Capt. James A. Wright, of Baltimore, and Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. John Hunter, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

On the 14th July, at Brooklyn, Nevada county, John H. Yantz and Mary A. Hawkins.

On the 21st July, in Shasta, by Judge Hinckley, W. Jackson Berry and Mrs. Delia Donovan, both of that place.

DIED.

On the 19th July, in this city, the daughter of David and Selena Long, aged 2 years and 6 months.

On the 23d July, in this city, Helen L. Bunker, daughter of Henry S. and Sophronia C. Bunker, aged 16 months.

On the 22d July, in this city, Adolf Helman, aged 22 years, a native of Bavaria, late of New Orleans.

On the 23 July, Mrs. Jane P. Meakings, late of New York city, aged 50 years.

On the 20th July, at Morety & Bagley's Ranch, on the Sacramento River, of chronic dysentery, Samuel P. Kelly, aged 21 years, of Cleveland, Ohio.

On the 22d July, in Nevada, William, son of Wm. and Isabella Ross, aged 17 days.

On the 21st July, in Marysville, J. H. Daly, a member of the Mutual Hook and Ladder Company.

On the 19th July, in Columbia, Sarah, youngest daughter of Michael O. Boyle, aged 4 years.

At sea, on board Chilian bark Libertad, during her passage from China to this port, Capt. Charles Atwood.

At sea, on board clipper ship Swordfish, Levi Bow, (cook,) of Delaware.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

July 19—Chilian bark Libertad, Mallory, Hong Kong, 80 days; granite—400 pass.
Brig Daniel, ta Dat, Papeau, (S I), 45 days; oranges.
July 20—Fr bark Nadir, Carnet, Bordeaux, 170 days, via Callao 55 days; mdse.
July 21—Stmr Sea Bird, Haley, San Pedro.
Brig North Bend, Lent, Mendocino, 30 hours; lumber.
Schr Mount Vernon, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.
Schr Favorite, Wheelwright, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.
July 22—Br ship Australia, Chase, Hong Kong, 68 days; mdse,—400 pass.
Schr Odd Fellow Austen, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; produce.
July 24—Clipper ship Golden Eagle, Fabens, New York, 122 days; mdse.
Clipper ship Swordfish, Osgood, New York, 110 days; mdse.
Br ship William McPhee, Sydney, 118 days, via Tahiti 60 days; coal.
Clipper bark Isabelita Hyne, Calhoun, Hong Kong, 41 days; mdse.
Schr Mary Taylor, Winants, Shoalwater Bay, 3 dys; oysters.
July 24—Stmr Southerner, Hitliard, San Diego, 3 days; mdse.
U S revenue cutter Jefferson Davis, W C Pease, Esq. com'dg, New York, via Charleston, and a cruise in search of steamship San Francisco, via Rio Janeiro, and Valparaiso 55 days.
Bark Esther Frances, Crocker, Sydney, via Tahiti 43 days, mdse—40 pass.
Schr Ada, Josselyn, Monterey, 3 days; 70 tons barley.
July 25—P M steamship Columbia, Dall, Oregon, 60 hours; mdse—50 pass.
Brig Juno, Robbins, Puget Sound, 16 days; piles.

CLEARANCES

July 19—Ham ship Melissa, Peterson, for Hong Kong; brig Henry, Pendleton, Valparaiso.

July 20—Steamer Cortes, Cropper, for Benicia; barks E Wright, Jr., Burgess, New York; Mallory, Elliott, Prince Frederick Sound.

July 22—Dutch ship Samarang, Imminck, for Callao.

July 23—Ship Starlight, Chase, for Hong Kong; bark Naumkeag, Arthur, Humboldt.

July 25—Bark Julia Ann, Bond, for Sydney; Oldenburg brig Visurgis, Hayssen, Guaymas.

Watches and Jewelry.

We would direct the attention of those in want of fine Watches to our present stock, comprising manufactures of F. B. Adams & Son, T. F. Cooper, M. I. Tobias & Co., and David Taylor, names too long and favorably known to require comment. We are also sole agents in California for the sale of Samuel Lowry's Watches, which, for correctness of time and beauty of finish, stand unrivalled.

We are constantly receiving, by every steamer, additions to our stock of Diamonds and Jewelry, which we will sell as low as any others in the business, and are prepared to substantiate all that we guarantee.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
139 Montgomery street, two doors south of Clay.

N.B.—Watches of all descriptions repaired by skillful and experienced workmen. 4 tf

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

The subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of

Tea Sets,
Cups,
Waiters,
Cake Baskets,
Pitchers,
Castors,
Salvers,
Spoons,
Goblets,
Forks, &c.

Those goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

Opera Glasses.

Just received, a fine assortment of Opera Glasses; also, a lot of rich Silver Card Cases and Buquet Holders, China manufacture.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

Reapers & Mowers.

Just received per clipper ship "Swordfish,"
5 McCormick's Reapers, (pattern 1852.)
1 do Mower and Reaper, (pattern 1853.)
For sale by C. A. McNULTY,
4 3t 84 Battery street.

Chile Seed Wheat,

For sale by J. FRIEDLANDER & CO.
4 60 California street.

Fresh Onion Seed!

Just received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Patent Planing Machine.

We invite all who feel interested in seeing the working of fine machinery, to call at our establishment and see the operation of Norcross' Patent Planing Machine.

Having purchased the patent right for this valuable improvement for the State of California, we are prepared to perform work in the very best manner, in any given quantity and in the shortest time. Builders wishing work done in quantities will do well to call and see our machinery.

D. W. VANCOURT,
3 Proprietor Washington Steam Mills.

FOUNDRIES.

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,

[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]

Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

The undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

24 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

Pacific Foundry,

On First Street, between Mission and Howard.

GODDARD & CO.,

Having enlarged their works, are prepared to furnish every kind of castings and machinery on the shortest notice. Their patterns for mill and other machinery cannot be surpassed in the State. And particular attention will be paid to getting up machinery for Flour Mills, Saw Mills, Quartz Mills, &c.; also, will furnish every description of House fronts, or other castings on as good terms as any other establishment.

San Francisco, June 1, 1854. 25-4t

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

Steam Engines and Boilers of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works posses the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic.

GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22-3m San Francisco.

Card.

SPECIMEN GRAINS!

Desirous to advance the knowledge of our California Crops to the various Horticultural and Agricultural Societies of the various States and Europe, we invite all who are willing to aid us in this matter to forward us specimens of Grains and Grasses, of any and all kinds. Such shall be forwarded carefully, with credit to the growers. The names of the growers, and place where grown, will always accompany the packages.

Hams.

Hams.—100 casks Ames' patent covered Family;
125 casks Cassards's premium;
150 casks Billings' celebrated Family;
75 casks American Westphalia;
100 casks in muslin covers, sugar cured

All in store, in fine order, and for sale by

W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
21 64 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!

Cheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire and Water Proof!

MATERIALS FOR SALE!

The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.*, to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as

"Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."

It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither seams, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.

In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and nailed tightly,* so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for this roofing is from *half an inch to an inch,* to a foot.

All letters of inquiry, or orders for materials, must be directed to the subscriber.

J. H. PURKITT,
2 Office 31 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco.

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

The undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workman-like manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
3 Near the Oriental.

Beef and Beef Tongues.

Beef.—250 bbls Alburgers & Smith's ex family;
250 bbls ex Chicago and Boston;
150 hf bbls N. Y. and Phila. family market beef;
100 qr do do do do;
Beef Tongues—100 hfs and qrs, New York and Boston;
In store and for sale by W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
25 64 Front street, corner of Sacramento.

Artesian Wells.

Henrikson & Little, Artesian Well Contractors, refer to Market street, First street, and all the principal water works in San Francisco; also at the Irrigating Fountains, San Jose, and at Horner's Mill, Union City. Wells of any depth contracted for.

Office at H. W. Vaughan's Plumbing Works, 25 Bush street, where orders will be received, or at B. A. Henrikson's, 88 Kearny street, or at S Little's, 40 first street. 21

WELLS, FARGO & CO

Southern Express.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a Daily Express to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,

Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for Mr. Ophir and Mariposa.

☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
3 114 Montgomery street

Capital Wanted.

An Active or Silent partner, with a capital of $25,000 or $50,000, can hear of an opportunity where a business can be made that will yield a large and certain profit, and at the same time be sure from all contingencies of loss. A business which may be increased to any extent.

Letters will be strictly confidential, addressed to S. R. T. F., this office. 4-1mis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSICAL HALL,
RUSH STREET, NEAR MONTGOMERY.

THE Proprietors of this spacious and Elegant Hall are prepared to let it for
CONCERTS,
BALLS,
LECTURES, &c., &c.

They have recently added to it a *SUPPER ROOM*, 100 feet in length by 35 feet in width, together with Dressing Rooms, etc., forming the most complete establishment of the kind in the country.

The Hall is also admirably adapted for RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Apply to G. FRANK SMITH & CO.,
15 Room No. 19, Musical Hall Building.

ATWILL & CO.

172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st, Sacramento.

SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars, Clarionets, etc.

Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 1 tf

Piano Fortes and Molodeons.
WOODWORTH & CO.

IMPORTERS of Piano Fortes and Melodeons, 130 Clay street, are the exclusive Agents for the sale of STODART'S PIANO FORTES and PRINCE'S MELODEONS, in California, and are constantly receiving them direct from the manufactory. Such arrangements have been made as will enable them to supply these celebrated instruments at manufacturer's prices, thus securing to purchasers the advantage of making personal selection from a large and complete assortment, and of avoiding the great risk and delay of importation.

Just received a stock of Piano Fortes for hire 20 tf

Branch of Keyes & Co.'s
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF J AND SECOND STREETS,......SACRAMENTO.

LARGE IMPORTATION of Summer Clothing, ex steamers John L. Stephens and Sierra Nevada. We are now receiving a choice assortment of single milled CASSIMERE PANTS, Fancy and White Drilling, do; and SUMMER COATS of every description, which with our already unprecedently large and varied stock, comprises *every article required for a Gentleman's Wardrobe.*

We have just received a small Invoice of *CHILDREN'S and YOUTH'S CLOTHING*, and as we design giving particular attention to that branch of our business, we would invite the attention of the Ladies, in making selections of clothing for their children, to an examination of our stock. We shall receive by steamer invoices of the richest and latest styles children's suits, manufactured by our house in New York, and cut in the prevailing styles.

Punctuality observed in filling orders, and no deviation in prices. BRANCH OF KEYES & CO.,
24 Sacramento

To Purchasers of Groceries;

THE FAMILIES of the city and the farmers of the country, before purchasing elsewhere, are requested to call at our Store, where everything in the Grocery Line can be had, not only of the finest quality, but at the lowest market prices.

Our Flour is of the best brands, and our Hams are not surpassed in the country. We have always on hand a large collection of Pie Fruits, of natural preserves and Dried Fruits. All kinds of Sugars, Coffee, and Teas can be had at the cheapest rates. We have also the choicest Wines of France and Germany constantly on hand. All the staple articles of domestic consumption are selected with care and offered to the public at the most reasonable rates. Orders from the country will be forwarded with dispatch, as may be directed, and all orders in the city promptly attended to and delivered free of charge. Come and judge for yourselves.

BRISSENDEN & CO.
25 Corner of Montgomery and California streets.

Cochituate Baths.
No. 57 Sansome street, between California and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE proprietors of this well known Establishment, desirous of meeting the wants of a discerning public, have remodeled and thoroughly renovated the entire premises, added several new rooms and new furniture complete.

In making these improvements, we have had particular reference to the accommodation of the LADIES, and have provided a Private Entrance and Ante-Room, with *Extra large Bathing Rooms*, adjoining, expressly for their accommodation.

We have made many important improvements and additions, which cannot be particularized in a short notice, but will be readily appreciated by our friends and patrons. The

Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon,

has been greatly enlarged, and furnished with a new set of Chairs, Mirrors, &c., imported expressly for this Establishment, and of a style and quality superior to any in the State.

Prices as usual—single baths 75c; ten tickets for $5.

N. B.—A fine assortment of Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Collars and Cravats, Scarfs, Socks, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c. &c., constantly on hand, for the accommodation of our customers. (23) San Francisco, 1854.

HENRY A. SMITH & CO.'S
GRAND RAFFLE.
$100,000,
CONSISTING OF
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SLUGS!
Farm, Residence, Building Lots, Watches, &c., &c.
Guaranteed to come off at the
AMERICAN THEATRE,
ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1854
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

To be had of the proprietors, at their office, north-west corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, or at all the principal book stores, hotels and saloons throughout the city and State.

1st Grand Prize—Ten Thousand Dollars in cash.	$10,000
2d Grand Prize—One handsome Residence, consisting of three acres of land, with a beautiful cottage house, in the city of Oakland, on Broadway, within five minutes walk of the steamboat landing. The proprietors own the property under the Peralta title and two years possession—the same, with a warrantee deed, will be given the drawer. Valued at..	5,000
3d Grand Prize—One Ranch, consisting of 160 acres of land, with a good House, Farming Utensils, &c., &c. This valuable Ranch is located in San Jose Valley, and is held under a confirmed Spanish title. A warrantee deed will be given the drawer. Valued at..	4,000
4 to 254 · Two hundred and fifty Valuable Building Lots in the city of Oakland, the Brooklyn of San Francisco, situated on Broadway, within five minutes' walk of the landing. These lots are unquestionably the most beautiful sites for residences in the State, and are too well known to need description. The proprietors hold the Peralta title and have possession. The drawer will receive warrantee deeds. Size, 25x100. Valued low at $200 each.	50,00
255 to 465 Two hundred and ten Fine Gold Lever Watches, Hunting Cases, each of equal value. Valued at $100.	21,000
466 to 666—Two hundred elegant Chinese Shawls, high cost. These shawls are of the same quality as are sold daily in this city at $60 each, each one of equal value. Valued at $50.	10,000

We, the undersigned, are acquainted with the parties owning the property offered in this Raffle, and also know the Real Estate referred to, and we assure the Public that we consider the title to the property is indisputable.

Hon. D. S. SHATTUCK,
JAMES A. MORRISON, M. D.

The proprietors in conducting this Raffle bind themselves to carry it on in a manner that will be satisfactory to all who may buy tickets. The drawing will be done by gentlemen chosen by the holders of Tickets, each county in the State sending a committee of one for that purpose. Maps of the Real Estate, and samples of the property may be seen at our office, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.

For the responsibility of the proprietors of this Raffle, and that it will be conducted with honesty and integrity, we refer to

His Excellency JOHN BIGLER,
Hon. J. W. DENVER, Secretary of State,
J. B. HARDENBERG, Mayor of Sacramento,
Hon. LEWIS ALDRICH,
Maj. W. H. HARVEY, Sergeant-at-Arms of Senate,
E. WILSON, Wilson's Exchange,
DAVID JONES, Hotel, Sacramento City. 22

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.
TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Harroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3¼, and Alviso 9¼ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from store-ship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'clk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.

For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

Freights Reduced.

From and after this date the rates of freights from SAN FRANCISCO TO RED BLUFFS are reduced to $35 per ton.

Office of California Steam Navigation Co., April 23, 1854.
22 tf R. CHENERY, President.

FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.

The fine steamer UNION, J. A. TREFRY, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
15 HORNER & CO., Broadway Wharf.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. PHINNEY,
Residence on Powell Street, one door north of Washington.

Office in McClure's new building, Bush street, opposite the Rassette House.

OFFICE HOURS—In Powell street until 9 A. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M.; in Bush street from 2 to 5 P. M. 22 tf

DR. ROBERT P. CHASE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Has removed his office and residence to Washington street, corner of Pike.

Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. 22 tf

DR. COIT,
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE AND RESIDENCE TO
No. 210 Washington street, corner of Stout's Alley,
Six doors above his old locality. 15 tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

FRANK BAKER,
Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
135 and 137 Clay street, San Francisco. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. P. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush.. 12

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.

Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drumm streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.

Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

C. A. McNULTY,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf
San Francisco. 19 tf

CHARLES D. CARTER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers, 20

L. C. MASON, SUCCESSOR TO EASTERLY,
Importer and Dealer in
Lead Pipe, Bar and Sheet Zinc, Iron and Tin,
PUMPS, STOVES, ETC.
House and Ship Plumber, Manufacturer of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware,
110 SANSOME STREET, OPPOSITE CRESCENT CITY HOTEL,
San Francisco

N. B.—Orders for ARTESIAN WELL PIPE and contracts for *Artesian Wells* in any part of the State, promptly attended to. 26

ART UNION.

CALIFORNIA ART UNION.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART!
SOON TO OPEN AT
DUNCAN'S
CHINESE SALESROOM!!

MR. DUNCAN has been engaged in Europe for some months past, in selecting everything beautiful in manufactures and arts for importation to this State. Having expended more than three times the amount gained by his last ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION in erecting a Gallery for the display of Paintings, Sculpture, Statuary, and Specimens of the World's Industry in this city, he will now receive the RICH and COSTLY WARES gathered during his tour, and intended for the SPACIOUS ROOMS erected for their reception. The collection will have no equal at home or abroad—and he can confidently say that neither London, Paris nor New York will be able to show—as the stock of a mercantile firm—the many treasures of Art and valuable objects of *vertu* intended for San Francisco. The Catalogue will embrace several thousand articles, from the delicately wrought

BRONZES OF PARIS!
TO THE
Grand Paintings of Italy, Germany, France and Spain!

SHAWLS of Cashmere, **VASES** Bohemia,
CRYSTAL of Prague and Vienna,
CARVINGS and **FILAGREE WORK** of Genoa,
MATCHLESS MECHANISM of Genoa,
MOSAIC WORK of Florence,
GEMS OF ART from *Brussels*,
SILVER and **GOLD BROCADES** of France.

THE COSTLY WARES OF PARIS!
CONSISTING OF

Sevres Porcelain, wonderful in its exquisite workmanship and prized in art;
Diamond Work of great beauty;
Solid Silver Dressing Cases;
Gold and **Silver Work** and **Music Boxes;**
Statuettes, Clocks and **Bronzes,**
Fans of Gold and Mother of Pearl, set with Diamonds,
Cabinets inlaid with Jewels, **Castets** studded with Gems,
Superb Paintings by the best Artists of the age,
Beautiful Copies from the Priceless Originals in the Imperial Gallery of the Louvre, and
Countless Elegant Trifles for the Drawing Room and Boudoir.

It is impossible here to recount more than a few of the principal objects of interest purchased. Full catalogues will be issued on their arrival. Among the most conspicuous are—THE MAGNIFICENT PAINTING OF

Descent from the Cross!

after RUBENS, purchased by Mr. Duncan at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Antwerp, where the Great Original was presented by the renowned artist to the church of his native city.

The Chapel of Saint Therese!

the wonderful work of an invalid painter, while confined in the hospital of Bruges.

Three Original Paintings by Teniers, Vandyke and Greuze!

The Holy Family, by Blanchard!

The FINEST MODERN PAINTING for sale in Paris.

The Largest Diamond in the United States!

imported through the house of Messrs. ROVEAT, of Paris and New York.

Services of Sevres Porcelain!

formerly belonging to NAPOLEON THE FIRST and LOUIS PHILIPPE, with their Crown Mark, Initials, etc.

A Clock of the Days of Louis XIV.!

Exhibiting the most exquisite and surprising Mechanism, with pendants of Diamonds and Precious Gems.

The Famous Boudoir Clock of Mdlle. Rachel, the Tragedienne!

Representing a flight of Birds—the plumage is true to nature—the whole scene most life-like. The mimic warblers fly from bough to bough, and fill the air with the notes of the Mocking Bird, Canary, etc.

An Intricate Piece of Mechanism from Cologne.

A Magician performing with perfect accuracy the curious tricks of his profession.

The Great Original Painting of the Huguenots!

This picture is well known to Parisians, and will be welcomed with enthusiasm by every lover of Art in California.

The superb Tableau of Psyche and Amour!

The twin to this Painting is owned by the French Government, and has the most conspicuous place in the Gallery of the Louvre.

A Series of Original Drawings, twenty in number, of the

BATTLES OF NAPOLEON!
BY AN OFFICER OF THE OLD GUARD.

The great interest that attaches to them, is enhanced by the extraordinary merit of the Pictures. They were visited by crowds in Paris, and

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

has since been offered for their purchase.

AN INGOT OF GOLD

For this amount will be placed beside them, ready for the person to whom they may fall. This sum in itself is a handsome little fortune, and will be immediately delivered, should he desire the exchange.

For the purpose of disposing of this *Magnificent Collection of Valuable and Beautiful Goods* from Europe, an

ART UNION

Has been formed, on the plan of similar Associations in London and Paris. The intent is to give to all an opportunity to secure for their homes, at a trifling cost, something pertaining to the artistic and beautiful; that the Cottage of the Artisan and the Dwelling of the Millionaire may alike boast that which money cannot replace, and which the man of taste in every walk of life may appreciate. The whole will be divided in shares, placed by general wish as low as

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Giving to the holder an INTEREST, BY PURCHASE, in the entire collection, and constituting a membership, with all the privileges annexed thereto, and the right to decide upon the mode of distribution. *When the sale is completed by the disposal of all the Shares*, the property will await the order of the Shareholders, through the fair and impartial decision of a committee chosen by themselves. The Number of Shares will be in the proportion of Sixteen to each Article in the Catalogue.

The satisfaction heretofore rendered by our house in all its transactions—its long standing and reputation, are guarantees of the faithful discharge of the trust and prompt delivery of every article specified. The same course that has gained us this position will be strictly adhered to, that no dissatisfaction can possibly occur.

CERTIFICATES OF SHARES
ARE NOW READY, AT
ONE DOLLAR EACH!

☞ Several articles of this Superb Collection have been just received, and are open for examination.

San Francisco, June 26, 1854. 26

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

BANKERS.

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Utica City Bank	Utica.
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis,	David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco.	Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co	London.
F. Huth & Co	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J. B. Macmurdo & Co.	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.
JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker,
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

Notice.

LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.—The Trustees and Proprietors take pleasure in announcing that the Cemetery is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the Prices of Lots:

FULL SIZE LOT—12 by 25—containing 300 superficial feet—$175.
HALF SIZE LOT—10 by 15—containing 150 superficial feet—$125.
QUARTER SIZE LOTS—8 by 10—containing 80 superficial feet—$50.
LOTS IN THE REAR of Main Avenues and on Paths are 20 per cent. less.
SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the Location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing larger Plots, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS ARE GIVEN for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the Deed of Trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:

"Sixty per cent. of the entire receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the cemetery."

A faithful and trusty keeper of the Grounds will always be found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

N. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

Applications for Interments must be made at the Office.

For further information inquire of either of the Proprietors, at MASONIC HALL, 112 Montgomery street. Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
WM. H. RANLETT, } Proprietors.
FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN,

JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq.,
DAVID S. TURNER, Esq., } Trustees.
S. M. BOWMAN, Esq., 3 3m.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Of New York. } { O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat, and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento
11 4m

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a business arrangement by which JAS. KING OF WM. will hereafter take charge of Banking Department at the firm of ADAMS & CO.

Depositors, balances on the books of Mr. King will be transferred to the books of Adams & Co.

Mr. King takes this opportunity to return his thanks to his depositors for the confidence they have heretofore reposed in him, and trusts the same confidence will be extended to the house with which he has become associated.

ADAMS & CO.,
1 JAMES KING OF WM.

Wool Packing.
IMPORTANT TO WOOL GATHERERS, MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned begs leave most respectfully to inform the dealers in Wool, that he is prepared to pack wool and goods of every description, in large and small bales, after the most improved form and at the shortest notice. All kinds of goods packed. Old clothes bought. All orders received and promptly attended to by DARIUS STOKES,
Basement of Sanders & Brenham's Bank,
No. 129 Montgomery street.

Whitewashing and House Cleaning done, as usual, with neatness and dispatch. 26

Lard and Butter.

A PRIME article, in wood and tin. For sale, in lots to suit, by W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
25 tf 64 Front street.

DO YOU REALLY THINK HE DID?

BY MISS MARIETTA HUTCHINS.

I waited till the twilight,
And yet he did not come,
I strayed along the brook side
And slowly wandered home,
When who should come behind me,
But him I would have bid;
He said he came to find me—
Do you really think he did?

He said that since we parted
He'd thought of naught so sweet,
As of the very moment,
The moment we should meet,
He showed me where, half shaded,
A cottage home lay hid;
He said for me he made it—
Do you really think he did?

He said, when first he saw me,
Life seemed at once divine—
Each night he dreamed of angels,
And every face was mine.
Sometimes a voice, when sleeping,
Would all his hopes forbid,
And then he waked up weeping—
Do you really think he did?

Irish Girl's Stratagem.—An amusing instance of Hiberian simplicity is afforded in the following little story, told us by a friend, in whose words we give it:

"Molly, our housemaid is a model one, who handles the broomstick like a sceptre, and who has an abhorrence for dirt and a sympathy for soap-suds that amounts to a passion. She is a bustling, busy, rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed, blundering Hiberian, who hovers about our bookshelves, makes war upon our love papers, in the shape of undusted and unrighted corners.

One day she entered our library in a confused and uncertain manner, quite different from the usual bustling way. She stood at the door with a letter between her thumb and finger, which she held out at arm's length, as if she had a gunpowder plot in her grasp. In answer to our inquiries as to her business, she answered:

"An 'it plase yer honor, I'm a poor girl, an' han't much larning, an' ye see, plase yer honor, Paddy O'Reilly, and the better than him doesn't brathe in old Ireland, had been writin' me a letther—a love letther, plase yer honor; an'—an—"

We guessed at her embarrassment, and offered to relieve it, by reading it to her. Still she hesitated, while she twisted a bit of raw cotton in her fingers.

"Sure," she resumed, "an' that's just what I want, but it isn't a gintleman like yourself that would be likin' to know ov the sacrets between us, an' so (here she twisted the cotton quite nervously) if it'll only plase yer honer, while yer reading it, so that ye may not hear it yerself, y'll jist put this bit of cotton in yer ears an' stop yer hearin,' an' thin the sacrets 'il be unbeknown to ye!"

We had'nt the heart to refuse her, and with the bravest face possible, complied with her request; but often since we have laughed heartily as we related the incident.

A Yankee Trick.—A letter from an officer of the British fleet in the Black Sea, states that they recently saw a large vessel eight or ten miles ahead, which they fully believed to be a Russian man-of-war, as she made all sail to get away, and showed no colors. As they rapidly came up with her, she took in sail until she was under reefed topsails—fighting trim—so the English ship beat to quarters, and the pipe sounded loudly, "Hands, bring the ship into action." For some three minutes everything was bustle—casting the guns loose, clearing the decks, &c. Five minutes more, and every gun was shotted and primed, and the men standing with the match lines in their hands, waiting for the word to fire. Just as they got within good distance the stranger ran up the American colors, and coolly told them he would have hoisted them sooner, *but he wanted to see how smartly they would clear for action.* The saucy Yankee captain was for putting them through their exercise!

Hannibal's Treatise on the Rooster.—De rooster am de he hen; and aldo he lay no eggs nor hatches no chickens, enny body would tink, by seein' him strut around the barn-yard, dat he laid all de eggs and brought up all de chickens. He does de best to make you tink he does it all, for no sooner does a hen drop an egg dan he sets up as loud a cacklin' as de hen herself, in order to pull the wool ober de eyes ob us silly fellers, and make us believe he done it, when he am no more capable ob doin the same than I am. How much like some lazy husbands in dis kongregation I could menshun, who let der wives do all de work, and take care ob de family, while dey do all de cacklin'!

"Uncle," said a young man, who thought that his guardian supplied him rather seldom with pocket money, and felt a little hesitation in beginning to make a request on his relative's generosity, "is the Queen's head still on the shilling piece?" "Of course it is, you stupid lad; why do you ask that?" "Because it is now such a length of time since I saw one."

Important Race.—The great race between the night-*mare* and the clothes-*horse* came off at the *Washing*-ton grounds, but the decision was not made when the mail left.

"The tree is known by its fruits." The only exception to this is the *dog*-wood, which is known by its *bark.*

Good resolutions are like fainting laidies—they want to be carried out.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1851.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxali, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Agricultural Implements and Hardware.

FANNING MILLS; assorted sizes; Hay Presses;
Heavy Wagons, for two or four horses; Manure Fora;
Ox yokes and bows; Hoes and hoe handles;
One fancy butcher's cart and harness, (Kipp's);
Two sets silver mounted Express Harness;
Iron, tray, coal and canal barrows;
Coal scoop shovels, double strapped;
One second hand chain cable, 90 fathoms, 1¼ inch;
2 For sale by JAMES M. TAYLOR.

Horse Powers and Threshers.

EIGHT-HORSE POWERS, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Two-horse tread powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Wilkinson's premium grain cradles;
Grant's five-fingered grain cradles;
McCormack's last improved reaper and mower, combined, with full set of extras;
Ketchum's reaper and mower;
Portable flour mills, and burr mill-stones of all sizes;
Bolting cloth, Anchor brand;
Iron wire-cloth, 36-inch wide, Nos. 2 to 10, suitable for threshing machines and milling purposes;
Brass wire-cloth, Nos. 16 to 60;
Rover steel plows, extra article;
Thermometer churns; fan mills; ox yokes and chains and all articles pertaining to Agriculture,

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse.
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front, by
2 HENRY McNALLY.

Reapers and Threshers.

PURCHASERS of Reapers and Treshers, or any Farming Machinery, can be directed in the purchase of them very greatly to their advantage, as we make it a point to be informed relative to these matters; and this will be a saving to purchasers. Persons at a distance can be supplied, and save the cost of coming to the city, by addressing us.

WARREN & SON, office "California Farmer,"
25 Musical Hall Building, San Francisco.

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elton $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.
25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners. Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of Hussey's Reapers and Mowers, all combined.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Manny's Patent Reaper and Mower combined.

THREE of the above celebrated machines, which can be used as a Reaper or Mower,—for sale by
HENRY McNALLY,
15 No. 183 Washington street, (near Battery st.)

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines.

A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines*, that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by
HENRY McNALLY, No. 185 Washington street,
15 (between Battery and Front streets.)

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
21-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

RIVETT & CO.,

IMPORTER OF *PAPER HANGINGS.* Country dealers and the trade supplied at a liberal discount.

Dealers in Paints, Window Glass and Upholstery Fittings.

Paper Hanging, Upholstery, &c. executed with dispatch and at the lowest city prices.

☞ *IN SIGN PAINTING* we defy competition, having engaged one of the most eminent sign painters in the state, and are now enabled to execute every description of sign work on the most moderate terms. 28 K street,
16 between Front and 2d, Sacramento city.

Mission Pottery,

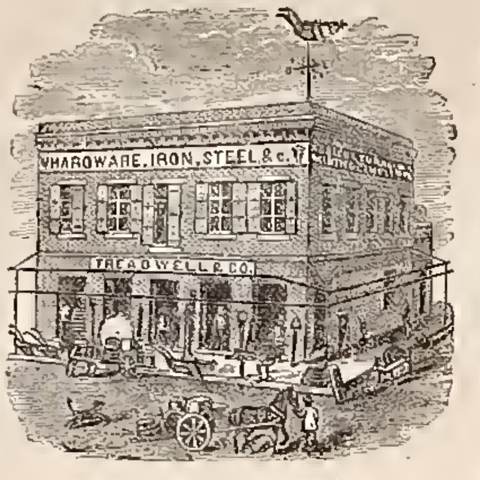
Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHHO, WALTER & CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.

Orders promptly attended to 15 3m*

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,


HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, &c.
TREADWELL & CO.

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of tools and implements for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS;
3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;
100 choice Philadelphia Made Mantels;

The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish. Samples now on exhibition at our office.

TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Onward.

TOMBSTONES, in great variety; made and carved to order.

☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 90 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.

☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.

We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.

COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Miscellaneous Goods.

Thermometer Churns, large size;
Baskets—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
Coffee and Rice Huller, Fencing Wire;
Reapers—Hussey's Patent;
Mowers—Ketchum's do;
Threshers—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse,
do "Emery's," two horse power
Horse Revolving Hay Rakes;
Straw Cutters—Assorted sizes;
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three bow rakes,
Fanning Mills—50, assorted sizes;
Ames & Howland's L. H. Shovels; Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
Plows—100 Allen's Eagle, rod, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers; Excelsior Soap,
6 Ox Carts—Iron hubbs, superior;
Transportation Wagons—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather,
Hickory Whip Stocks; Harness, for Expres Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Berea, small size; do do Irones complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves; Plantation Hoe Handles;
Ox Yokes—100 complete; Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—3 fine ones; Walnut Axles—For light Wagons;
Gold Washers, Mining Pans; Tuttle's Goose Neck Hoes;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe;
Top Onions, for seed; Marrow Fat Peas; Early Charlton Peas;
Buckwheat, for seed; Osage Orange Seed; White Celery Seed;
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed; Hemp Seed—for Birds;
Grape Vines—one thousand Isabella;
do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Underhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camelia Japonicas—Fifty, in fine order, assorted colors;
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety; Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in tin, a superior article; Borax; Buckwheat Flour;
Rye Flour, in tins; Cotton Twine, patent;
Sail Twine, patent cotton; Clothes Lines, in variety;
Bannisters, of Mahogany; Newells, of Black Walnut;
Fencing Wire; Butter; Mexican Spurs;
Invoice of Mexican Bits, &c., of the highest finish, &c,
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9-6m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Hardware at Wholesale.

THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,
Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;
Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.
Safes—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.
Beads—The largest assortment in California.

E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
23 tf San Francisco.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street**, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "Bay State Lower Mills' Brand," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Wanted.

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.

Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.

Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.

Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.

T. H. PERKINS.

P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.
Intelligence Office,
24 87 Long wharf.

HOTELS.

St. Charles Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.
J. HARPER and J. L. MERRITT.......Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating three hundred lodgers. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visitors, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guest can procure rooms at all hours of the night.

24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY,..............................CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. 126

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,......Marysville.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

Union Hotel.

THE undersigned informs the public that he has purchased from Isaac M. Hall, Esq., the entire fixtures and appurtenances connected with the well known Union Hotel, situated on the Plaza, in this city.

Extensive repairs and alterations will be made, and the house fitted in a style equal in all respects to a first class European Hotel.

The Bar will be *par excellence*, and the patronage of his old friends is respectfully solicited. (25) T. K. BATTELLE.

International Hotel.

JACKSON STREET, (between Montgomery and Kearny,)
San Francisco, California.
PECK & FISHER,...............Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their old friends and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years the above five-story brick fire-proof Hotel, furnished it in the most substantial, chaste and elegant style, and it is now open for the inspection of and patronage of the public.

Their House, situated in the vicinity of the steamboat landings, and near to the business portions of the city, is convenient for the business community; and being located on elevated ground, just aside from the dusty thoroughfares, is also a desirable home for families and gentlemen of leisure.

The International is conducted on the European plan of lodgings, with meals a separate charge, in a Refectory in the basement, and also a Ladies' Ordinary on the main floor.

E. S. PECK, (25) HENRY FISHER.

Lake House.

C. L. WHITE,...............Proprietor.

THE Proprietor announces to the public, that he has completed the erection of a large Hotel Building, at the old stand by the Lake of Como, (not Claude Meluotte's,) which has been thoroughly finished, and is furnished in the most splendid style, with elegant and costly furniture, where he will be happy to see his former patrons and the public generally.

The Culinary Department is under the charge of the most experienced caterers, and his table will be covered with the luxuries and delicacies of the seasons. A fine Bar Room is attached to the House. There are also Billiard Tables and Ten Pin Alleys connected with it.

For the accomodation of parties, fine boats will be kept in readiness at all times, for excursions on the Lake,—and to prevent accidents, they will be under the especial charge of an "old salt."

An excellent road has been opened from the Lake House to the sea beach, affording a most delightful drive.

The distance from the city to the Lake House is but eight miles, affording a pleasant drive of an hour.

New Line of Coaches.

The undersigned have established a line of Concord Coaches to run between the city of San Francisco and the Lake House. The hours of departure are as follows:

Leaving Wilson's Exchange at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
" Lake House at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Stopping at all the Hotels on the road.

☞ Families called for in any part of the city.

25 LINESS AND CLARK.

Rassette House.

San Francisco,.............Cal.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

Public Notice.

THE copartnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, transacting business as Bankers and Express Carriers in the State of California, and in the Eastern States of the United States, under the name, firm and style of ADAMS & CO., expires this day by limitation.

D. H. HASKELL,
ALVIN ADAMS,
W. B. DINSMORE, *
S. E. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,
* By C. E. Bowers, their Attorney in fact.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of **Banking and Express business** in the State of California, under the firm, name and style of "ADAMS & CO."—the principal office continuing at the same place, in the city of San Francisco.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS,
(By C. E. Bowers, his Attorney in fact,)
D. H. HASKELL,
I. C. WOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, composing the firm of ADAMS & CO., of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all other principal cities and towns of the Eastern States, will hereafter carry on the **Express and Forwarding business** to and from the said cities and towns in the Eastern States and the City of San Francisco. The Banking and Express firm of Adams & Co. in California, at the city of San Francisco acting as our agents.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS,
WM. B. DINSMORE,
E. S. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,
(By C. E. Bowers, their Attorney in fact.

Public Notice.

WE the undersigned, ALVIN ADAMS, of the city of Boston, county of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, of the city of San Francisco and State of California, Bankers and Express Carriers, hereby certify that we have formed a limited copartnership for the transaction of Banking and Express business in the State of California, to be conducted under the name and firm of ADAMS & CO.; that the principal place of business is situated in the said city of San Francisco.

That DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, are general partners and said ALVIN ADAMS is a special partner as declared by the article of copartnership, on record in the County Recorder's Office of the county of San Francisco.

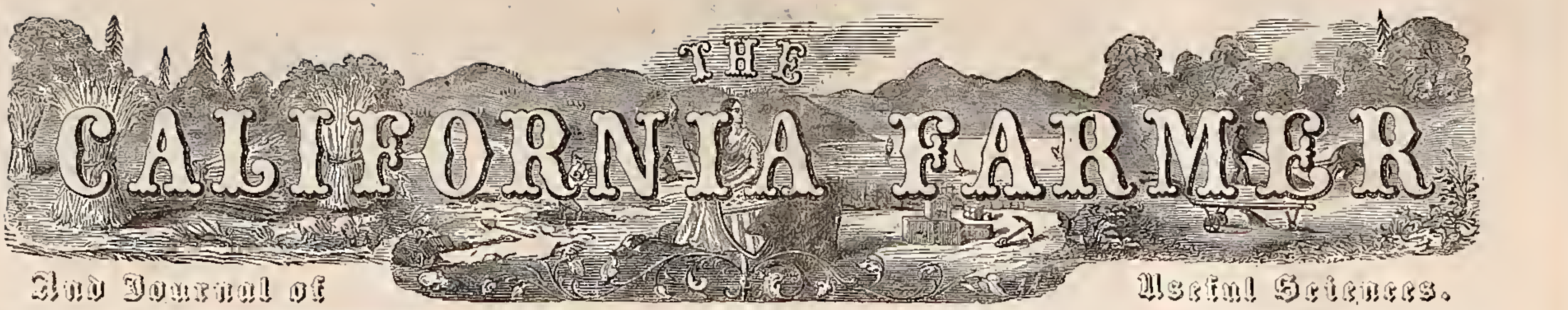
That the said partnership commences this day, and terminates on the 12th day of May in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

Dated at the city of San Francisco, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1854.

A. ADAMS,
(Per his Attorney in fact, C. E. Bowers,)
D. H. HASKELL,
20 tf I. C. WOODS.

Pork.

PORK.—250 bbls. clear and extra clear; 300 hf do do do do;
275 bbls. mess and extra mess; 150 hf do do do do;
Also—200 bbls prime and rump. For sale by
W. L. CHRYSLER & CO.
25 94 Front street, corner of Sacramento.



VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1854. NO. 5.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY WARREN & SON.
Office in Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

[From the Golden Era.]

STANZAS TO MY WIFE.

BY LUOF.

DEAR Fanny, in the by-gone days,
When we were gay as summer flowers,
My heart was rapturous in thy praise!
Thy smiles with joy winged all my hours.
And still, though clouds obscure my sky,
My fondest thoughts all turn to thee;
I breathe thy praises, in a sigh,
Upon the shore, down by the sea!

Afar from home, afar from thee—
What once was love, seems madness now;
For Time hath laid his hand on me,
And wrinkled my once smoothen brow:
But o'er thy charms, as light as air,
His shadow falls, that they may be
As fresh as angel foot-prints are
Upon the shore, down by the sea!

I stand beside the "Golden Gate,"
And, listening to the Ocean's roar,
Impugn the stern decrees of Fate,—
I would be with thee evermore.
But, like a lion strongly caged,
I chafe the bars of Destiny;
I stalk, with dark grief unassuaged,
Along the shore, down by the sea!

And shall "*we meet*" in Time? Or where
Time mergeth in Eternity?
And shall we find our "jewels" there—
Those, dark Death whilom stole away?
Those thoughts oppress me more and more,
While musing by this wide-west sea:
'Tis well: we may meet on the shore
Of blissful Immortality!

[From the Waverley Magazine.

The Escape.

AN INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY "HARRY."

PART I.—THE SENTINEL.

CONCEALED, as many of the incidents of our Revolutionary struggle have been from the present generation, either by the culpable negligence of historians, or their still more blamable ignorance, our recourse must be to the related narratives of those veteran fathers, who yet remain with us as venerable patriarchs of olden times, who once mingled their blood with the soil of the battle plains, where tyranny died, and youthful liberty was born amid the travails of war.

Back through the vista of by-gone years, their thoughts yet wander, and oft do they call the incidents of the past down the highway of their memories, and rehearse them, and again their dim eyes beam as they once beamed, when war sang the death song of oppression.

There were times during that bloody strife of seven long years, when a God seemed to smile upon the efforts of those patriots who had forsaken all for their country; when success mingled her joys with their gratitude, and their hearts ascended in grateful yearnings to the God of battles: and there were other times when the dark clouds of adversity gathered close around them, when the bare feet of the patriot army marked with blood the frozen ground, and the officer would fain beg the boon of a crust from the common soldiers, when chains clanked around and near them, and oppression seemed well nigh upon the fulfilling of its designs. It was at one of the latter periods that my story commences.

The army under Washington, ragged, ill-fed, and poorly clad, laid encamped at Valley Forge, and the ever-buoyant heart of their patriot leader, was now shrouded in gloom, partly caused by daily seeing the sufferings of his faithful followers, who were already sighing for the comforts of their own firesides, even with the yoke of bondage heavy upon their necks. But far greater were his sorrows to behold his bleeding country calling upon him for that aid which he was unable to grant.

It was a dark night in the spring, that followed that winter of hardship and suffering. The pointed sleet drove by the huts of soldiers, and the sentinels drew their caps over their eyes to protect their faces, and would fain screen their half-clothed forms from the driving blast. That one pacing near the building occupied by the commander-in-chief, was a young man scarcely numbering over twenty years, but characterized by the symmetry of his well-knit frame, and his almost Herculean strength. For a long hour had he walked back and forth before the door, through the crevices of which the dim rays from a camp light struggled now and then.

Momentous were the questions there discussed. At midnight, the door opened, and the officers of the army emerged one by one therefrom, and retired to their several quarters. No sooner had the last one disappeared, ere Washington came to the entrance, and speaking to the sentinel, called him to enter. Awed by the presence of his General, but proud of the honor conferred upon him, the benumbed soldier entered, and respectfully approached the blazing fire. The entrance being closed, Washington seated himself by the table, and said—

"Morton, I have called upon you to execute for me a dangerous mission, which I am satisfied, from the recommendation given of you by your officers, you are capable of performing; and I trust this bag of gold will make you as willing as I know you to be capable. It is small, but it is the most that I can offer."

"Sir," responded the young man, proudly putting back the proffered reward, "if the task that you see fit to assign me is an honorable one, and one that is calculated to benefit my country, I will cheerfully perform it, without fee or reward; but if it be a dishonorable undertaking, (which I cannot believe, coming from you, sir,) no amount of money is sufficient to bribe me to it."

"It is," replied Washington, "that which some might shrink from as dishonorable; but he who undertakes it shows a greater love for his country than he bears for himself. It is to act the part of the spy."

"No act that is in itself conducing to the freeing our land from the red-coated minions of tyranny, is by me considered dishonorable," said Morton.

"Am I," asked Washington, "to construe your words as consenting?"

"Yes sir," was the reply, "your wishes to me are commands—in this case the end justifies the means."

"You had better accept the money, it—"

"No sir," said the young man, firmly.

"You are sadly in need of clothing, it may aid in procuring at least a comfortable suit to keep out the cold."

"So long as my officers are suffering," said he, "so long will I suffer with them, rather than the scanty means of Congress should be appropriated to making one of her private soldiers more comfortable than are her highest officers."

"Nobly said," exclaimed Washington, "with an army of such men, and England's king shall tremble upon his throne. Come to-morrow evening at this hour, and you will find disguises, instructions, a horse, and money to defray your expenses. Good night."

"I will be here, sir, good night," replied the sentinel, and retired to his quarters.

The morrow night came, and with it, punctual to the appointment, came young Morton. After a short conference with his commandant, he mounted an indifferent, but speedy horse, and with his baggage strapped behind him, set out upon his perilous mission. Edward Morton, six months before, had left home and friends, to take part in that struggle then going on between the colonies and the mother country. Not for the hope of gain, but with his patriot heart swelling with pity for his country's needs, did he join the thin, but sturdy ranks, of the troops of Congress. We find him yet in the ranks as a private, but well deserving a foremost station among his fellow soldiers.

PART II.—THE SPY.

On the banks of the rippling Schuylkill, was at that time situated an old-fashioned farm-house, antique in its interior construction, but showing around it evidences of skillful hands to plan true happiness, and an unmistakable air of comfort and substantial enjoyment. At this time, a part of the British army were encamped near this dwelling, they being upon a foraging excursion.

Toward the evening of the following day, the young "spy" (as we must now call him) rode up to the door of the building mentioned, and throwing the bridle over the gate-post, entered the house. A dark-eyed girl met him almost at the threshold, and though she spoke not a word of welcome, a flushed cheek and speaking glance of her gazelle-like eye, told more of love and welcome than volumes of words could have done. What passed in that narrow entry, I am not disposed to reveal. In the inner room, a middle-aged man sat, the uncle of Mary Wilson, noble in mien, with raven locks, but evidently of indifferent health, and,

> Though high and proud
> That forehead was, that silken shroud
> Of midnight hair curtained a scar,
> None knew how made, but like a star
> In heaven's dome, without it, fair,
> But e'en more beauteous with it there.

As her father's brother, under his guardianship she had been placed, when made doubly an orphan by the death of both her parents. And an ever kind guardian and father he made to the bereaved girl; and now at the age of fifteen years, she had ripened to the almost perfect woman. Edward Morton and herself had been playmates together, and although five years her senior, yet she had loved her manly lover. No one of her numerous schoolmates gave an interpretation of the difficult portions of her lesson half so plainly as did he, nor to any one did she give half so willingly an ear.

Until the breath of war had been felt at their own door, the youth and maiden had floated gently down the stream of happiness together, the flow of their love unrippled, and their pleasure without a care. But when his country called, through the cherished lips of a Washington, he exchanged her arms for the sterner embrace of war, and his quiet home for the tented field and busy camp.

To guardian and niece his story was soon told, and an hour—after many well wishes from the elder, and a warm embrace from the younger, given in the little entry—found a sun-browned and flaxen-haired country lad, to appearance, pushing boldly into the camp of the enemy, with a quarter of beef laid upon the rump of his horse.

It would have taken a sharp eye to pierce the complicated disguise, and a keen ear to have detected the voice of Morton, from the drawling, nasal twang of the verdant youth. Trotting slowly into the camp, the spy had soon disposed of his beef, and in turn, laid in a valuable store of information, which, if safely conveyed to the right quarter, would inestimably benefit and aid the plans of Washington.

It was late at night when Morton prepared to leave, but it was not until he had been urged to sell his horse, and notwithstanding his many protestations that "Father would be allfired mad if he should let the old mare go," he was obliged to sell her to a young officer, who, with half a dozen others, were carousing in one of the tents. As he passed out at the tent door, he met an old acquaintance, who had joined the British ranks. He passed him, but the Tory, thinking that he saw something suspicious, turned and followed him. Morton recognized him, but feeling secure in his disguise, passed on, yet having some misgivings. He had gone some quarter of a mile, when, hearing footsteps close behind him, he inadvertently cast his eye over his shoulder. The Tory knew him at once, and giving the alarm, quickly followed the fast retreating spy. Morton encumbered by his tight-fitting suit of homespun, was almost within his grasp, when his pursuer called loudly upon him to stop. It was the last word that he ever spoke, for Morton, dropping suddenly upon the ground close before him, sent him sprawling along the road, and springing up he quickly sent his concealed knife to the hilt in his bosom. The shout of the Tory had been heard by the officers, and quickly mounting their horses, were soon in close pursuit. Exciting indeed was that chase, and the pursued had well nigh escaped, by betaking himself to the woodlands and marshy places. From the last clump of bushes, through which he had passed, the house of Wilson lay about half a mile. To this spot, he held his lagging, but yet swift way, and was just passing the gate in front of the house, when a horseman riding into the road near by, descried him, and immediately gave the alarm to his companions.

Scarcely two minutes had elapsed ere they had surrounded the house, and two officers were proceeding toward the door. But they found the nest, and warm, but the bird had flown. Their search proved unavailing, although carried to the out-buildings.

Verdancy was not thus to be caught.

PART III.—THE LIBERATOR.

No darker page is there in the history of the English nation than that whereon is recorded the inhuman barbarities of her troops, as exercised towards our nation's soldiery, in the struggle of the Revolution. Age, nor sex, were safeguards against their atrocities—the gray-haired man of three-score, the maiden of twelve summers, were equally the recipients of their refined cruelties. The English nation did not, it is true, countenance their diabolical proceedings, but nevertheless are they blamable for sending such unprincipled wretches among us; for inciting the red man to attack our frontier settlements, and worse than all, for procuring the knife of the reckless renegade from principle, to be pointed to the heart of his brothers, who had commendably espoused the cause of liberty. Exasperated by their second failure, the searchers returned to the old farm house, and heated by the wine that they had drank, they summoned Wilson to reveal the hiding place of the spy, at the same time menacing him with an immediate hanging unless he complied. He protested his innocence of any knowledge of the affair, but to no avail. Binding him and his fair niece, they mounted them upon horses, and set out for the camp. A keen pair of eyes tracked them, until the prisoners were placed under triple guards, in one of the tents of the encampment. Seeing no hope of rescuing them at present, Morton resumed his ordinary dress, and scoured across the country to Valley Forge.

Washington, with a beaming eye and a kindly countenance, heard the report of his spy, but his noble brow lowered, and a frown gathered upon his features as he heard the sequel. Scarce a week had passed, ere, from the request of "the Father of his Country," the maiden was set at liberty, and placed by her lover under the care of a staunch, whig family, in the interior. In the mean time, Wilson had been conveyed to Philadelphia, and there immured in the prison of the city.

About this time, a young fisherman, although embargoed by the commands of General Howe, had, under the pretext of selling whiskey to the soldiers, passed the outposts and sentinels with impunity, and the sentinels had become so familiar with the old red boat, and blue barrel, that he was but seldom challenged. Under this fisherman's slouched hat might have been recognised the face of young Morton. His object was not alone the gaining of information. That gloomy old stone prison contained one whom he had sworn by his love to release, were it at the peril of his life.

The night was dark and stormy. The invalid prisoner sat alone in his lonesome cell. He was to die at sunrise, and for what? Forsooth a spy had been seen near his door. Fit example of tyrannical justice. The wind wailed around his prison walls, but he heard it not, there was a wilder storm within. He arose, and approached the narrow, grated window. Unaided, escape was impossible. He listlessly gazed out and counted the lamps, as they were extinguished one by one, or heard the distant cry of the sentinel, "all's well." He had stood thus for some time, when he was startled from his reverie by a sharp click below him. Again and again he heard it, and it seemed to approach up the face of the wall. Soon a head appeared above the window sill, and a low voice said: "Hist! Wilson, is it you?"

He recognised the voice of Morton, notwithstanding the form before him was hump-back and deformed.

"Haste! but do not speak," said he; "our time is short, and we must employ it to the purpose."

"I fear the attempt is useless," said Wilson, "these iron bars—"

"Are but cobwebs," said Morton, as he wrenched one of them by main strength from its sockets.

Another and another followed, and the hunchback stood within the prison walls. Quickly stripping off his sailor jacket, the young man removed the pack from his shoulders, and revealed a small, but strong rope ladder, and a complete suit of British uniform. Wilson immediately donned the disguise, and the ladder being made fast to the only remaining bar, the prisoner followed his liberator to the ground. A gagged and prostrate sentinel endeavored to shout, but to no avail. They passed him, and were soon on their way toward the wharf. Although the feat of climbing the side of a stone prison, by simply placing iron wedges in the crevices, was difficult, yet the hardest task was to be performed. He must be placed beyond the lines. Morton's plans were well laid, and after readily passing the sentinels, and gaining his boat, he silently removed the head of his empty whiskey cask, and pointing to the interior, said: "I am afraid you will be obliged to personate the commodity in which I deal." With a comical smile, the liberated prisoner, after a deal of contortions and twistings, finally adjusted himself, and was "headed up." The task was barely accomplished, ere Morton heard the alarm, telling that the escape was discovered. Instead of pushing off, he quietly seated himself, and with his oars in his hands, appeared the personification of surprise at the hue and cry. Soon after, three or four soldiers rushed up, and demanded of the well-known whisky peddler, "if he had seen any one pass lately."

"I did," was the reply; "but a short time ago, a small man passed by here upon the run. I halloed to him, but he only ran the faster." "He is our man," said they, starting in pursuit.

"Hold on," shouted Morton, "won't you have a drop of my whiskey to help you along?"

"Can't stop," said they, and hurried away.

Morton coolly pushed off, and passed the lines in safety. Three hours found them both safe in the American camp.

My short story is soon told. The war ended, Morton and Mary Wilson were married, and I should not wonder if Edward Morton, alias J— H—, had related to his grandson one of his "war stories."

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1854.

To Grain Growers.

In response to the letters which have been received from our correspondents, asking what shall be done with our Wheat? we are happy to say to them, that we addressed letters to our most prominent Bankers upon the subject of Shipping Grain East, and are now ready to say to those who desire to send Grain forward, that a way is opened to relieve them. We are authorized by Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co., who are ever ready to aid in the great interests of the country, to say that they are willing to make liberal advances upon *cargoes* or large quantities of Grain shipped and consigned to them. Those who are now ready can make such arrangements as their case requires. Other prominent houses are ready for aiding the Farmers, and A MILLION OF DOLLARS is ready for them, and more if wanted.

To perfect this relief and to give a permanency to these interests, a Convention in every County should be immediately called, and a State Convention also. This is the *great interest* of the country, and demands immediate attention.

Let those who are crowding grain and flour from Chili and the States, know the true condition of this market, and that we have in California ONE MILLION BUSHELS wheat to spare; that the grain growers will manage their own business, and are determined not only to sell as low as the lowest, but become exporters also.

ALVARADO, July 26, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS: There is a rumor current in this place, that some Merchants or Bankers in San Francisco are offering a liberal advance on Wheat to be shipped to New York. The present low figure at which it is selling in San Francisco, induces me to ask you for information with regard to the above; and well knowing the interest you take in our welfare generally, I feel confident you will attend to this matter, and advise us accordingly.

If there is a surplus of grain in this State, it is to the interest of the merchants and farmers to find a market for it; and the sooner it is done the better, for all parties.

Respectfully, yours, J. H.

We have similar letters and advices, from a large number of the largest grain growers in the country, but we nor they feel willing at present to show where these quantities are, lest they become the object of speculators. Those interested as growers, can have the facts.—ED.

Never Say Die!

SACRAMENTO is fast removing the marks of the late ruinous fire. Fine fire-proof, substantial buildings are springing up in all the streets lately devastated by the destroyer. Dark and dismal as is this new trial, we really think a permanent good will come of it—by such a change of ownership in lots, or of the style of buildings, that the same calamity will not again befall the city.

In a walk through the city we could not but note with great satisfaction and pleasure the activity that prevailed generally among the merchants. We note those old and well established mercantile houses of Meeker & Co., Nevett & Co., Hamilton & Howlett, Maddux & Co., Stanford & Bro., Huntington & Co., Booth & Co., Corthvin Potter & Co., McWilliams & Co., Lady Adams & Co., Barr, Coursen & Grigg; these with some few others are doing an active and prosperous business on K street, and Berry & Co., (late Scudder, Carrol & Co.,) Figg, & Co., Sneath, Arnold & Co., Wilcox & Co., Grissim & Co., Gillig & Co., Mitchell & Co., Brown, Henry & Co., Rich & Tilly, on J street, are likewise doing a very handsome business. Many others are, even in these dull times, steadily going onward. These old *forty-niners* stand out among the Sacramentans as the fixed stars stand out in the firmament—you know where *they are*—and their light and influence is constantly felt.

Every part of the city is improving. Front street, facing the river, with its broad and fine finished grade, is indeed an ornament to the city. We trust the citizens or the authorities will take steps speedily to secure a great public benefit before it be too late—we mean the laying out of a public square in front of the water works; this could be surrounded with trees and prove a pleasant resort for the inhabitants during the sultry weather. Only, in mercy, let it be done with some taste, and not ruined, as has been San Francisco with her famous "Plaza," whose dry, sandy and barren aspect reminds one of the desert of Sahara.

MURRAY & Co.—We are again indebted to this house for a generous parcel of the latest and best monthlies and periodicals, and English journals.

Export of British Stock.

WHAT THE BRITISH SAY ABOUT IT.

WE noticed recently the arrival of Dr. Watts, of this State, and that Mr. Waddle would follow him with their purchase of cattle, &c. In the Mark Lane Express, of May 15th, we find a description of these animals, which conveys some interesting information. It is from the Liverpool correspondent of that Journal, who is the editor of the English Herd Book.—*Ohio Farmer.*

"In accordance with my promise, I send you some further particulars of a valuable cargo of Short-horned cattle, Cotswold and South-down sheep, which left this port during the past week, in the 'Bailey,' for Philadelphia. The stock in question were those purchased by Dr. Watts and Mr. Waddle, the gentlemen I named in my former report as having made great search throughout the United Kingdom, they having visited most of the principal herds of England, Ireland and Scotland, as agents for a spirited company in Clarke county, Ohio, United States. When we mention that amongst the cattle which consisted of 10 Short-horned bulls and 20 cows and heifers, were animals that have cost 200 guineas, ($1,000) several 150 guineas, ($750) and most of them averaging over 100 guineas, ($500) each, it may be readily inferred that ample funds were placed at their disposal; coupling with this the heavy personal expenses of these gentlemen, with freight, fittings, and food for the stock, each in itself an item of no small amount, some idea may be formed of the enterprise and spirit of our trans-atlantic brethern; and we may heartily wish them the reward which such patriotic conduct so richly deserves. Every facility was given us by those gentlemen for the inspection and particulars of the animals during their stay in Liverpool; several breeders also, some of them from a distance, came to view them; and we are happy to have their testimony in confirmation of our own. They were indeed a prime lot, and to collect such, a work of no little difficulty. Dr. Watts paid a visit of the kind in the year 1852, and we learn that he was one of the original shareholders in the first Ohio company which imported largely from this country in the years 1834 and 1836, and that such stock have proved a great benefit to Kentucky, Ohio and other western States, over the vast extent of which country we are told the produce of this valuable race of cattle (the Short-horn") are widely spread, and that many of them are such as would do credit to the parent country.

Amongst those now shipped were 8 lots purchased at Mr. Wilkinson's sale at Lenton, many of them very superior specimens of the breed; three very promising animals from Mr. Fawks' herd, at Farnley Hall; a fine young white bull, called 'Medalist,' bred by Mr. Torr, of Aylesby, which attracted a good share of attention—this animal is closely allied to the blood of Mr. Booth, of Warlaby; Mr. Toor also sold them a bull, cow, and heifer; there were four good specimens from the herd of Mr. Ambler, of Watkinson Hall, Halifax, besides others bred from the stock of Lord Feversham, Sir T. Cartwright, Messrs. Birchall, Clarke, Dudding, Mitchell, and Wood, all English breeders: three splendid bulls purchased at the Royal Dublin Show, (two of them winners of the first prize in their classes), which were bred by Messrs. Farral, Lee, Norman, and Topham; there were also several promising yearling heifers from the herds of Messrs. Barnes and Chaloner, celebrated breeders of Short-horns in the Sister Isle.

The Cotswold sheep were from the celebrated flock of Mr. Hewer, of Northleach, and the South-downs from that of Mr. Webbs, of Babraham.

CLINTON COUNTY IMPORTATION.

Messrs. Hankin & Co., also shipped a valuable lot the previous week; their cattle were mostly purchased in the North Riding of Yorkshire and the county of Durham; the sheep were from the same breeders as above. I regret I had not an opportunity of seeing this shipment, being absent from Liverpool at the time; but I learn, from a friend residing near here, interested in such matters, that they were a useful lot of stock, about the same quality as those of Messrs. Watts and Waddle; they are also for a company in the western States of America, and for which good prices were paid. I hope these continuous exports of our best stock, may induce our farmers and breeders to pay greater attention to the rearing of the most improved breeds of cattle as such a demand holds every encouragement for them to do so."

VIEWS OF CALIFORNIA.—We are pleased to know of a rich treat in store for our citizens, in the great painting which is to be opened to the public on Monday evening next, at Musical Hall. Every one should go and see it, and live over again their early life in California. Messrs. T. Ayres and T. H. Smith are the artists, and Dr. Gunn, the former editor of the Sonora Herald, an old forty-niner, and associated with them, will explain the various scenes. No one should omit these Views of California.

TO OUR SACRAMENTO SUBSCRIBERS.—We have ever endeavored to have our patrons regularly supplied, and promptly too, but some *mysterious!* misfortune prevents our best efforts. It has been no want of endeavor on our part, for we have lost hundreds of papers, which we supposed had been delivered. We now feel assured that the carrier, Mr. O. H. Hamilton, will not fail to deliver them promptly—as he will give time to do it well. We commend him to our friends, and hope to receive a generous addition to our list.

DAGUERREAN ART.—The rapid advance in this beautiful art can hardly be realized—from the blurred *imitation* of the human features, to the finished productions now emanating from the galleries of Ford & Co., G. H. Johnson, Vance & Co., Bradley & Co., Jonhson & Sellick, and others, where in each, some of the finest specimens of the art that have ever been produced can be seen. It is well for all to visit these galleries; surely no one could spend an hour more pleasantly, and they would there not only see many familiar faces, but would keep pace with the rapid advances of this splendid *memorial-preserving science.* A friend showed us last week the Daguerreotype likeness of that distinguished divine, Dr. Scott, done by Bradley, one of the most perfect, life-like pictures we have ever seen, a gem of the art. Every specimen of work like this elevates the whole art, for who will be now going backward. Progress, progress is the word with the gentlemen in this science, and they all deserve great credit for what they have done in this country. Ere long we trust to see the "Homes" of our citizens, their "Country Homes," with trees, plants and flowers, and in *natural colors*, too. Who will rank No. 1, in thus perfecting this art. It can be done, gentlemen; who leads?

ADAMS & Co.—This distinguished firm now occupy their new Express and Banking House in Montgomery Block. ~~On Saturday last they~~ were doing business at their old establishment; on Monday, in the new. This surely was an "express movement," and one of the quickest on record. The order went forth, "It were well done, were it done quickly," and it was quickly done. We wonder which of the fast teams was on duty, one or all—echo answers all! Who delivered papers first? Woodward or Haskell?—or up-river messengers? Was Martin there? But it is done; and this house can now present not only facility for every department, but room to do all with facility, being undoubtedly the finest of the kind in the world, and forming business connections to a greater extent and number than any house known. D. Hale Haskell, Esq., the founder of this house in California, left in the Sonora, to be absent several months. The best and kindest wishes of a very large circle of friends go with him; and though many attachments may draw him eastward, and kind friends hail him there, his return to California will be welcomed by as many friends as usually fall to the lot of men.

A STROLL THROUGH DUNCAN ART UNION.—WE have spent a very pleasant hour at several times among the *nouvelettes* at this gay and fashionable place. There is much to admire now. The beautiful and sparkling gems make one wish to be a millionaire. Give us the diamond, the simple, plainly set diamond; let it be a large, clear, and luscious, one like to the full, sparkling eye of woman, when the soul is looking through it—there is *one* at Duncans; *that* will do; mark *that* for us, neighbor Duncan. And then that chaste and rich silver tea set, from the Empire City; it can be no harm to wish that, too. There are trees, flowers, cottages and garden walks, natural as life—that too we should like, for it is in our way—horticultural, sure. But we could not speak of all the beautiful things, our readers must go and see them.

We look with great interest and longing to see the soon coming gems of art that Mr. Duncan has selected at great cost in Europe. We shall speak of this again.

FINE HAMS.—We found at our office a box marked family stores, and a very courteous letter from Wm. L. Chrysler & Co., presenting us with a box of hams that made the mouth moisten t the first glance. Better, sweeter, or finer flavored hams cannot be found in the country—and certainly equal to any *Westphalias.* Now we go for "Home Industry," gentlemen importers of produce, and although we say you have the best hams in the market *now*, next season California will make her own hams. So we warn you, gentlemen, of *next year.* We recommend most cheerfully Messrs. Chrysler & Co.'s hams as "tip top," good enough for an epicure's tooth, but hope at the same time to have the pleasure of advertising California Hams of *best quality* next year.

PEA NUTS.—This "pet fruit" of everybody, this convenient pocket commodity, which is so useful to kill time—but which is a pest to all cleanly housewives, we found growing finely upon the farm of Jessie Beard, Esq., of Mission San Jose. We are glad to notice this; so much the less to import.

HON. SAMUEL BRANNAN.—This gentleman, who so often marks his path by acts of liberality, has again returned to our city, and the best evidence of his attachment to San Francisco is shown by the magnificent gift he has secured for one of the earliest fire companies. A fire engine of the best power and highest finish, costing nearly $12,000, is on the way for the noble "Howards;" a name endeared to many thousands. Mr. Brannan is one of our wealthiest citizens, and the wealth he has acquired in San Srancisco he is freely dispensing to his favorite city. We welcome him back to our shores again, for such men not only build up cities, but they sustain them by giving employment to the mechanical interest, and thus give permanency to all that makes a city great.

NEW STAGE COMPANY FROM SANTA CLARA TO MARTINEZ.—W. G. Matthews, proprietor of this new line, has placed very handsome coaches upon the route running from Martinez to San Jose Valley, stopping at Union City, Mission San Jose and the City. This will connect the Sacramento Valley, with the great valley below. Leaving Sacramento in the afternoon boats, passengers can stop at Benicia or Martinez over night, take stage in the morning, and be at San Jose the same evening; saving the expense between Benicia and San Francisco, (one fourth). Returning, leave San Jose in the morning, and reach Benicia in time to meet the up-river boats same evening. This is a saving of time and money, and gives a beautiful landscape to view in travelling.

NEW MARKET HOUSE.—Visit the new Market House, all ye lovers of the good things of earth—and don't forget Mr. and Mrs. Weaver's stand, No. 1. Call there—and if you keep house you will surely go there; and if you are a bachelor, you'll want to keep house for the sake of going to market and buying the good things there.

BLOOD HORSES.—Four full blood horses arrived by the Golden Gate, and two by the Uncle Sam. Thus giving additions to our stock of fine horses. These are spoken of as very superior animals, and spotted high as pacers.

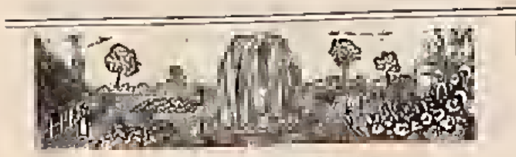
DESTRUCTION OF GREYTOWN.—We take the following from the Herald of this city: By a passenger who came up on the Pacific, we learn the following important occurrences at Greytown. It will be recollected that an *emeute* took place some time since between the natives and the foreign residents, which led to the organization of the latter for their protection. Affairs remaining in this State, two or three American houses were burned down. The U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane, Captain Nicholson commanding, arriving, a demand was made upon the authorities of the place for the damages thus done, some $20,000. The authorities refused, and on the 11th of July the Cyane opened her batteries upon the town, throwing hot shells etc. The inhabitants fled, although but little damage was done. On the following day, the 12th, the authorities still refusing to make reparation, a party was landed from the Cyane, who set fire to the town and thus destroyed all but two or three of the houses or huts of the natives.

BARLEY BURNT.—The barley field on Vance & Athens' ranch, six miles above Staples' ranch, caught fire on Saturday last, and burned one hundred and fifty acres of barley, it having just been cut. The fire was with great difficulty, kept from burning the houses, by resorting to plowing, &c.—*Stockton Argus.*

MUSIC A STIMULANT TO MENTAL EXERTION.—Alfieri often, before he wrote, prepared his mind by listening to music. Almost "all my tragedies were sketched to my mind, either in the act of hearing music, or a few hours after"—a circumstance which has been recorded of many others. Lord Bacon had music played in the room adjoining his study. Milton listened to his organ for his solemn inspirations; and music was even necessary to Warburton. The symphonies which awoke in the poet sublime emotions, might have composed the inventive mind of the great critic in the visions of his theoretical mysteries. A celebrated French preacher, Bourdalone or Masillon, was once found playing on a violin, to screw his mind up to a pitch, preparatory to his sermon, which, within a short interval he was to preach before the court. Curran's favorite mode of meditation was with his violin in his hand; for hours together he would forget himself, running voluntaries over the strings, while his imagination, in collecting its tones, was opening all his faculties for the coming emergency at the bar.—*Disraeli on the Literary Character.*

INTERESTING INCIDENT.—The Springfield Republican relates the following singular circumstance:—

"A few days since Joel Rice, of Conway, discovered a nest of flying squirrels which he secured for the amusement of his children, but on descending from the tree, the old one made her appearance, and in the temerity of her maternal affection, jumped upon his hat, crawled down to his hand, seized one of her young ones and attempted to take it away. Mr. R. resisted her claim but a moment, when sympathy for the agonized dam made a successful appeal, and she was permitted to gather into her furry folds a little one which she soon deposited in a new home, returning, again and again, till she had taken them all from the hands of their captor.



HORTICULTURAL.

Premium Farms.

Union City July 24.

Messrs. Editors: We would desire to enter our farms for the premiums to be awarded by the State Society the present year. We shall be very happy to receive the committee at any time it may suit their pleasure.

Our lower farm contains 200 acres—175 acres in cultivation—grain, vegetables, orchards, &c.

Our upper farm contains 200 acres, all in cultivation—110 acres new crop, balance volunteer.

We feel confident we can exhibit some fields of grain as handsome as any in the State.

Hawley & Cornell.

Mission San Jose, July 24, 1854.

Messrs. Editors: Desirous to make known the advance of Pomology and to do what I can to promote an interest in fruit growing and nursery cultivation, I herewith send you entries of the Mission Fruit Orchard and Nursery, which I desire may be enrolled by the committee, for the premiums which I learn are to be awarded by the State Agricultural Society the present year. We shall be glad to receive the Committee when it may please them to visit the Mission.

E. L. Beard, for proprietors.

Agricultural Meeting at Sacramento City.—We rejoice to know that this queen city of the plains will hold a meeting to awaken an interest in this important branch of our wealth and industry. No valley in the State could surpass Sacramento in Agricultural productions, if those engaged in this science would but give a just portion of time to their developments. There are many of the best cultivators in the State in this county, and we trust a proper response will be given to the call of the vice-president, on Saturday evening next. Let all who are engaged in Agriculture attend. The meeting is at McNulty's Hall, J street, as will be seen in the card.

A Fine Orchard.

The fine orchard of Jessie Beard, Esq., at the Mission of San Jose, gives promise in a few years of making an ample return for the cost and labor bestowed. It has been planted with great care and reflects much credit upon the proprietor. We noticed a perfect system and regularity in the rows, and counted the following trees: 1800 apple trees, 1000 peach trees, 300 apricot, 200 cherry, 250 plum, 150 pear, 100 quince, 150 fig and grape. There were also very fine currants, raspberries, strawberies, and blackberries, and 6,000 young trees in nursery rows.

Connected with this orchard is a fine Farm, containing 50 acres of fine grain, 50 acres of potatoes (the finest we have seen this season), 50 acres of sundry vegetables, corn, peas, beans.

Around this orchard and farm there is two miles of fine wire fence, and two miles of Osage Orange, and what has been done, has been well done.

Grapes and Peaches.

The prospect of the Grape and Peach crop was never better in any country than in California and Oregon the present season. We do not mean that the crops will be in quantity large, but when we consider the brief time of our fruit culture, we say that comparatively it will be large. In Oregon there are growers that will have hundreds of bushels of peaches and apples, and pears of the finest kinds. In California, in many counties, there are growers that will raise five, ten, twenty, and fifty bushels each; and in our lower counties, hundreds of bushels.

We have never seen or known such crops as we have seen the present year upon young trees, those of only two years growth—peaches in clusters of three, four and five hanging together, and some trees bearing hundreds of *double peaches.*

The grape crop will be large, vineyards of two and three years growth yielding *tons of grapes.*

Pears also will be of excellent quality and very abundant.

The present year will demonstrate fully and satisfactorily that California will be a "great fruit growing country."

Fig Trees.

When our citizens purchase Figs in our market they have but little conception of the size of the trees that have yielded the delicious fruit they are now tasting.

We have written this communication beneath the magnificent Fig trees in the fruit garden of E. L. Beard, Esq., of San Jose. We have just measured two of a group of *ten fig trees,* the least of which measures 2 1-2 feet in circumference. The trees of the group are *forty feet high,* and the largest measures 5 1-4 feet in circumference; the limbs eleven feet from the ground measure 2 feet two inches in girth; limbs four feet from the ground measure 3 and 3 1-2 feet in circumference. The leaves upon the trees measure 18 inches across. This may seem incredible, yet these are facts. The fruit is just now ripening, and one specimen before us measures eight inches in circumference. Such fruit can be easily raised, and will be, by those who make California their "home." The fruit gardens of Mr. Beard now present a cheering sight—Pear trees are bending beneath the weight of their fruit, which hangs in immense *ropes* and clusters, causing the entire trees to assume the appearance of weeping trees. There are no grounds in the State that present a finer appearance than those we name; young orchards of acres, numbering thousands and tens of thousands of trees, are coming into bearing, giving promise of future abundance. Surely, such effort on the part of our cultivators deserves a corresponding reward.

The Mission Orchard at San Jose.

We have examined the splendid Orchard and grounds at Mission San Jose, now entered for premium by E. L. Beard, Esq., as noted in the column of Horticulture. In the original "mission orchard" there are two hundred and sixty pear trees, from 30 to 50 feet high, and from 5 to 12 feet in circumference—many of them bearing bushels of fruit, each; so full, that the weight of the fruit bend them, and cause them to look like weeping willows. Large apricot trees, full of fruit; olive trees, 30, 40 and 50 feet high; the fig trees are there, that we have spoken of elsewhere. Many thousand young apple, pear, peach, plum and cherry trees, are also within the mission walls; currant, gooseberry, raspberry, strawberries—in bearing, and in excellent order. It is one of the finest vineyards in the valley, and in full bearing. The condition of the gardens bespeak the care they have received.

The "Cochindlifer," or large Cactus, as it is called, which yields the fruit known as the *Tune,* grows around the walls, from 12 to 16 feet high, in full fruit. Across the street is the new orchard; here, within the last two years, have been planted the following trees, which are now in splendid order, many of them overloaded with fruit: 5,560 apple, in great variety; 1,680 peach, 300 apricot, 394 pear, 175 cherry, 125 plum, 283 fig, grape, etc.; making eight thousand five hundred and seventeen trees. To these may be added a large number of young trees, in the nursery rows. Many of these trees now have more fruit upon them than they can mature.

This orchard was planted by Mr. J. Lewellan, under the direction of Mr. B.; and we think Mr. Lewellan has good reason to be proud of his labor. No better evidence need be had of his constant care and skill, than this orchard. We counted twenty-four large "Julien pears" upon a small tree, about six feet high; young apple trees bending with fruit. Mr. L. received the medal for his apples last year. This orchard is worth a ride to the valley, only to note its success.

Preserving Flowers and Fruit.—A friend has just informed us, says the Country Gentleman, that fruit and flowers may be preserved from decay and fading by immersing them in a solution of gum Arabic and water two or three times, waiting a sufficient time between each immersion to allow the gum to dry. This process covers the surface of the fruit with a thin coating of the gum, which is entirely impervious to the air, and thus prevents the decay of the fruit, or the withering of the flower. Our friend has roses thus preserved which have all the beauty and fragrance of freshly plucked ones, though they have been separated from the parent stem nearly a year. To insure success in experiments of this kind, it should be borne in mind that the whole surface must be completely covered; for if the air only gains entrance at a pin-hole, the labor will all be lost. In preserving specimens of fruit, particular care should be taken to cover the stem, end and all, with the gum. A good way is to wind a thread of silk about the stem, and then sink it slowly in the solution, which should not be so strong as to leave a particle of the gum undissolved. The gum is so perfectly transparent, that you can with difficulty detect its presence, except by the touch. Here we have another simple method of fixing the fleeting beauty of nature, and surrounding ourselves ever with those objects which do most elevate the mind, refine the taste and purify the heart.

Splendid Plant.—There is now in full bloom in the Liverpool Botanic Garden, a beautiful specimen of the *Wistaria sinesis.* This splendid plant, which is considered the finest in Britain, covers a space of wall amounting to nearly nine hundred feet. At the present time thare is about six thousand *racemes* or bunches of flowers on it, each bearing on an average about 55 flowers, so that it bears on the whole about 330,000 individual flowers. In addition to the pleasure given to the eye, this plant yields a most grateful perfume.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Recipe for a Lady's Dress.—Let your ear-rings be attention, encircled by the pearls of refinement; the diamonds of your necklace be Truth, and the chain Christianity; your bosom-pin Modesty, set with Compassion; your bracelets be Charity, ornamented with the pearl of Gentleness; your finger-rings be Affection, set round with the diamonds of Industry; your girdle Simplicity, with the tassels of Good Humor; let your shoes be Wisdom, secured by the buckle of Perseverance.

Mint Sauce.—Many of our country friends do not know what a luxury they deprive themselves of, when they eat lamb either boiled or baked, without mint sauce. Set a few roots of spearmint in one corner of the garden, and they will soon furnish an abundant supply. Strip off the leaves and chop them fine, add an equal amount of sugar, and cover the whole with vinegar. A small tea-cupful of the mixture will be sufficient for a large family. Try this and see if it is not far preferable to greasy gravies.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

Apple or Gooseberry Scuffle.—Scald and sweeten the fruit, bear it through a sieve, and put it into a tart dish. When cold, pour a rich custard over it, about two inches deep; whip the whites of the eggs, of which the custard was made, to a snow, and lay it on small rough places on the custard; sift fine sugar over, and put it into a slack oven for a short time. It will make an exceedingly pretty dish.

Different Kinds of Women.—The obstinate woman gets to sea in a band box.

The patient woman roasts an ox with a burning glass.

The envious woman would like to turn the rainbow over, to see what there was on the other side.

The vulgar woman is a spider attempting to spin silk.

The cautious woman writes her promises on a slate.

The envious woman kills herself in endeavoring to lace tighter than her neighbors.

The extravagant woman burns a wax candle in looking for a lucifer match.

The happy woman died in a blind and deaf asylum years ago.

Nobodies.

I. "Haven't the honor of his acquaintance! He's *nobody* but a common farmer?" Of course you haven't! What *cou'd* such a gentleman as you say to a man of sense? Would you converse about the newest style of neck-chockers and car-slicers? Would you lovingly pet your moustache, stroke your whiskers, and patronizingly inquire if they were not "*very splendid?*" Would you extend one of your immaculate digits, allow it to come into contact with his embrowned hand, and condescendingly ask, "How are all the country natives?" O, no! An exquisite like you can only smoke your superior cigar, sport your pipe-stem cane, and superciliously curl your lip whenever one of Nature's noblemen contaminates the atmosphere by appearing in your august presence! Certainly, he's a *nobody!* *He* has no dearly-loved, petted moustache, no "foinely"-tied cravat, and is uninitiated in the sublime science of orthoepy, according to the Dandy's Dictionary. His thoughts are impressed with the golden stamp of intellect, and expressed, lamentably devoid of the magnificent drawl and foreign accent with which you so ingeniously beautify the vulgar Anglo Saxon. Expect *you* to be acquainted with *him!* The idea is preposterous! You, with your modicum amount of brains, to have any affinity with a man of mind,—one who *labors* both physically and mentally;—why the thought makes me nervous! O, no! don't degrade yourself by making his acquaintance!

II. "Don't speak to her! she works for a living! and it's not genteel to know such *nobodies!*" Nobody? She, with her noble brow, soul-full eyes, beaming with the light of intellect, and elevated mind, rich with the gems of thought and goodness—a nobody? No, no! petted, spoiled child of fashion though you are, say not that! Glance scornfully at her,—daintily pick your way past her, lest your silken robes come in contact with her cheap delaine,—complacently imagine yourself the personification of superior worth and loveliness,—but never dare call her a nobody! Genius is here. Hidden though it is from the glance of the scornful, it will one day assert its power, and place her on Intellect's high pedestal, far, far above such heartless beings as you. Nobodies? How my cheek burns with shame and indignation when woman—whom poets so often have described as the embodiment of loveliness and earthly perfection—looks with scorn and contumely upon the unfortunate ones of her sex.

III. Nobodies! How much is comprehended by that one word! Gifted minds, retiring merit, unappreciated worth and noble intellect, often bursting forth from the dark clouds of obscurity, and startling the souls of men by hosts of mighty "thoughts that breathe and words that burn." Nobodies? Why they are literally the "salt of the earth." Such were a Henry, a Franklin, a Clay, a Fillmore, a Burritt, who, with the potent wand of genius, rose from the shades of obscure life to high official and intellectual eminence. Many of our honored men, whose names are "familiar as household words," sprung from that much-despised class. Earnestly they toiled, struggled and fought life's battle, overcoming every obstacle until their stars brightly shone in the zenith of fame, and their names were inscribed on the hearts of their countrymen, never to be erased. Are *we* nobodies? Are we to care for the disdain of the children of fashion and folly? Are we destined continually to turn the pitiless machine of life, despised, neglected, and at last drop into the grave of forgetfulness? No, never! Mind, immortal mind, is progressive, and though the strong hands of Poverty and Necessity may seek to bind us to the grovelling things of earth, yet Aspiration and Intellect will soar up, up to the Home of the Infinite, where "the tears which we forget to note, our God shall wipe away."—*Horticultural Gazette.*

Byra Bell, of Cloverside.

Influence of Machinery on Civilization.

The annexed eloquent extract is from the Philadelphia Daily Ledger,—a paper uniformly correct:—

"The influence of these reforms on civilization cannot be estimated too highly. The old prejudice against machinery, which never had any hold on men of real intelligence, is now disappearing even from the minds of the most ignorant. Everywhere the great truth is being acknowledged, that the influence of machinery is to elevate the condition of the human race, by substituting skilled labor and directing talent for mere executive work. In other words, men are elevated, so far forth, from machines to makers and controllers of machines. The higher qualities of their nature are being called into exercise. Instead of going the same unvaried round of labor for generation after generation, like a blind horse forever travelling the narrow circuit of a mill, they are throwing the burden of all mere mechanical work or machinery, subjecting the dull and inanimate forces of nature to their will, and making iron and steel submissive agents. If the reforms, already made in this direction, afford any criterion for the future, the time will come eventually, when nearly all that is irksome in labor will be avoided, and then that part of the curse pronounced on Adam at least be alleviated.

Yet this aspect of the influence of machinery and civilization, though the most important, is precisely the one least regarded. It is far more common to hear the cheapening effects of machinery extolled than to have these enfranchising and elevating influences pointed out. We do not deny that the placing of cottage goods with the reach of the poorest, has materially improved the physical condition of the human race, and therefore indirectly refined and enlightened mankind. But this is only the ultimate, not the proximate result. Nor is it without alloy. And to a certain extent the effect of machinery in this direction is enervating and sensualizing. It advances civilization in its physical aspect, but not in its moral, intellectual, and religious ones. It fosters less the spiritual and mental part of humanity than that baser part which is 'of the earth, earthy.' But machinery, regarded as a means to banish man's slavery to toil, by substituting brain work for the labor of the hand, is the high road to that fuller and more perfect development of society, which poets have painted, philosophers predicted, and revelation, it is believed by many, expressly promised."

Kentucky Stock Sales.—A correspondent of the Louisville Courier, reports the stock sales on last court day, May 1st, at Paris, Bourbon county, as follows:

"The present has been more than an average county court in the number of stock and persons present. The live stock in attendance was valued at from $150,000 to $175,000, including about 2000 mules. Many of these were from Missouri and other distant parts. There were also horses from Ohio and Indiana; hogs from Massachusetts, and cattle from the barren of Green river, driven here to be grazed upon the beautiful blue grass pastures that now carpet our woodland pastures and cleared slopes.

"Prices, as at last court, were not so well sustained, nor sales so brisk; and consequently some lots were bid in. Mules, two years old, went at $138, $110 and $80; yearlings $100, $79; sucklings, privately, at $80, $60 and $40; cattle at $36, $25 and $15. A large lot of Suffolk hogs and pigs, direct from Massachusetts, were sold at auction by the head at $160, $140, $120, $100, &c. This was the finest sale of hogs ever known."

Future Prices.—A "Practical Farmer" in the Mark Lane Express, closes a lengthy article on the above subject as follows:

"Farmers may for once depend upon having the corn trade for the next year very much in their own hands. There never was a time when the *world's stock of grain* was so nearly exhausted; and one great source of supply—Russia—is shut out from us by war. Why, then, should farmers hurry their next harvest stock to market? Prices must inevitably be good, if they will only be reasonable and cautious; there can be no just cause of alarm. Let every farmer take time. Let the aim be to keep up a fair, steady, regular supply and he may then rest assured that he will receive a fair price throughout the year."

A Robin Turning White from Fear.—A man in Lockport, N. Y., has a tame robin, which, until a recent incident, has been a beautiful singer. The Toledo Republican says—"It was kept in the same room with a parrot, which escaped from its cage a few days since, flew across the room, and alighted on the cage of the robin. The robin was very much frightened, and since that time has never sung a note, and what is still more singular, its feathers are gradually turning white."

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☞ We desire Agents to report as early as possible, that we may be prepared in our issues for a sufficient number to supply the demand. Be sure and report promptly.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1854.

Gen. Sutter---Land Titles.

Noble pioneer! Generous man! Suffering martyr! Our heart was stirred with its deepest sympathies, and waked with its most profound reverence, as we saw the GOOD OLD PIONEER upon his charger, leading the van of the returning "California Guard," on Thursday last. It was a proud sight. He was returning from the field, victorious! He had "hit the mark,"—*his* shot had told; a well trained eye, a brave heart, a true aim—the shot sped—victory! victory! God grant that it may be, that it shall prove, ominous of victory for him in the great battle in which HIS ALL IS AT STAKE. God grant that in this, too, he shall be victorious—that he and those dear to him may dwell with us in peace, happiness and comfort the balance of their days.

The noble Pioneer! Who has done more for California than John A. Sutter? Through whose instrumentalities were these vast gold placers laid open to the light, and to whom mostly do we owe the impetus that has been given to science, and to all the interests that make a nation great? To John A. Sutter and his mill-race, *California, the United States*, and the world owe a debt which they can never pay.

Generous man! Where lives the man upon all God's earth whose hospitalities have been more profuse, whose generosities have been more profuse, whose liberality has been more wide felt than John A. Sutter? How many thousands of the early comers to this land of gold remem- Sutter's Fort! How many have turned in there, weary, almost naked, wet, hungry, and sick—have been met and welcomed, then comforted, clothed, fed and cherished! Who ever called upon John A. Sutter hungry and he gave him no bread? who ever came to him thirsty, and he gave him no drink? who naked, and he clothed him not? or sick, and he ministered not unto him?

How glorious must be the consciousness of that noble Pioneer as he looks back over the past few years, (great ages in the history of the world,) and remembers his own works; there must ever come up before him a voice sweet and consoling as the music of angels—"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto any of these, ye have done it unto me;" henceforth there is laid up for you a crown of glory in the Kingdom of Heaven. The promise of the Almighty and His blessing is secured for the future, sustaining and cheering him while at present he is a suffering martyr.

Sutter's Fort is in ruins! its fallen and smouldering walls are but a type of his fortunes and friends for the last two years. How trial, trouble, and poverty scatter property and friends! That once noble fort and those broad plains where Sacramento city now stands, were once *his own*; they have passed from his hands. Marysville—that city too, was once his; and the wide and rich fields along the Sacramento were the lawful possessions of the early, brave, good and generous Pioneer; but they are nearly all gone—the little he should have to make his last days comfortable has been kept from him by the "law's delays;" month after month and year after year he has waited patiently, a suffering martyr.

That property and those rights which were the great feature in the treaty with Mexico, and which were so loudly talked of and specially provided for—"the grants under Mexican authority to settlers and citizens"—are now matters of law, and have been for years keeping our brave Pioneer out of his just and lawful rights. This great wrong to one of California's bravest and best citizens we trust will soon be redressed. The calamities that have so peculiarly afflicted the two great cities we have named, would almost seem to be a visitation from the Throne of Justice to awaken their inhabitants to a sense of the duty they owe, as defenders of the Pioneer. The fires and floods have been sweeping over this very territory during these trials; they have covered every portion of it save the very dwelling of the Pioneer at Hock Farm, and here too the waters came to his house, significant of his near approach to earthly ruin.

But we trust a better and brighter day is in store for him. Just men and true, will guard his rights and the rights of the early settlers and lawful owners of the soil, in despite of chicanery or fraud, and we breathe the air of confidence freely; and when the General rode past us, returning triumphantly, we felt an inspiration of faith that the dark days were passed for him; and knowing his reliance upon the justice and equity of his cause, we saw emblazoned upon his countenance that reliance; and as he moved on with so noble a bearing, these words floated on the air: "*Dieu et mon droit.*"

Shipping Grain East.

We proposed this plan in a late issue, fully believing it could be done successfully. We believe also that a great relief would be given to the whole country, from the fact of its being done, and done promptly and successfully. Let the grain go forward—let it go by the cargo: we have enough to spare. We feel confident of success in the matter, and in another part of this paper the plan will be found that shall effectually relieve, in some degree, our farmers from the embarrassments that at present hang over them.

Let our ship owners come forward, and offer low rates—let them do it from a high and goodly motive, a purpose to give relief to this great interest.

We refer to the communication of *one* of our Grain Growers—and we have many such. We have visited the great grain growing districts, and we find a real distress for want of a present market. We rejoice to know that relief is at hand. One of our largest banking houses stands ready to advance liberally upon cargoes consigned to them. We have the fact from themselves—they wish to give relief. We have spoken with several; A generous sympathy is felt for this interest, and we lay before the grain growers of California the plan that will give them immediate relief.

We ask their prompt attention to it, and will aid them to the utmost of our power, if they will communicate with us.

Thanks! Thanks! Thanks!—These are due to our friends—the friends of the California Farmer, in Napa—for their generous addition to our subscription list. This makes Napa county the "banner county." She was the first to start a County Society, the first to announce premiums, and Napa sends the largest subscription list to the California Farmer. According to the announcement in the beginning of our paper, the prize of Harper's Illustrated Family Bible has been awarded to Hiram Downing, Esq., of Napa, who has kindly volunteered to act as our agent, and refused to receive any compensation; but very generously presented our cause to the farmers in his vicinity and obtained in a brief time the handsome number of forty subscribers. We shall endeavor to show to our readers in Napa, and to all our subscribers, that we do appreciate their kindness to the Farmer. San Jose came closely up to Napa—within two. Each of these counties give us a large and handsome subscription; and the result is the establishment of a "county society" in each place. We hope to go on increasing, until every farmer in the State shall become a reader of the Farmer.

Specimen Wheat.—We have received from Mr. Hardman, of Napa, by the hand of Mr. H. Downing, a box containing a parcel of the celebrated many-headed wheat—or barley, as it is called by some. This variety is most remarkable, and should be examined by every grain grower in the State.

Splendid Grain.—Mr. James Morrison, four miles south of Oakland, has sent us a sheaf of the finest wheat we have ever seen—about five feet high, heads ten inches long, and the fullest, cleanest, and best filled grain that has been exhibited yet. Mr. M. approves and practices *deep* plowing, and *sub-soil* plowing.

Artesian Wells.

This subject should command more interest among farmers, generally, and we see no reason why the *mining interest* should not awake to its value.

The Press should give it their influence. Artesian Wells will work a complete revolution in the farming interests, and applied to mining, would reveal a source of wealth not yet dreamed of. In a trip through the Valleys, recently, we traveled with a distinguished citizen from Alabama, who related to us facts in connection with the history of the banks of the Wabash. A large tract of land, of many miles in extent, had remained uncultivated, valueless for want of some method of irrigation. Artesian wells were tried with complete success, and the result is known. One of the most prosperous spots in that whole territory, is that fertilized by Artesian wells.

All our broad valleys adjacent to the high lands, can be immediately doubled and trebled in value through the introduction of these invaluable and never-failing springs; not only utility, but beauty is revealed. Fountains of the loftiest height, and jets of every variety can be introduced throughout the grounds of every proprietor, machinery set in motion, power for the moving of much that is useful; turning lathes, grindstones, hand mills for grain, etc. Artesian wells will be the labor-saving machinery of California—they will also cool the atmosphere of a dry climate, and render it more endurable. Artesian wells are the certain destroyers of gophers, squirrels, moles, and thousands of insects that destroy crops and discourage farmers; and they are a great safeguard against *frost*—they bring from below the earth a *warmer* temperature, and diffuse it over the surface of the earth where the waters flow, thereby giving a higher temperature and preventing the effects of frost.

We annex below the valuable remarks of Dr. C. F. Winslow,—once before published—but they are so valuable that we re-publish them, that those who have not yet seen them may realize their benefit. The Dr. has conferred great benefits upon science; his little work "*Views of the Universe*," should be in the hands of every lover of God's beautiful earth—it is to literature what the diamond is among the jewels, light in various beautiful colors.

"Mr. Editor:—I am very glad to see you calling the attention of farmers to the subject of Artesian wells, as the stimulus to Agricultural enterprises. The geological structure of the great Sacramento valley leads me to believe that complete success in irrigating its broad and prolific plains will result from boring Artesian wells. It would not be strange if in some places water rose to a much greater height than is observed in the valley of San Jose. The irregularities of the surface of the foundation rock, over which the detrital deposits have gradually accumulated, may render success greater in some localities than in others; but as a means of irrigation, the system of boring must be the main dependence of the Agricultural interests, and it will probably be found sufficient, and its cheapness must recommend trials sufficiently numerous to test its utility. But farmers in the broad and deep valley, stretching between the Sierra Nevada and Coast Range, should not be disappointed if they have to sink their bores much deeper than their neighbors in the valley of San Jose. The detrital accumulations are much deeper probably in the Sacramento than in the San Jose valley, but the sources of the springs are higher, and it would not be strange if splendid and lofty fountains, in some places, should follow boring to great depths. At any rate, the plan of boring for water as a means of Agricultural irrigation ought to be put to the test throughout the entire boundaries of the Sacramento valley, wherever an enterprising farmer can employ his means for that purpose. The amount of fruitfulness that would be stimulated is beyond account, and while no Agricultural country on the globe is so liable to a famine as California, no country could be so strongly fortified against such a state of things as could this by a universal adoption of Artesian wells throughout the valley regions of the State." Yours, C. F. W.

Fine Peaches.—The first Peaches of the season were produced at the gardens of A. P. Smith, Esq., on the banks of the American river, Sacramento. Delicious "Royal Georges!" and "George the Fourth!" Call, friends, at the office of the California Farmer. We will allow you to—to—smell—and that is worth a dollar—and yet, we shall be glad to show you the reality. Mr. Smith will have a very handsome crop the present season.

Peaches! Peaches!—A branch of a Peach tree, the growth of the present year, was brought to us by Mr. Leonard Frost, of Mountain View farm, Santa Clara county. It was very thrifty, bearing eight fine peaches, four of them united in a "quartette;" the branch was three feet in length—variety, "Early Crawford." These are but the forerunners of the beautiful crop that is to follow.

The Great Machine.

Truly can it be said, we live in a "great age." It will appear almost incredible when we say to our readers that there is a Harvesting Machine, now at work in the Valley of San Jose, that will harvest TWENTY ACRES per day, and yet such is the fact. We saw it moving on its ponderous wheels, like the great "Car of the Juggernaut," and heads were bowing down before it as numerously, and were crushed as effectually, also—for this machine not only *harvests* the grain, but *threshes, cleans, winnows, and bags it*, performing all the work at the same time.

A team of twenty horses takes this mighty *wholesale harvester* steadily through the field,—the knives take off every head clean and carry them over a cloth drum into the thresher, this in turn taking them into the separator and fan mill, and from thence up a hopper into the bags, these are filled, sewed up and rolled gently off into the field behind the machine. At the close of the day's work, the harvester looks back and sees *twenty acres* of headless straw, while the decapitated grain lays over the broad field in well-filled bags, resembling hundreds of large sheep.

This is one of the most wonderful inventions of the age, and the sight of it is well worthy a visit to this great valley. The machine will be at work for some time, and all who feel interested will never regret the trouble it costs to witness it. It is at work upon the grain fields of Messrs. Horner, Beard and others, near the Mission of San Jose.

Fire among the Farmers.

The heavy losses so often experienced by the farmer, from the carelessness of some, and the villainy of the incendiary, calls for the most energetic action and the most watchful care. Every precaution should be adopted against exposure from the public roads, and public or private dwellings. *Cigars* thrown from stages and carriages, by travelers without reflection, often bring ruin to the hopes and prospects of the farmer. *Sparks* from buildings blown by the wind, prove "how great a fire a little matter kindleth."

To the *incendiary*, the cool, premeditated, revengeful incendiary, but little mercy should be shown. Mercy is thrown away upon such. There are means that can be used to save us from such calamities. "An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure." Farmers, "shut and fasten your stable doors, *before* your horse is stolen," *say we.*

We would suggest *planting corn* upon the borders of all grain fields, next the higways, and also around the divisions of farms, and again across very extensive fields where 300, or 500, or 1000 acres are owned by one party. Six, eight, or ten rows of corn will make an effectual barrier *against fire.* Rows of potatoes will do it, and all farmers will need both.

We trust these suggestions will not be disregarded another year. Thousands of acres would have been saved, had such plans been used heretofore. Fire is a *good* servant, but a *hard master.*

Superb Specimens of Grain.—To those who have seen and heard of the grain fields of California, of their enormous growth, and the size and weight of the grain, we can assure them the half was not told. The other morning, a splendid sheaf of four kinds of grain, forming a superb pyramid, was brought to us by Messrs. Hawley & Cornell, of Union City, Alameda county. The centre of the sheaf was of oats like the top of a *iet d'eau*; the second formation, a cascade of Australian wheat; the third, Chili barley, and the fourth, Chili spring wheat. The whole forming one of the finest sheaves of grain we have ever seen made. It has been estimated by Messrs. H. & G. that their oats will yield them one hundred bushels per acre, the Chili wheat fifty bushels, the barley seventy-five bushels, and the Australian wheat forty bushels. Here we have facts, and such as can be easily made satisfactory to all who feel any interest in these great staples of California. Call at the office of the California Farmer and see them.

Great Increase of Domestic Fowls.—We saw upon the ranch of Jessie Beard, Esq., the best proof of the success of this branch of domestic industry. Mr. Beard commenced in January last, upon his fine ranch, with ninety hens. Now in less than seven months the stock has increased to over *fifteen hundred* hens and chickens on hand, besides about three hundred that have been sold. All this has resulted in doing things well. Personally and particularly has the interest been guarded, and there has been no lack of that proper care which is always needed to insure success.

The Grape.

The following we publish as one of the best, simplest, and most instructive lectures that can be given upon the Grape. The works of Clement Hoare are used in Europe and America as the standard in the cultivation of the vine:

Observations on the present method of cultivating Grape Vines on open walls.

There is, I believe, no branch of practical horticulture, which the possessors of gardens are so deficient in the knowledge of, as in that which embraces the culture of the grape vine; and yet, singular as it may appear, there is no fruit tree of any description that grows in this country, that can be depended upon with such certainty for a full crop, or that will yield so ample a return, as a vine judiciously cultivated on an open wall.

Let any person, in the month of September, make a tour of inspection through the southern counties of England, in which nearly every cottage may be seen with a grape vine trained on its walls. Let him stop at intervals in his journey, and select any number of vines for examination, and carefully estimate the weight of fruit growing on each, and the extent of walling occupied in producing that fruit; and having calculated the average weight grown on every square foot of walling, let him then be told, which he may be with truth, that at least *five* times the quantity of grapes of superior flavor might be annually produced on the same extent of surface. Let him also select any given district, and estimate the number of superficial feet of walling which the buildings in that district contain, and on which nothing whatever is grown, or at least nothing of any value, and which might, at a trifling cost of time and trouble, be annually covered with fine crops of grapes; and he will find to his astonishment, that for every square foot on which vines are trained, there are at least *twenty* square feet that are either entirely vacant, or occupied in a useless manner. If he then sum up his calculations, the result will show, that, for every pound of grapes that is now grown, not less than a *hundred* pounds might be annually produced on the existing surface of walling without the addition of a single square foot! Nor let it be supposed that this estimate is made hypothetically; on the contrary, it is the result of actual inspection and careful observation, and is considerably within the mark as to the quantity of grapes that might be annually grown. Every moderate sized dwelling house having a garden and a little walling attached to it, may, with ease, be made to produce, yearly, a quarter of a ton weight of grapes, leaving a sufficient portion of its surface for the production of other fruit.

It is difficult to account for the indifference which has hitherto been manifested towards the propagation of the vine, or to assign sufficient reasons why a fruit so universally esteemed as the grape, should have remained stationary in respect to any improvement in its mode of culture.

I suspect, however, that the force of custom and example will be found amongst the chief operating causes. Scarcely any person, when planting vines against his premises, ever thinks of setting apart for any one to be trained on, a less space of walling than a hundred and a hundred and fifty, or two hundred square feet, seeing that the universal practice is to suffer a single vine to cover as quickly as possible the entire surface of one side of a house or building, or a large portion of that of a garden wall. And this seems to be done under the idea, that the more wood there is in a vine the more grapes it will produce, or that the one will be in proportion to the other. It happens, however, that the fact is precisely the reverse. If a vine be suffered to make a large quantity of wood, it will bear but little fruit; if it produce good crops of fruit, it will make but little wood; the one checks the other. To permit a vine, therefore, to make a great quantity of wood, under the idea of getting thereby a great quantity of grapes, is completely grasping at the substance, and catching the shadow.

Another reason why the method of cultivating the vine in open walls has remained stationary, may be found in the fact, that in the gardens of the rich, where professed gardeners are kept, grapes on vines of this description are but seldom grown to any extent, a sufficient quantity for the table being brought to perfection under glass. Hence, one of the principal sources from which improved modes of culture are, in general, derived, is thus closed, and the routine of management of this most valuable fruit thereby consigned to the chances of empirical practice.

The grand parent error which prevails universally in the cultivation of the vine on open walls, lies in the method of pruning usually adopted, and this is, undoubtedly the consequence of the nature of the plant and its peculiar characteristics being, in general, but little understood. The immense quantity of wood which a vine annually produces, and the force with which its sap flows, causing its most vigorous shoots to be formed at the extremities, render it necessary, in order to keep the plant in a good bearing condition, and its branches within a reasonable distance of its stem, that the pruning knife should be used to a far greater extent than is ever practised on any other description of fruit tree whatever. The most severe manner, indeed, in which that instrument is at any time applied to other trees, is as nothing when compared with that required by the vine.

In the course of the growing season, a vine in a healthy condition will make a quantity of bearing wood sufficient to produce ten times as much fruit as it can bring to maturity. When this fact is considered in connection with another, namely, that the wood which bears fruit one year, never bears any afterwards, and is therefore of no further use in that respect, it will easily be seen to what a surprising extent the pruning knife must be used, to get rid of the superabundant wood which the plant annually produces. But nine parts out of ten of the current year's shoots, and all those of the preceding year, if possible, to be cut off and thrown away, is apparently so much beyond all reasonable proportion, and the rules usually observed in pruning other fruit trees, that few persons ever possess the courage to attempt it. And herein, as remarked before, lies the capital error in the common method of managing the vine.

A vine in the third or fourth year of its growth, will in general show a few bunches of grapes, and these are usually suffered to remain and ripen, instead of being plucked off as soon as they appear, having been produced before the plant has sufficient strength to mature them without injury to its constitution. Although the quantity be small, it inflicts a severe blow on the vital energies of the vine, from the exhausting nature of the process of maturation. At the proper season the pruning knife is applied, but the operator being in perfect ignorance, as to whether the plant has sufficient strength to ripen any fruit or not in the following year, looks at the young wood, and seeing four or five good strong shoots, cuts them back to as many buds each, leaving, perhaps, twenty in the whole. Summer comes, and the vine having been seriously crippled by the premature ripening of fruit in the preceding year, and having now twenty shoots to supply with nourishment instead of two or three, the sap is so diminished in quantity, and distributed also through so many channels, that it is incapable of forming an inch of really good bearing wood. The shoots protrude, and though small, produce a great mass of foliage; the evaporation from this being far too great for its loss to be supplied by the roots, a languid circulation of the juices of the plant takes place, and it receives thereby a most serious check in its growth. The result is, that, at the end of the season, no shoots larger in size than that of a small wooden skewer are to be seen except at the extremities.

The proper season arriving, the vine is again pruned, and again eight or ten times as many buds are retained as the plant can nourish. The same disproportionate mass of foliage follows of course, and the same exhausting effects are produced on the vital powers of the plant. No bearing shoots are formed except at the extremities, and these being retained at the autumnal pruning, old blank wood begins rapidly to cover the surface of the wall. The method of pruning, also, being in general what is called the spur method, tends more than any other to the permanent retention of old wood. And thus the vine commences its fruit bearing under the most adverse circumstances.

The same mode of culture being followed in yearly succession, the vine quickly spreads over its allotted space of walling, exceeding, perhaps, two hundred, or even three hundred superficial feet. It then contains a vast number of long and useless limbs, on which may be seen scores of excrescences, dignified with the name of spurs, producing in the growing season a superabundance of foliage, but with little fruit, and that of an inferior description, and requiring in its management a tenfold portion of time and trouble beyond what would be necessary under a proper mode of culture.

To those characteristics of the usual method of managing a vine, may be added two others, namely, that of suffering the stem and principal branches to be covered with several years' accumulation of decayed layers of bark, and of continually digging the border in which the roots run, and cropping it with vegetables, even close up to the very stem.

This brief description of the method of cultivating vines on open walls, will apply, I believe, to ninety-nine out of every hundred throughout the country. And it may be remarked of it, that during the very first year of the plant having been suffered prematurely to ripen fruit, and throughout every successive year afterwards, not a single point of culture has been practised but what may be described as most erroneous. Every step taken has been apparently for the purpose of rearing a superstructure of old barren wood, rather than the production of abundant crops of fine flavored fruit.

Can it be matter of surprise, therefore, that under such a mode of culture, grapes grown on open walls do not, in general, attain to a higher degree of perfection?

Mr. Editor: I noticed in your last paper, an article on the subject of Wheat, in which it is stated, that the bearded wheat has this year on the Moquelumne entirely escaped the smut, and that what is called the Salt Lake variety, has likewise escaped it; and such I believe to be the case here in the valley of San Jose, though I have heard of none here, however, as the Salt Lake variety. The only bearded wheat known here is the California, and that, last year, was generally injured by rust. The best variety here is the Chili; at least, such is the case this year; and it did well last year, being generally free from rust, and no smut. I have just finished cutting on my farm thirty-five acres of it, all of which is entirely free from smut; and it is worthy of notice, that a field of Australian wheat, separated from mine only by a wagon track, and on the same kind of land, and sown at the same time, is at least one-third injured by the smut. The Chili wheat grows well on any dry land; it has a good strong yellow straw, and does not seem liable to fall. It is a smooth head wheat, with a white grain, of good size, yielding from 40 to 50 bushels per acre.—*M. S., in San Jose Telegraph.*

London Horticultural Society.

We give below the first *fete* of this eminent society. We invite the attention of our readers to the interest manifested in these exhibitions in Europe, and we ask the earnest consideration of our citizens to facts which cannot be denied. In Europe the science of Agriculture and Horticulture is appreciated, and it ranks as the first of sciences. The royal family and the nobility take pleasure in the meetings; and why should not the royal family and the nobility of the United States, and all California besides, take a corresponding interest in these matters? The lofty position which this science occupies abroad results entirely from the deep interest taken by all classes in all that relates to it.

California can exhibit from her half cultivated prairies, and her open gardens, product that shall surpass the finest specimens that grace the costly conservatories of Europe; and yet where is the relative interest? Free and independent cultivators of the soil are the members of the royal family of our country, and compose our nobility. Let them then emulate the example of the old world in their attention to this great science, and the results will be more glorious.

"The first *fete* of the Horticultural Society took place on May 13th, in the society's grounds, at Chiswick. The weather was unusually propitious, and the display of fruit and flowers was superb. Several military bands, stationed at various points in the grounds, materially added to the attraction of the scene. Among the visitors present we observed the Countess of Salisbury, the Bishop of Winchester, Lord and Lady Downes, Lord and Lady Bridport, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Marchioness and the Lady Hastings, Sir John and Lady Catherine Boileau, Sir Charles Lemon, &c. The following is the award of judges: L.G. 1, signifies first large gold medal; L.G. 2, second large gold medal; G.K. 1, first gold Knightian medal; G.K. 2, second gold Knightian medal; G.B. 1, first gold Banksian medal; G.R. 2, second gold Banksian medal; S.G. 1, silver gilt medal; L.S., large silver medal; S.K., silver Knightian medal; S.B., silver Banksian medal; C. 1, first certificate; C. 2, second certificate.—Class I. Exotic Orchids, in collections of 20; L.G. 1, Mr. Williams; L.G. 2, Mr. Blake; G.K. 1, Mr. Woolley; G.K. 2, Mr. Carson. Exotic Orchids, in collections of 10: G.B. 1, Mr. Dods; G.B. 2, Mr. Green; S.G., Mr. M. Clarke. Exotic Orchids, in collections of 15: G.B. 1, Messrs. Rollison. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of 20: L.G. 1, Mr. Green; L.G. 2, Mr. John Gillam. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of 15: G.K. 1, Mr. Hamp; G.K 2, Mr. Rhodes. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of 6 (in pots or tubs not less than 20 inches in diameter): G.B. 1, Mr. Dods; G.B. 2, Mr. Carson; S.G., Mr. Peed; L.S., Mr. J. Morris. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of 6 (in pots not exceeding 13 inches in diameter): S.G., Mr. Taylor; L.S., Mr. Over; S.K., Mr. Dods; S.B., Mr. Jarvis; S. B., Messrs. Pamplin.—Class II. Collection of Fruit: G.B. I, Mr. Fleming; G.B. 2, Mr. Clements, including some very remarkable black Hamburg grapes. Collection of Grapes: S.G., Mr. Martin; L.S., Mr. Brearley; S.K., Mr. Jennings. Black Hamburg Grapes: S.B., Mr. Forbes, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Spary, and Mr. Dods. Black Hamburg and Chandos Musqe Grapes: S.B., Mr. Spencer. Cayenne (4lb. 14oz.) and Lemon Queen (3lb. 13oz.) Pines: L.S., Mr. Turnbull. Ripley Queen Pine (4lb.): S.K., Mr. Jones. B. Jamaica Pine (3lb. 5oz.); S.B., Mr. Jennings: British Queen Strawberries, in pots and gathered: S.G., Mr. Smith. British Queen and Kean's Seedling Strawberries: L.S. Mr. Turnbull. Kean's Seedling Strawberries: S.K., Mr. Ivison; C. 1, Mr. Dew. British Queen Strawberries: S.B., Mr. Ironmonger; G. 1, Mr. M'Ewen. Brown Turkey Figs: S.B., Mr. Busby. May Duke Cherries: S.K., Mr. Sluter; S.B., Mr. Jennings; C. 1, Mr. Jackson. Snow's Prolific Melon: S.B., Mr. Scrogie. Victory of Bath Melon: C. 1, Mr. Grant.—Class III. Cape Heaths, in collections of 10: G.B. 1, Messrs. Rollison; G.B. 2, Mr. Jarvis; S.G., Mr. Peed. Cape Heaths, in collections of six: L.S., Mr. Roser; S.K., Mr. J. Over; S.B., Messrs. Pamplin. Greenhouse Azaleas, in twelve distinct varieties: G.K. 2, Messrs. Lane; G.B. 1. Mr. Green; G.B. 2, Mr. Over. Greenhouse Azaleas, in six distinct varieties; S.G., Mr. Taylor; L.S., Mr. Roser; S.K., Mr. Peed. Pelargoniums, in 8-inch pots: G.B. 1, Mr. Dobson Fancy Pelargoniums: L.S., Mr. Mockett; S.K. Mr. Gaines.—Class IV. Roses in pots: G.B. 1, Messrs. Lane; G.S. 2, Mr. Francis; S.G., Messrs. Paul (nurserymen). Roses in pots: G.B. 1, Mr. Busby; G.B. 2, Mr. A. Rowland; S.G., Mr. Sage (amateur.) Helichrysums: S.K., Mr. Taylor. Tall Cacti: L.S., Mr. Green. Single Specimens: S.K., Messrs. Veitch, for Vanda suavis; S.B., Mr. Dods, for Gompholobium polymorphum; C. 1, Mr. Clarke, for Ixora coccinea.

Remarkable Escape.—Mr. Mann, of San Jose, had a narrow escape some ten days since. It seems he was out practicing with a revolver, with a friend, when, just previous to firing, he dropped his hand, having in it his pistol loaded and capped, suddenly to his side or leg at arm's length; his pistol went off, passing through the pants, boot top, drawers, &c., thence glancing downwards it struck the ankle-joint and there remained. The bullet is preserved to show the skeptical.

The Mammoth Tree.—We take the following from Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture, Boston:

The Red Wood, or Giant Taxodium of California.—Mr. Lobb, the collector of Messrs. Veitch & Co., of Exeter, England, who is now in California, has sent home seeds of the Giant Taxodium, with a description of the tree, which Dr. Lindley notices in the Gardener's Chronicle, and suggests the pompous name of Wellington*ia* gigantea, believing it to be botanically distinct from Taxodium. Whether it is or not, remains yet to be decided, but if it may prove distinct, we trust that every American, at least in this case, will repudiate the name! Mr. Lobb was not the first to discover this tree: in a letter, now before us, and which we shall allude to hereafter, Mr. W. R. Prince states that he and other Americans discovered it at the head of the Stanislaus, in June, 1849, and believing it to be a true Taxodium, as he still thinks it is, only a different species, it did not attract any particular attention, only from the uncommon size of the specimens. In our note to Mr. Prince, requesting some information in regard to the tree, we suggested if it was a distinct genus, that it should be named after the beloved Father of our own country, and we now publicly suggest it again. Let Dr. Torrey or Dr. Gray give it a critical botanical examination, and if not a Taxodium, let this giant of our American forests be called Washingtonia—in honor of one who, above all others, deserves the homage of this and every people.

Let it be Washingtonia! Emblematically true, for it soars as much above the other trees of the forest, as did the great mind and holy purposes of Washington over that of other men.

[communicated.]

The following is but the truthful description of a scene witnessed within the walls of a beautiful garden, a few days since:

"O, Catch my Bird!"—Hear you the cry of of that maiden, with flushed brow, a beating heart and streaming eye? She watches the tiny bird that has just escaped from the little wiry prison that she is holding in her hand. Days and weeks she has watched the little songster, feeding it with crumbs from her own hand. Its every chirp and note is as familiar as the sounds of her favorite guitar, and the note of each are in unison with the chords of her own young and happy heart. Watch now, a moment only, and she springs forward that she may again imprison that pretty little spirit, that has but now tasted of freedom. See with what eagerness she moves on bearing the prison house of her little favorite, hope and fear alternately beaming from her features as the freed bird flies from bough to bough, What a picture of life; how emblematical, that the happiness of one created being should be enhanced by depriving another of its liberty and enjoyment. But that sweet bird is still free. Alas!—a moment only more, quick as thought—hope says to the maiden, the freed bird shall be caged again. Look now! within that wiry prison house still is found the "mate-bird," fluttering wildly round and round.

> "Within that wiry prison house still is found,
> The 'mate-bird,' wildly fluttering round and round."

Maiden, set down the cage and you will see the freed bird will come back, will find its mate, and come to thee.

Children not Taught to Think Enough.—Study, and the means of study, are indispensable; but all study and no reflection will never make a scholar. A man may read a monument of books, and never know the more; because, knowing but a little of all, he knows nothing definite of a part. So with children. They should obtain the faculty of reflection. Moderate study, and rigid, scrutinizing, untiring thought, will bring a child any sufficient knowledge. Who is the successful man? He who thinks. Who is the distinguished professional man? He who reflects and investigates. And who the enviable scholar?—the book-worm? Ask Newton with his apple, Watt with his engine, or Franklin and Morse with the kite and lightning; and they will tell you, as all history portrays, that knowledge comes only after close, vigilant thought; and show me that boy who is reserved, thoughtful and inquisitive, and when he comes to manhood I will point you to an intellect; or the girl who sees beauty in nature, and admires nature for its beauty and instruction, and I will show you a store of intellectual brightness.—*Maine Com. School Advocate.*

The velvet moss grows on the sterile rock, the mistletoe flourishes on the naked branches, the ivy clings to the mouldering ruins, and the pine and elder remain fresh and fadeless amid the vegetations of the preceding year; and, Heaven be praised, something green, something beautiful, beautiful to see and grateful to the soul, will, in the darkest hour of fate, still twine its tendrils around the crumbling alters and broken arches of the desolate temples of the human heart.

Tall Threshing.—We had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. H. Dowing, of Napa City, who is now using a "home-made thresher," in Napa county. Mr. D. has been threshing about three weeks, and he has averaged the last week over seven hundred bushels per day, handsomely cleaned. In one day last week the thresher was tested as to its capability, and in three hours this machine turned out four hundred and sixty-six bushels. Remember, this was by a California-made machine, made in Napa county, by Messrs. Longwell & Co., of which we have before spoken. Beat this who can.

Summary of News.

FROM THE EAST.

The Uncle Sam of the Independent Line, arrived at this port on Sunday morning last, and the Golden Gate, of the Mail Line, on the evening of the same day. The Pacific, of the Nicaragua Line, arrived on Monday. They bring dates from New York to July 5, and from London to June 17. The news is of not much importance.

The Gadsden treaty with Mexico was ratified Friday, June 30, and soon after Gen. Almonte presented himself at the Treasury Department and received Secretary Guthrie's check on the Sub-Treasurer at New York for $7,000,000. The boundary line of the territory acquired by this treaty, commences on the Rio Grande at 31° 47′, five miles above the town of El Paso, follows that parallel due west a hundred miles, then turns at right angles and runs south 27 geographical miles, to the line of 31° 20′, when it again bends to the west, following that line to 111° west longitude from Greenwich. Thence it proceeds in a straight line to a point on the Colorado river twenty miles below its junction with the Gila. The principal portion of this new territory is a worthless desert.

The mysterious association of "Know Nothings appear to be obtaining great success. They carried the municipal elections at Norfolk, Va., and Memphis, Tenn., and are making their appearance in all parts of the country.

Some interest is felt in relation to the Gold Mines recently discovered in Franklin county, Me. A company with a capital of $12,000 has commenced operations. Some of the gold has been assayed, and pronounced worth $19 per ounce.

The death of Madame Sontag is announced with the Mexican news by telegraph. She was first taken sick on the 11th June, on which evening she was announced to appear in Lucrezia Borgia. She was somewhat better on the 16th, but a relapse occurred and she died on the 18th. Universal grief was manifested for her by the citizens of Mexico, and an immense number attended her funeral.

The Hon. Daniel Wells, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Massachusetts, died at his residence in Cambridge Friday, June 23d.

Thomas Ritchie, Esq., long known as the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, and for a few years as editor and proprietor of the Washington Union, died at noon on Monday, July 3, after a lingering illness. *Mr. Ritchie* was about 76 years of age, a native of the State of Virginia, and for more than fifty years acted a prominent part in the politics of the State and nation.

The amount of gold deposited at the Philadelphia mint for the first four months of the present year, was $17,749,579, showing a decrease of $7,455,792 from the amount deposited for the corresponding period of 1853.

By telegraph to New York we learn that a bill had passed the Senate for the establishment of a line of steamers between San Francisco and Shanghae, touching at the Sandwich Islands and Japan.

Commodore Isaac McKeever has been ordered to the command of the California Navy Yard, with Commodore D. S. Farragut, as second in command.

An express train recently run from Syracuse to Rochester, N. Y., eighty-one miles, in ninety-six minutes.

A terrible railroad accident occurred July 4th, on the Susquehanna road, nine miles from Baltimore. An excursion train with 2000 persons came in collision with the regular passenger train from Baltimore for New York. The excursion train was going at full speed. Over thirty persons were killed, besides a hundred injured, many fatally. Carelessness was probably the cause of the accident.

The clipper ship Trade wind came in contact off Cape Sable with the ship *Olympia from Liverpool*, both vessels sinking almost immediately. Twenty lives are supposed to be lost.

From Europe advices contain nothing new, of much importance. The Russians have been trying hard to take Silistria, but without success, and the latest accounts represent them as about to give up the siege, though the Turks had not been reinforced by the Allies. Nothing decisive has been done by the Allied fleets or land forces in the Baltic or Black Sea, or on the Danube. From Asia, the Circassians are reported now to have possession of all the fortresses along their coast. The last one was defended by 20,000 Russians, and was not evacuated till after a severe struggle and heavy losses. Large stores of provisions, munitions of war, etc., were found in the fortress.

Kossuth has been making a speech to the English at Sheffield in which he advises the government to let Austria go as she pleases, and help Hungary and Poland to revolt.

Mr. Soulé appears to have been entirely unsuccessful in restoring friendship between the United States and Spain, or doing anything towards the purchase of Cuba.

FROM THE INTERIOR.

The Columbia Gazette reports quite a number of prosperous miners in that vicinity. R. J. Steele & Co. took 65 ounces out of their claim in one week, making a clear dividend of $265 to the share; the next week they took out 96 ounces, and last week 80 ounces. Roberts & Co.'s claim pays from fifteen to twenty dollars per day to the hand. The New England claim at Sawmill Flat took out on Wednesday a piece of pure gold weighing 26 ounces. A company of five men have struck a new lead at the last named place, which promises to pay rich. Smith & Co. a few days since abstracted a piece weighing 20 ounces. At Knickerbocker last week, $60 was washed out of one pan of dirt. Gold Hill still yields well and the supply of water is abundant. The reports from Springfield are highly encouraging. The miners on the South fork of the Stanislaus have commenced work in good earnest; the river has been very low but the recent heavy rains in the mountains caused it to rise two feet above its usual height.

The Grass Valley Telegraph states that notwithstanding the extreme heat, our industrious mining population have continued their delving, and fair proceeds have rewarded their hardy effort. At Squirrel Creek two lumps were taken out the past week, one weighing $66 and the other $22. Donovans claims on Wolf Creek yield 36 to 65 ounces per week with six or seven men. From Iowa Hill favorable accounts are still coming in. It is beyond a question that Iowa Hill lead is one of the richest in the country, but at the same time, like all new towns in this country, everything is overdone.

The United States company on Bourbon hill, says the Nevada Journal, have recently procured a large and excellent engine and pump, by the aid of which they design to work their ground. It is 230 feet deep. Their pump is spoken of as one of the best and most expensive ever brought into the mountains, being 230 feet long and capable of throwing a five or six inch stream of water.

The Marysville Express states that new and rich diggings have been discovered near Pine Grove, on the South Fork of Slate Creek and Rowland's Flat. They are very extensive, and so far as prospected, prove to be very rich, paying 50 cents to the pan four feet above the bed rock.

Jackson has been elected the seat of justice for the new county of Amador, with Wm. A. Phoenix, whig, for sheriff. The other county officers are democrats.

Fire in Marysville.—Another large fire occurred at Marysville, Thursday evening last. It commenced on the corner of Second street and Virgin Alley, sweeping nearly every building from Second to Fifth, between B and D streets. Six blocks, or about 200 houses, all frame, were consumed, besides considerable lumber. The heaviest losses are the Tremont House, Iowa House, Galena House, Hudson & Co.'s lumber yard, and Green & Ripley's livery stable. Loss $250,000.

Fire on Coon Creek.—The Placer Herald states that the residence of Mr. Waldron, adjoining Cox's Ranch, was destroyed by fire on Monday, 23d July. The family escaped almost in a state of nudity. Mr. Waldron's hand and face were severely burned in rescuing his children, the youngest of whom died in less than twenty-four hours, from the effects of burning.

Fire at Sacramento.—A dwelling belonging to Hon. Todd Robinson, and occupied by his domestics, was destroyed by fire on the 31st inst. A valuable law library of the Judge's was destroyed. This is a loss that money cannot restore, and much to be regretted. Col. Zabriskie liberally supplied refreshment to Engine No. 3, which was promptly on hand.

Outrage.—Don Nemecio Berreyesa, living near San Jose, and said to be one of the kindest-hearted and estimable citizens of the county, was forcibly taken from his bed by a party of men, on Friday night, 21st ult. and hung. His body was found by his friends on Saturday morning, suspended to a tree.

On Saturday evening last, W. S. Way was killed by H. B. Atkins, at the store of the latter, on Front street. Atkins affirms that he acted only in self-defence.

Mr. J. T. Wright has taken control of the steamship America and placed her on the Humboldt Bay, Trinidad, Crescent City, Port Orford and Umpqua route.

Wm. B. Shepherd, according to Judicial sentence, was hung in this city last Friday, for the muder of Henry C. Day.

MARRIED.

On the 30th July, in this city, by Rev. Mr. Scott, Henry Channing Beals, and Miss Mary E. Ward.

On the 31st July, in this city, by Rev. A. Williams, Wm. Carman, M.D., of San Francisco, and Miss Margaret Smith, formerly of Flushing, L. I.

On the 30th July, in this city, by Rev. Mr. Scott, Charles Wheatleigh, of London, England, and Miss Lucy J. Ansel, of Baltimore.

On the 27th July, in this city, by Rev. A. Williams, Mr. Andrew S. Wadleigh and Miss Maria H. Black, both of Sacramento.

On the 27th July, in Sacramento, by J. Gaines, Esq., Mr. Robert E. Beasley and Miss Elizabeth M. Baley, all of Agua Frio.

On the 27th July, in Sonora, by Justice L. Lane, John V. Gowen to Martha Ann Manning.

On the 21st June, in San Augustine county, Texas, Mr. J. E. Terrell, of San Francisco, and Miss R. Anne Love.

DIED.

On the 31st July, in this city, of congestion of the lungs, Mrs Emma Florence Johnson, aged 25 years.

On the 30th July, in this city, of consumption, R. Allen Carlton, aged 29 years.

On the 27th July, at Trinity Ferry House, Mr. Palmer, of typhoid fever.

On the 28th July, at Marysville, Dr. S. H. Baldwin, of Rose's Bar, and late of Rochester, N. Y.

On the 27th July, at Galena Ranch, Yuba county, Wm. Reichberdt, aged 35 years.

On the 23d July, at Hawkins' Bar, Tuolumne River, from an attack of epilepsy, James G. Hall, late of Philadelphia.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

July 26—Ship Talbot, Hale, New York, 197 days; mdse.
Ship *R B Forbes, Butland, New York*, 135 days; mdse.
Br brig Uea, Scaddan, Liverpool, 166 days; mdse.
Schr Laura Bevan, Hoster, Santa Barbara, 7 days; produce.
Mex schr Alerta, Arnold, Guaymas, 38 days; mdse.
July 27—Br brig Gerard, Briard, London, 115 days; mdse.
Br bark John Farnworth, Maynard, Sydney; 250 tons coal.
Schr Page, Phillips, Humboldt Bay, 3 days; lumber, etc.
July 28—Schr Loo Choo, Smith, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.
Schr Forward, Chapman, New London, 200 days; via St Catharines 147 days, and Straits of Magellan; mdse.
July 29—Schr Relief McNalty, Farralones, 3 hours; eggs.
July 30—Steamer Uncle Sam, Mills, Panama, 13 days; mdse, and 627 passengers.
Steamer Golden Gate, Watkins, Panama, 14 days; U S mails and passengers,
Bark Russell, Caines, Port Townsend (P S), 11 days; piles.
Bark Harriet Thompson, Johnson, Seattelle(P S), 4 dys; piles.
Brig Consort, Gilroy, Bainbridge Island (W T), 12 days; piles.
Brig Lyra, Woods, Monterey, 4 days; wood.
Brig Wm Penn, San Pedro, 18 days, in ballast.
Brig Oriental, Trevett, Port Orford, 3 days; lumber.
Schr Ortolon, Robinson, Crescent City, 3 days, in ballast.
July 31—Steamship Pacific, Seabury, San Juan, 12 days.
Ship Cynthia, Bartlett, New Orleans, 197 days, via St Catherines, with a steamboat.
Brig Hodgdon, Waite, Puget Sound, 9 days; piles.
Schr Ann G Boyle, Half Moon Bay, 1 day; piles.
Schr Astoria, Willoughby, Santa Cruz, 3 days; produce.
Schr Gen Morgan, Way, Santa Cruz, 3 days; produce.
Aug. 1—Clipper ship Golden Gate, Dewing, New York, 118 days; mdse,
Schr Alfred Adams, Briggs, Crescent City, 2 days, in ballast.
Schr Mount Vernon, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 40 hours; lime.

CLEARANCES

July 26—Ships Viking, Winsor, for Callao; Persia, Cook, do; barks Geo E Webster, Folger, Hong Kong; Archibald Gracie, Honlulu; brig Francisco, Smith, Portland; Caroline Hart (Br), Goltz, Valparaiso.

July 27—Stmr Sea Bird, Haley, for San Diego; barks Isabelita Hyne, Calhoun, Whampoa; Ocean Bird, Warner, Astoria; brig Metropolis, Swinson, do.

July 28—Chil ship Chile, McFarlane, Valparaiso; bark Ella Frances, Mitchell, Australia; schrs Staghound, Terry, San Diego; Ada, Josselyn, Monterey.

July 29—Stmr Southerner, Hillard, San Digo; ships Lucas, Daggett, Hong Kong; Carrington, French, Shanghai; barks Otranto, Hays, Hong Kong; Dumont d'Urville (Tah), Maire, Tahiti.

July 31—Steamship Brother Jonathan, Baldwin, San Juan; ship Bishop, Sherman, New York; brig M A Jones, Australia.

Aug. 1—Steamships Sonora, Whitney, and Yankee Blade, Randall, Panama; Ham brig Rose, Stege, Vancouver Island.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, August 2, 1854.

The same inactivity rules throughout, and it is unnecessary to make statement of prices. The great staples, Grain and Flour, remain in *statu quo*. Sales only made from necessity, by the raiser, of grain, and by the merchant, of flour, to escape a greater loss. Provision and Lumber come to a poor market. We refer for our Grain crop to the correspondence in another column which is important. There is hope for the farmer. The 5,000 bbls. Flour, per the Messenger, also came to a poor market. Shippers from abroad will learn by and by.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS		
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@— —
do do short handled	— —	@10 00
do Fields', long handled	14 00	@15 00
do do short handled, no sale.		
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00	@14 00
do do short handled	9 —	@10 00
do King's, long handled	14 00	@—
Spades, bright c. s. best make	15 00	@18 00
do iron	8 00	@10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@— —
do do iron	— —	@ 8 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	16 00	@18 00
do Hunts', do	— —	@15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	12 00	@16 00
do other brands	5 00	@ 7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50	@ 4 00
do do do axe	2 50	@ 4 50
Plows, best make } no sale {	14 00	@30 00
do steel	30 00	@75 00
Threshing Machines and *Horse* power—		
Hall & Pitts'	1000 00	@1200 00
Other makers'	400 00	@ 600 00
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	350 00	@ 500 00
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	— —	@—
Rakes, horse and revolving	20 00	@25 00
do hand, wood do	6 00	@10 00
do do steel	12 00	@20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz	10 00	@18 00
Scythes, best	10 00	@12 00
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@9
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@ 12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $150.		
FLOUR—		
Gallego and Haxall	10 00	@11 00
Chile	8 75	@ 9 00
Repacked	— —	@— —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	none.	@— —
Benicia Mills, do	13 00	@14 00
Meal, in bbls	6 50	@ 7 00
do ½ bbls	3 25	@ 3 50
Bran, ₱ lb	— —	@— 1¼
GRAIN—		
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	— 2	@ 2 50
Barley, California	— —	@— 1¼
Barley, Chili	— —	@— 1¼
Buckwheat, flour	— 3	@— 5
Oats, California	— 2	@— 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.		
do Eastern	— 2	@— 3
Wheat, Chili	— 2	@— 3
do California	— 3	@— —
LUMBER—		
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ₱ M	25 00	@ — —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@ 30 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@ 70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	65 00	@ 00 00
do do 2d quality	45 00	@ 55 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	65 00	@ 75 00
do Oregon pine, rough	25 00	@ 30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00	@ 00 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	30 00	@ 00 00
Floor Joist	25 00	@ 30 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	7 00	@ 8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00	@ 36 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@ 8 00
do California	— 5	@ 6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50	@ 5 00
Sashes, window	2 50	@ 5 00
PROVISIONS		
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	18 00	@20 00
do ½ bbl extra family	— —	@12 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ₱ lb	14	@ 16
do Mess, nominal	12 00	@— —
Cheese	20	@ 25
California Cheese	20	@— 25
Eggs, fresh Cal	1 00	@ 1 00
Butter, choice	30	@ 32
do good ordinary	16	@ 25
do California	60	@ 25
Hams, ordinary	12	@— 14
do extra	18	@ 19
Lard, in kegs	14	@ 15
do tins 10-lb	17	@ —
do 15—20 do	—	@ 17
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	— —	@20 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@11 00
do mess, ₱ bbl, choice	17 00	@18 00
do do ½ do	— —	@13 00
RICE—		
Carolina, in bbls	5½	@ 6
China, No. 1, in mats		@ 5
do No. 2, do		@ 4
Manila	3½	@ 4
VEGETABLES—		
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.		
Beans, California	3	@ 4
do Am. white	6	@
Split Peas	3	@
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00	@— —
Carrots,	10 00	@ —
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	— 7	@ 8
Turnips, ₱ ton	30 00	@ —
Potatoes, per sack	50	@ 75
do new, ₱ lb	2½	@ 3
Peas		6
Squashes, ₱ lb (summer)	10	@ 12

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ₱ head	37	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ₱ doz	none.	Leeks, ₱ doz	1 00
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 50	Tomatoes, ₱ lb	12
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	8
Summer squashes	12	Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz	6	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	6	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ₱ doz	1	Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	8	Pie Plant, ₱ lb	20
Potatoes, new	4	Asparagus, ₱ doz bdls	3 00
Onions, prime	10	Cucumbers, ₱ doz	25
New Corn, ₱ doz	75	String Beans	6
Egg Plant	37	Okra	50

Strawberries command 75c ₱ basket; Raspberries, fine, $2 ₱ pint; Apricots, per dozen, $1 50, small; Water Melons, 50c. to $2; Pears Southern Apples and sold by weight, as to quality.

Apricots, Pears, Apples, &c., came in freely from the Lower County. Strawberries hold on very well. Blackberries come in freely.

Card.

SPECIMEN GRAINS!

DESIROUS to advance the knowledge of our California Crops to the various Horticultural and Agricultural Societies of the various States and Europe, we invite all who are willing to aid us in this matter to forward us specimens of Grains and Grasses, of any and all kinds. Such shall be forwarded carefully, with credit to the growers. The names of the growers, and place where grown, will always accompany the packages.

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver Ware, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.

N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly duced prices. 5

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

North Point Dock Warehouses,
Corner of Sansome and Lombard sts.

THE subscribers will make cash advances on goods stored in the above Warehouses, in sums to suit.

To Farmers and Produce Dealers, they offer the advantage of the saving of Cartage and Waste—vessels being enabled to discharge alongside the store.

5 COHEN & CO.

Ex Whirlwind.

20,000 FEET of German Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings for Picture Frames and Looking Glasses.

ALSO,

A full supply of Looking Glass Plate, at moderate prices.

For sale by LOGAN & CO., 187 Clay street.

Picture Frames and Looking Glasses made to order at short notice. 5

TIME.

PARTICULAR attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, Montgomery st. 5

State Agricultural Society.

A Meeting of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of this Society will be held at the Counting Room of the President, TO-DAY, August 3, at 10 A.M. Per Order

F. W. MACONDRAY, President.

C. V. Gillespie, Secretary. 5

Notice.

THERE will be a meeting of those engaged and interested in Agriculture in Sacramento County, at McNulty's Hall, on Saturday, the 5th day of August, 1854, for the purpose of forming a County Agricultural Society, authorized by Act of the Legislature of the State of California.

The State has liberally appropriated Five Thousand Dollars, to be awarded in premiums at the State Agricultural Fair, to be holden in San Francisco in October next.

It is confidently expected that the great interest of Agriculture, not only in this County, but throughout the State, will receive its full share of attention from the farmers of Sacramento County.

C. I. HUTCHINSON,
Vice-President State Agricultural Society.

Sacramento, July 28, 1854. 5

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
Montgomery Block.
5

ANTROBUS & HUBER,
GENERAL AGENCY AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
Corner Fourth and K streets.
Branch Office,
Fifth street, between J and K, second door from J, Sacramento.

FARMERS and others promptly supplied with all kinds of Male and Female help, without charge. Orders from the country attended to with the utmost dispatch. They may be sent by mail or express, and should state the exact kind of help required and wages to be paid.

Ranches, Stock, &c., for sale. 5 tf

BAKER & HAMILTON,
New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to Warren & Son.

Removal.

THE undersigned have removed to MONTGOMERY BLOCK, southeast corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.

5 ADAMS & CO.

Mendocino Redwood.

THE California Lumber Manufacturing Company, having just completed their New Mills, are ready to contract for the delivery of their very superior BOARDS and PLANK, to the extent of *sixty thousand feet per day*; at prices which will enable their patrons to meet the present low market.

N.B.—Vessels wanted. Apply to

H. MEIGGS, President,
5 corner Bush and Montgomery streets.

A Material Reduction in the Rates on the Bill of Fare,
AT ROBB'S, 182 CLAY STREET,
HAS BEEN MADE IN ORDER TO KEEP UP WITH THE TIMES.

OUR Friends and the Public are assured that we shall keep on trying, and deserve the reputation of being *the place* to get a good breakfast and dinner, and in future at such prices that shall not fail to give general satisfaction.

We are gradually overcoming the many obstacles that at first presented themselves; and hope now, by every attention to business, to merit a due share of patronage.

Soup will be hereafter served at 12 M.

HOLMAN & SHERWOOD, Proprietors.

Wednesday, August 2d, 1854. 5

SWEETSER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Game, Poultry, Fish, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c.,
Stalls Nos. 7, 17 and 19, Washington Market.

Particular attention paid to goods on consignment. Orders forwarded to any part of the country. 5

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, *Restaurants and Families* to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.

5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

Watches and Jewelry.

WE would direct the attention of those in want of fine Watches to our present stock, comprising manufactures of F. B. Adams & Son, T. F. Cooper, M. I. Tobias & Co., and David Taylor, names too long and favorably known to require comment. We are also sole agents in California for the sale of Samuel Lowry's Watches, which, for correctness of time and beauty of finish, stand unrivalled.

We are constantly receiving, by every steamer, additions to our stock of Diamonds and Jewelry, which we will sell as low as any others in the business, and are prepared to substantiate all that we guarantee. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,

139 Montgomery street, two doors south of Clay.

N.B.—Watches of all descriptions repaired by skillful and experienced workmen. 4 tf

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

THE subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of

Tea Sets, Cups,
Waiters, Cake Baskets,
Pitchers, Castors,
Salvors, Spoons,
Goblets, Forks, &c.

These goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

Opera Glasses.

JUST received, a fine assortment of Opera Glasses; also, a lot of rich Silver Card Cases and Boquet Holders, China manufacture. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,

4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

Capital Wanted.

AN Active or Silent partner, with a capital of $25,000 or $50,000, can hear of an opportunity where a business can be made that will yield a large and certain profit, and at the same time be sure from all contingencies of loss. A business which may be increased to any extent.

Letters will be strictly confidential, addressed to S. R. T. F., this office. 4-1mis.

Artesian Wells.

HENRIKSON & LITTLE, Artesian Well Contractors, refer to Market street, First street, and all the principal water works in San Francisco; also at the Irrigating Fountains, San Jose, and at Horner's Mill, Union City. Wells of any depth contracted for.

Office at H. W. Vaughan's Plumbing Works, 25 Bush street, where orders will be received, or at B. A. Henrikson's, 88 Kearny street, or at S Little's, 40 first street. 23

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workmanlike manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
3 Near the Oriental.

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3½, and Alviso 9½ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'lk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.

For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice-President. 20 tf

Freights Reduced.

From and after this date the rates of freights from SAN FRANCISCO TO RED BLUFFS are reduced to $35 per ton.

Office of California Steam Navigation Co., April 23, 1854.
22 tf R. CHENERY, President.

FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.

The fine steamer UNION, J. A. TREFRY, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
15 HORNER & CO., Broadway Wharf.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. COIT,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE AND RESIDENCE TO
No. 240 Washington street, corner of Stout's Alley,
Six doors above his old locality. 15tf

DR. ROBERT P. CHASE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has removed his office and residence to Washington street, corner of Pike.
Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. 22 tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

WILLIAM BAILEY,

OIL AND CAMPHENE, MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush.. 12

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

C. A. McNULTY,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf
San Francisco. 12tf

SIM & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.

Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., of Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

CHARLES D. CARTER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers, 20

L. G. MASON, SUCCESSOR TO EASTERLY,

Importer and Dealer in
Lead Pipe, Bar and Sheet Zinc, Iron and Tin,
PUMPS, STOVES, ETC.
House and Ship Plumber, Manufacturer of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware,
110 SANSOME STREET, OPPOSITE CRESCENT CITY HOTEL,
San Francisco

N. B.—Orders for ARTESIAN WELL PIPE and contracts for *Artesian Wells* in any part of the State, promptly attended to. 26

FRANK BAKER,

Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
135 and 137 Clay street, San Francisco. 12

Mission Pottery,

Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHHO, WALTER & CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.

Orders promptly attended to 15 3m

ART UNION.

CALIFORNIA ART UNION.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART!
SOON TO OPEN AT
DUNCAN'S
CHINESE SALESROOM!!

MR. DUNCAN has been engaged in Europe for some months past, in selecting everything beautiful in manufactures and arts for importation to this State. Having expended more than three times the amount gained by his last ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION in erecting a Gallery for the display of Paintings, Sculpture, Statuary, and Specimens of the World's Industry in this city, he will now receive the RICH and COSTLY WARES gathered during his tour, and intended for the SPACIOUS ROOMS erected for their reception. The collection will have no equal at home or abroad—and he can confidently say that neither London, Paris nor New York will be able to show—as the stock of a mercantile firm—the many treasures of Art and valuable objects of *vertu* intended for San Francisco. The Catalogue will embrace several thousand articles, from the delicately wrought

BRONZES OF PARIS!
TO THE
Grand Paintings of Italy, Germany, France and Spain!

SHAWLS of Cashmere, **VASES** Bohemia,
CRYSTAL of Prague and Vienna,
CARVINGS and **FILAGREE WORK** of Genoa,
MATCHLESS MECHANISM of Genon,
MOSAIC WORK of Florence,
GEMS OF ART from Brussels,
SILVER and **GOLD BROCADES** of France.

THE COSTLY WARES OF PARIS!
CONSISTING OF

Sevres Porcelain, wonderful in its exquisite workmanship and prized in art;
Diamond Work of great beauty;
Solid Silver Dressing Cases;
Gold and **Silver Work** and **Music Boxes;**
Statuettes, Clocks and **Bronzes,**
Fans of Gold and Mother of Pearl, set with Diamonds,
Cabinets inlaid with Jewels, **Caskets** studded with Gems,
Superb Paintings by the best Artists of the age,
Beautiful Copies from the Priceless Originals in the Imperial Gallery of the Louvre, and
Countless Elegant Trifles for the Drawing Room and Boudoir.

It is impossible here to recount more than a few of the principal objects of interest purchased. Full catalogues will be issued on their arrival. Among the most conspicuous are—THE MAGNIFICENT PAINTING OF

Descent from the Cross!

after RUBENS, purchased by Mr. Duncan at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Antwerp, where the Great Original was presented by the renowned artist to the church of his native city.

The Chapel of Saint Therese!

the wonderful work of an invalid painter, while confined in the hospital of Bruges.

Three Original Paintings by Teniers, Vandyke and Greuze!

The Holy Family, by Blanchard!

The FINEST MODERN PAINTING for sale in Paris.

The Largest Diamond in the United States!

imported through the house of Messrs. ROVEAT, of Paris and New York.

Services of Sevres Porcelain!

formerly belonging to NAPOLEON THE FIRST and LOUIS PHILIPPE, with their Crown Mark, Initials, etc.

A Clock of the Days of Louis XIV.!

Exhibiting the most exquisite and surprising Mechanism, with pendants of Diamonds and Precious Gems.

The Famous Boudoir Clock of Mlle. Rachel, the Tragedienne!

Representing a flight of Birds—the plumage is true to nature—the whole scene most life-like. The mimic warblers fly from bough to bough, and fill the air with the notes of the Mocking Bird, Canary, etc.

An Intricate Piece of Mechanism from Cologne.

A Magician performing with perfect accuracy the curious tricks of his profession.

The Great Original Painting of the Huguenots!

This picture is well known to Parisians, and will be welcomed with enthusiasm by every lover of Art in California.

The superb Tableau of Psyche and Amour!

The twin to this Painting is owned by the French Government, and has the most conspicuous place in the Gallery of the Louvre.

A Series of Original Drawings, twenty in number, of the

BATTLES OF NAPOLEON!

BY AN OFFICER OF THE OLD GUARD.

The great interest that attaches to them, is enhanced by the extraordinary merit of the Pictures. They were visited by crowds in Paris, and

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

has since been offered for their purchase.

AN INGOT OF GOLD

For this amount will be placed beside them, ready for the person to whom they may fall. This sum in itself is a handsome little fortune, and will be immediately delivered, should he desire the exchange.

For the purpose of disposing of this *Magnificent Collection of Valuable and Beautiful Goods* from Europe, an

ART UNION

Has been formed, on the plan of similar Associations in London and Paris. The intent is to give to all an opportunity to secure for their homes, at a trifling cost, something pertaining to the artistic and beautiful; that the Cottage of the Artisan and the Dwelling of the Millionaire may alike boast that which money cannot replace, and which the man of taste in every walk of life may appreciate. The whole will be divided to shares, placed by general wish as low as

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Giving to the holder an INTEREST, BY PURCHASE, in the entire collection, and constituting a membership, with all the privileges annexed thereto, and the right to decide upon the mode of distribution. *When the sale is completed by the disposal of all the Shares,* the property will await the order of the Shareholders, through the fair and impartial decision of a committee chosen by themselves. The Number of Shares will be in the proportion of Sixteen to each Article in the Catalogue.

The satisfaction heretofore rendered by our house in all its transactions—its long standing and reputation, are guarantees of the faithful discharge of the trust and prompt delivery of every article specified. The same course that has gained us this position will be strictly adhered to, that no dissatisfaction can possibly occur.

CERTIFICATES OF SHARES
ARE NOW READY, AT
ONE DOLLAR EACH!

☞ Several articles of this Superb Collection have been just received, and are open for examination.
San Francisco, June 26, 1854. 26

TREADWELL & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

BANKERS.

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co	London.
F. Huth & Co	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co.	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

Notice.

LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.—The Trustees and Proprietors take pleasure in announcing that the Cemetery is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the Prices of Lots:

FULL SIZE LOT—12 by 25—containing 300 superficial feet—$175.
HALF SIZE LOT—10 by 15—containing 150 superficial feet—$125.
QUARTER SIZE LOTS—8 by 10—containing 80 superficial feet—$80.
LOTS IN THE REAR of Main Avenues and on Paths are 20 per cent. less.
SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the Location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing larger Plots, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS ARE GIVEN for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the Deed of Trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:

"*Sixty per cent. of the entire receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the cemetery.*"

A faithful and trusty keeper of the Grounds will always be found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

N. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

Applications for Interments must be made at the Office.

For further information inquire of either of the Proprietors, at MASONIC HALL, 112 Montgomery street. Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

ATHANIEL GRAY, WM. H. RANLETT, FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN, } Proprietors.
JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq., DAVID S. TURNER, Esq., S. M. BOWMAN, Esq., } Trustees.
3 3m.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Of New York. | O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat: and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento
11 4m

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a business arrangement by which JAS. KING OF WM. will hereafter take charge of Banking Department of the firm of ADAMS & CO.

Depositors, balances on the books of Mr. King will be transferred to the books of Adams & Co.

Mr. King takes this opportunity to return his thanks to his depositors for the confidence they have heretofore reposed in him, and trusts the same confidence will be extended to the house with which he has become associated.

ADAMS & CO.,
1 JAMES KING OF WM.

To Purchasers of Groceries:

THE FAMILIES of the city and the farmers of the country, before purchasing elsewhere, are requested to call at our Store, where everything in the Grocery Line can be had, not only of the finest quality, but at the lowest market prices.

Our Flour is of the best brands, and our Hams are not surpassed in the country. We have always on hand a large collection of Pie Fruits, of natural preserves and Dried Fruits. All kinds of Sugars, Coffee, and Teas can be had at the cheapest rates. We have also the choicest Wines of France and Germany constantly on hand. All the staple articles of domestic consumption are selected with care and offered to the public at the most reasonable rates. Orders from the country will be forwarded with dispatch, as may be directed, and all orders in the city promptly attended to and delivered free of charge. Come and judge for yourselves.

BRISSENDEN & CO.
25 Corner of Montgomery and California streets.

FOUNDRIES.

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,

(THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.)
Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and, the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

24 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic.

GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22-3m SAN FRANCISCO

MUSICAL HALL,

BUSH STREET, NEAR MONTGOMERY.

THE Proprietors of this spacious and Elegant Hall are prepared to let it for
CONCERTS,
BALLS,
LECTURES, &c., &c.

They have recently added to it a *SUPPER ROOM*, 100 feet in length by 35 feet in width, together with Dressing Rooms, etc., forming the most complete establishment of the kind in the country.

The Hall is also admirably adapted for RELIGIOUS SERVICES
Apply to G. FRANK SMITH & CO.,
15 Room No. 19, Musical Hall Building.

ATWILL & CO.

172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st, Sacramento.

SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins, Guitars, Clarionets, etc.

Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 1 tf

Branch of Keyes & Co.'s

GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF J AND SECOND STREETS,......SACRAMENTO.

LARGE IMPORTATION of Summer Clothing, ex steamers John L. Stephens and Sierra Nevada. We are now receiving a choice assortment of single milled CASSIMERE PANTS, Fancy and White Drilling, do; and SUMMER COATS of every description, which with our already unprecedently large and varied stock, comprises *every article required for a Gentleman's Wardrobe.*

We have just received a small invoice of *CHILDREN'S and YOUTH'S CLOTHING*, and as we design giving particular attention to that branch of our business, we would invite the attention of the Ladies, in making selections of clothing for their children, to an examination of our stock. We shall receive by steamer invoices of the richest and latest styles children's suits, manufactured by our house in New York, and cut in the prevailing styles.

Punctuality observed in filling orders, and no deviation in prices. BRANCH OF KEYES & CO.,
24 Sacramento

Cochituate Baths.

No. 57 Sansome street, between California and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE proprietors of this well known Establishment, desirous of meeting the wants of a discerning public, have remodeled and thoroughly renovated the entire premises, added several new rooms and new furniture complete.

In making these improvements, we have had particular reference to the accommodation of the LADIES, and have provided a Private Entrance and Ante-Room, with *Extra large Bathing Rooms*, adjoining, expressly for their accommodation.

We have made many important improvements and additions, which cannot be particularized in a short notice, but will be readily appreciated by our friends and patrons. The

Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon,

has been greatly enlarged, and furnished with a new set of Chairs, Mirrors, &c., imported expressly for this Establishment, and of a style and quality superior to any in the State.

Prices as usual—single baths 75c; ten tickets for $5.

N. B.—A fine assortment of Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Collars and Cravats, Scarfs, Socks, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c. &c., constantly on hand, for the accommodation of our customers. (23) San Francisco, 1854.

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!

Cheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire and Water Proof!

MATERIALS FOR SALE!

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.*, to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as

"Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."

It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither seams, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.

In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and nailed tightly*, so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for this roofing is from *half an inch to an inch*, to a foot.

All letters of inquiry, or orders for materials, must be directed to the subscriber. J. H. PURKITT,
2 Office 34 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco.

RIVETT & CO.,

IMPORTER OF *PAPER HANGINGS*. Country dealers and the trade supplied at a liberal discount.

Dealers in Paints, Window Glass and Upholstery Fittings.

Paper Hanging, Upholstery, &c. executed with dispatch and at the lowest city prices.

☞ *IN SIGN PAINTING* we defy competition, having engaged one of the most eminent sign painters in the state, and are now enabled to execute every description of sign work on the most moderate terms. 28 K street,
16 between Front and 2d, Sacramento city.

WELLS, FARGO & CO

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a **Daily Express** to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,

Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for Mr. Ortiza and MARIPOSA.

☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
3 114 Montgomery street

Chile Seed Wheat,

FOR sale by J. FRIEDLANDER & CO.
4 60 California street.

CALIFORNIA SONG.

[The following attempt at poetry is decidedly rich, and was handed us by a gentleman who knows not its author.—*Oregon Spectator, July 14.*]

I am lonsome since I krost the planes,
  And fleating ar my joys;
Sence all that's neer and deer to me
  I left in Ilynoize.

When I look back to Ilynoize,
  The teers enklin to blind me;
My minde revirts to that sweet home,
  And the frends I left behinde me.

I herd of Kaliforni gold,
  I thot i'de go and tri it;
And foolishley I left mi home,
  I shoorlie can't deni it.

Inn Coliforney now I am,
  Thee krndel I am rockin;
And sumtimes I am flatired
  That a fortin I am makin.

I entind to rock mi krndel well,
  In plaises where theigh mine it;
and iff a fortion kan been found,
  I'll shoorlie tri to find it.

Inn travelin threw this far-faimed land,
  I find thee pepel klevir;
Theigh treet a stranger with respect,
  I'm shore 'tis theire indever.

I sumtimes meat with ladys cind,
  And gurls that doo reminde me—
Of mi cind harted little gerl,
  And thee friends I left behind me.

And now ma heven smil on me,
  Let fortchun kwickley finde me;
And speed me bak too thee *deer* little gerl,
  And thee frends i lefft behinde mee.

Nonsuiting a Creditor.—There was a certain lawyer in the Cape a short time ago, the only one in those "diggins" then, and, for aught I know, at present. He was a man well to do in the world, and what was surprising in the limb of the law, averse to encouraging litigation.

One day a client came to him in a most terrible rage.

"Look here Squire," said he, "that are blasted shoemaker at Pigeon Cove has gone and sued me for the money for a pair of boots I owed him."

"Did the boots suit you?"

"Oh! yes—I've got them on now—fust rate boots."

"Fair price?"

"Oh, yes."

"Then you owe him the money honestly?"

"Of course."

"Well, why don't you pay him?"

"Why, 'cause the blasted snob went and sued me, and I want to keep him out of the money if I kin."

"It will cost you something."

"I don't keer a cuss for that. How much do you want to begin?"

"Oh! ten dollars will do."

"Is that all? Well here's an X, so go ahead!" and the client went out very well satisfied with the beginning.

Our lawyer next called on the shoemaker, and asked him what he meant by commencing legal proceedings against M.

"Why," said he, "I kept on sending to him till I got tired. I knew he was able to pay; and I was determined to make him—that's the long and short of it."

"Well," said the lawyer, "he's been a good customer to you, and I think you acted too hasty. There's a trifle to pay on account of your proceedings; but I think you'd better take this five dollars and call it square."

"Certain, Squire, if you say so, and darned glad to get it."

So the lawyer forked over one V, and kept the other.

In a few days his client came along, and asked him how he got on with his law suit.

"Rapidly!" said the lawyer, "we've nonsuited him, and he will never trouble you."

"Jerusalem! that's great!" cried the client. I'd rather gin fifty dollaes than have him got the money for them boots."

"Everything is arranged for your wedding with Susan Tompkins," said a father to his only son: "I hope you will behave yourself like a man, Thomas."

The individual addressed was a young man seated in a chair, despatching a piece of bread and molasses. His only answer was a sigh, accompanied with a flood of tears.

The parent started, and in an angry voice demanded:

"What objections can you have? Susan is handsome and wealthy, and married you must be, some time or other. Your mother and I were married, and it is my command that you prepare yourself for your nuptials."

"Yes," finally sobbed Thomas, "that's a different thing. You married mother, but I'm sent to *marry a strange gal!*"

That was rather a precocious specimen of "Young America," not yet inducted into trousers, who one day, recently, said to his father—

"Father, come and get me this apple."

There being no immediate sign of compliance, the young chap exclaimed—

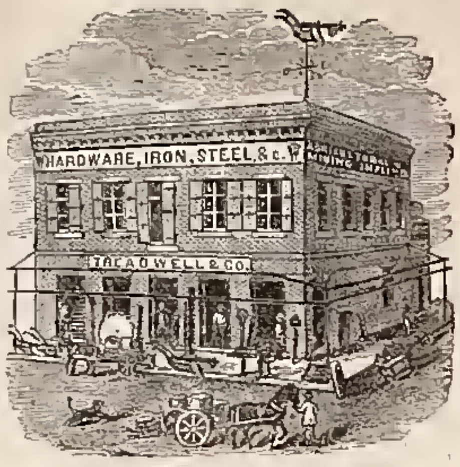
"Father, why don't you start! I always start when *you* tell me!"

One of the prettiest prayers we ever heard of was that of a little girl, not quite three years old.

"O, Lord, bless my dear papa, and my sweet mamma, and our man John, and our horse Billy, and Katy's bright star Venus, and all the beautiful flowers.—Amen."

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,


HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, &c.
TREADWELL & CO.

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of tools and implements for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS;
3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;
100 choice Philadelphia Made Mantels;

The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish Samples now on exhibition at our office.

TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Onward.

TOMBSTONES, in great variety; made and carved to order.

☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.

☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.

We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.

COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 91 Battery street, corner of Clay

Miscellaneous Goods.

Thermometer Churns, large size;
Baskets—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
  do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
Coffee and Rice Huller, Fencing Wire;
Reapers—Hussey's Patent;
Mowers—Ketchum's do;
Threshers—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse,
  do "Emery's," two horse power
Horse Revolving Hay Rakes;
Straw Cutters—Assorted sizes;
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
  do do two and three bow rakes,
Fanning Mills—50, assorted sizes;
Ames & Rowland's L. H. Shovels; Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
Plows—100 Allen's Eagle, red, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers; Excelsior Soap,
6 Ox Carts—Iron hubbs, superior;
Transportation Wagons—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather,
Hickory Whip Stocks; Harness, for Expres Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Beren, small size; do do frames complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves; Plantation Hoe Handles;
Ox Yokes—100 complete; Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—3 fine ones; Walnut Axles—For light Wagons;
Gold Washers, Mining Pans; Tuttle's Goose Neck Hoes;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe;
Top Onions, for seed; Marrow Fat Peas; Early Charlton Peas;
Buckwheat, for seed; Osage Orange Seed; White Celery Seed;
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed; Hemp Seed—for Birds;
Grape Vines—one thousand Isabella;
  do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Underhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camelia Japonicas—Fifty, in fine order, assorted colors;
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety; Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in tin, a superior article; Borax; Buckwheat Flour;
Rye Flour, in tins; Cotton Twine, patent;
Sail Twine, patent cotton; Clothes Lines, in variety;
Bannisters, of Mahogany; Newells, of Black Walnut;
Fencing Wire; Butter; Mexican Spurs;
Invoice of Mexican Bitts, &c., of the highest finish, &c,

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9-6m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Hardware at Wholesale.

THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,
Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;
Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.
Safes—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.
Beads—The largest assortment in California.

E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
23 tf San Francisco.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "Bay State Lower Mills' Brand," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Wanted.

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.

Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.

Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.

Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.

T. H. PERKINS,

P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.
Intelligence Office,
24 87 Long wharf.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.

For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Patent Planing Machine.

WE invite all who feel interested in seeing the working of fine machinery, to call at our establishment and see the operation of Norcross' Patent Planing Machine.

Having purchased the patent right for this valuable improvement for the State of California, we are prepared to perform work in the very best manner, in any given quantity and in the shortest time. Builders wishing work done in quantities will do well to call and see our machinery.

D. W. VANCOURT,
3 Proprietor Washington Steam Mills.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
44m Successors to Warren & Son.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitae of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Agricultural Implements and Hardware.

FANNING MILLS; assorted sizes; Hay Presses;
Heavy Wagons, for two or four horses; Manure Forks;
Ox yokes and bows; Hoes and hoe handles;
One fancy butcher's cart and harness, (Kipp's);
Two sets silver mounted Express Harness;
Iron, tray, coal and canal barrows;
Coal scoop shovels, double strapped;
One second hand chain cable, 90 fathoms, 1¼ inch;

2 For sale by JAMES M. TAYLOR.

Horse Powers and Threshers.

EIGHT-HORSE POWERS, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Two-horse tread powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Wilkinson's premium grain cradles;
Grant's five-fingered grain cradles;
McCormack's last improved reaper and mower, combined, with full set of extras;
Ketchum's reaper and mower;
Portable flour mills, and burr mill-stones of all sizes;
Bolting cloth, Anchor brand;
Iron wire-cloth, 36-inch wide, Nos. 2 to 10, suitable for threshing machines and milling purposes;
Brass wire-cloth, Nos. 16 to 60;
Rover steel plows, extra article;
Thermometer churns; fan mills; ox yokes and chains
and all articles pertaining to Agriculture.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front, by
2 HENRY McNALLY.

Reapers and Threshers.

PURCHASERS of Reapers and Treshers, or any Farming Machinery, can be directed in the purchase of them very greatly to their advantage, as we make it a point to be informed relative to these matters; and this will be a saving to purchasers. Persons at a distance can be supplied, and save the cost of coming to the city, by addressing us.

WARREN & SON, office "California Farmer,"
25 Musical Hall Building, San Francisco.

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25-1t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Ellen $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.

25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of Hussey's Reapers and Mowers, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Green-house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Manny's Patent Reaper and Mower combined.

THREE of the above celebrated machines, which can be used as a Reaper or Mower,—for sale by

HENRY McNALLY,
15 No. 183 Washington street, (near Battery st.)

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines.

A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines*, that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by

HENRY McNALLY, No. 185 Washington street,
15 (between Battery and Front streets.)

HOTELS.

Rassette House.

San Francisco,............Cal.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

St. Charles Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.
J. HARPER and J. L. MERRITT......Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating **three hundred lodgers** The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visiters, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guest can procure rooms at all hours of the night.

24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY,.............................CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. [26

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,......Marysville.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

Union Hotel.

THE undersigned informs the public that he has purchased from Isaac M. Hall, Esq., the entire fixtures and appurtenances connected with the well known Union Hotel, situated on the Plaza, in this city.

Extensive repairs and alterations will be made, and the house fitted in a style equal in all respects to a first class European Hotel.

The Bar will be *par excellence*, and the patronage of his old friends is respectfully solicited. (25) T. K. BATTELLE.

International Hotel.

JACKSON STREET, (between Montgomery and Kearny,).
San Francisco, California.
PECK & FISHER,..............Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their old friends and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years the above five-story brick fire-proof Hotel, furnished it in the most substantial, chaste and elegant style, and it is now open for the inspection of and patronage of the public.

Their House, situated in the vicinity of the steamboat landings, and near to the business portions of the city, is convenient for the business community; and being located on elevated ground, just aside from the dusty thoroughfares, is also a desirable home for families and gentlemen of leisure.

The International is conducted on the European plan of lodgings, with meals a separate charge, in a Refectory in the basement, and also a Ladies' Ordinary on the main floor.

E. S. PECK, (25) HENRY FISHER.

Lake House.

C. L. WHITE,..............Proprietor.

THE Proprietor announces to the public, that he has completed the erection of a large Hotel Building, at the old stand by the Lake of Como, (not Claude Melnotte's,) which has been thoroughly finished, and is furnished in the most splendid style, with elegant and costly furniture, where he will be happy to see his former patrons and the public generally.

The Culinary Department is under the charge of the most experienced caterers, and his table will be covered with the luxuries and delicacies of the seasons. A fine Bar Room is attached to the House. There are also Billiard Tables and Ten Pin Alleys connected with it.

For the accommodation of parties, fine boats will be kept in readiness at all times, for excursions on the Lake,—and to prevent accidents, they will be under the especial charge of an "old salt."

An excellent road has been opened from the Lake House to the sea beach, affording a most delightful drive.

The distance from the city to the Lake House is but eight miles, affording a pleasant drive of an hour.

New Line of Coaches.

The undersigned have established a line of Concord Coaches to run between the city of San Francisco and the Lake House. The hours of departure are as follows:

Leaving Wilson's Exchange at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
  " Lake House at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Stopping at all the Hotels on the road.

☞ Families called for in any part of the city.

25 LINESS AND CLARK.

Public Notice.

THE copartnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, transacting business as Bankers and Express Carriers in the State of California, and in the Eastern States of the United States, under the name, firm and style of ADAMS & CO., expires this day by limitation.

D. H. HASKELL,
ALVIN ADAMS,
W. B. DINSMORE,
S. E. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,*

* By C. E. Bowers, their Attorney in fact.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of **Banking and Express business** in the State of California, under the firm, name and style of "ADAMS & CO."—the principal office continuing at the same place, in the city of San Francisco.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS,
(By C. E. Bowers, his Attorney in fact,)
D. H. HASKELL,
I. C. WOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, composing the firm of ADAMS & CO., of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all other principal cities and towns of the Eastern States, will hereafter carry on the **Express and Forwarding business** to and from the said cities and towns in the Eastern States and the City of San Francisco. The Banking and Express firm of Adams & Co. in California, at the city of San Francisco acting as our agents.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS,
WM. B. DINSMORE,
E. S. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,
(By C. E. Bowers, their Attorney in fact.

Public Notice.

WE the undersigned, ALVIN ADAMS, of the city of Boston, county of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, of the city of San Francisco and State of California, Bankers and Express Carriers, hereby certify that we have formed a limited copartnership for the transaction of Banking and Express business in the State of California, to be conducted under the name and firm of ADAMS & CO.; that the principal place of business is situated in the said city of San Francisco.

That DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, are general partners and said ALVIN ADAMS is a special partner as declared by the article of copartnership, on record in the County Recorder's Office of the county of San Francisco.

That the said partnership commences this day, and terminates on the 12th day of May in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

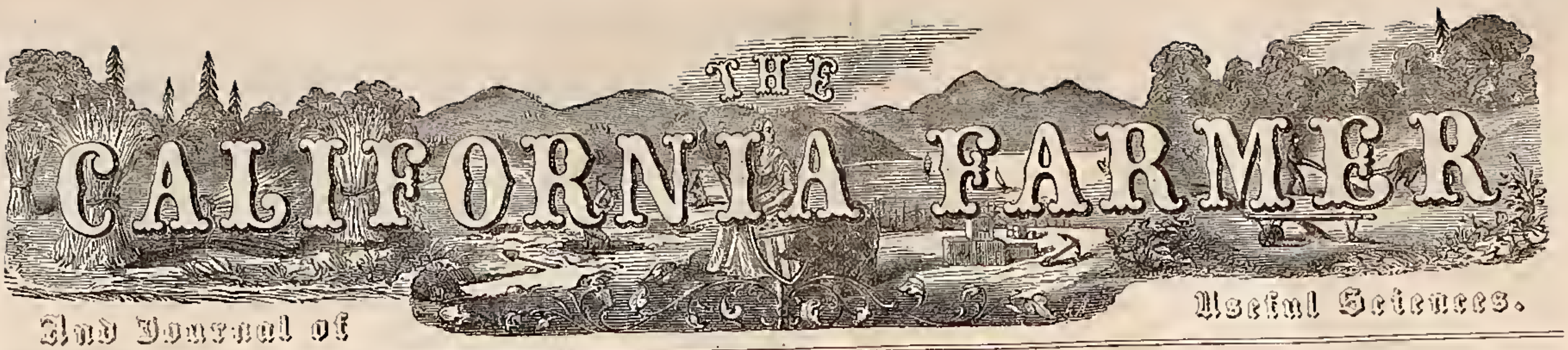
Dated at the city of San Francisco, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1854.

A. ADAMS,
(Per his Attorney in fact, C. E. Bowers,)
D. H. HASKELL,
20 tf I. C. WOODS.

Reapers and Mowers.

JUST received per clipper ship "Swordfish,"
5 McCormick's Reapers, (pattern 1852.)
1 do Mower and Reaper, (pattern 1853.)

For sale by C. A. McNULTY,
4 3t 84 Battery street.



THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1854. NO. 6.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office in Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

[ORIGINAL].

THE SAILOR BOY'S GRAVE.

Oh! bury me not in the dark cold grave,
With the rank weeds growing o'er me;
But let me sleep 'neath the silent wave,
The sea nymphs watching o'er me.
I ask no proud marble to mark the spot
Where the sailor boy lies sleeping:
He is not there alone, he will not be forgot,
Where the mermaids are nightly weeping.

For the spirits that hover o'er the deep,
E'en in the silent night,
Will pause by his grave, but not to weep,
When the stars are shining bright:
There'll be naught to disturb the stillness there,
But the night winds gently driven;
And the low flutter of the sea fowl near,
Or the distant echo given.

The flowers may bloom, and the gay birds sing,
Where the cypress waves its head;
But what care I, if the violets spring—
Are they heeded by the dead?
Then bury me not in the dark cold grave,
Where the worms their vigils keep;
Let my winding sheet be the ocean's wave—
Oh! 'tis there I'd wish to sleep.

[ORIGINAL].

THE SILKEN BANDS.

WHEN the silken bands that have fettered our youth,
Are sundered by fate's imperious decree;
And the fondest hopes of our young heart's truth,
Shall wither away as the leaf on the tree.
Oh! where shall we seek, all desolate then,
The magical charm our bless to restore:
Alas! 'tis in vain, the heart injured once,
May throb till it break, but never *love more.*

The wild rose may spring from a desolate rock,
And shed o'er its barrenness sweetest perfume;
The oak that has felt the lightning's shock,
May stand, and the ivy around it may bloom;
And when it is withered, another may spring,
Its tendrils entwine round the oak as before:
But the heart, injured once, like the trunk may remain,
But the flowers of love will never bloom more.

A Lesson for Children and Youth.

THE BOY WHO KEPT HIS PURPOSE.

"I WOULD not be so mean," said George Ward to a boy, who stood by, while he put the candy he had just bought in his pocket.

"You have no right to call me mean," replied Reuben Porter, "because I don't spend my money for candy."

"You never spend it for any thing," continued George, tauntingly.

It was true. Reuben did not spend his money. Do you suppose it was because he loved it more than other boys do?

Reuben turned slowly away, meditating upon what had occurred. "I will not care for what he thinks," he at length said to himself; "I have four dollars now, and when I have sold my cabbages, I shall have another dollar, I shall soon have enough," and his heart bounded joyfully, his step recovered its elasticity, and his pace quickened, as the pleasant thought removed the sting which the accusation of meanness had inflicted on his sensitive spirit. Enough did not mean the same with Reuben as with grown people. It had a limit. He hastened cheerfully home, or to the place he called home. He had no father or mother there; but in their stead, kind and loving friends. Mr. Porter had died two years before, leaving a wife and four children, without property to sustain them. Reuben was the eldest; and he was old enough to assist in the labors of a farm, and it was thought best that he should leave his mother. Mr. Johnson a neighbor, took him into his family, where he very soon became a great favorite.

There was one thing about the boy, however, that good Mrs. Johnson regarded as a great fault. It was what she called a "spirit of hoarding." She said she never gave him an orange or an apple, that he did not carry to his room, instead of eating it. Perhaps his sister at home, or dear little brother Benny, could tell what became of them.

Mrs. Johnson had noticed, too, in his drawer, a box, which was quite heavy with money. She did not believe he had bought so much as a fish hook, since he had been in their family. If he should go on in this way he will grow up to be a miser. Mr. Johnson smiled at his wife's earnestness, and remarked that with such an example of generosity as Reuben had constantly before him he would not believe the child was in much danger from the fault she feared. "It must be remembered," he said, "that Reuben has his own way to make in life. He must early learn to save, or he will always be poor. There are his mothers and sisters, too, who need his aid."

In various ways Reuben added to his store. When the snow came, he made nice broad paths about the house, which so attracted the notice of a neighbor that she asked if he might be allowed to make paths for her. He rose early that he might have time for the extra work, and was well paid for his efforts. The box grew heavier from week to week. *Reuben had almost enough.*

One day there was a barrel of flour left at Mrs. Porter's. She thought there must be a mistake about it; but the man said he was directed at the store to take it to that house. Mrs. Porter went immediately to learn about it, and what was her surprise, on finding her son had been the purchaser. How could he pay for a whole barrel of flour? "The money," said the merchant, "he brought in a box. It was in small bits, which took me some time to count, but it was enough."

That night, Mr. Johnson remarked to his wife, as they sat together before a cheerful fire, that he had some idea of keeping the little *miser* and educating him. "A boy who could form such a purpose, and keep it, will in all probability make a useful man.

After years proved the correctness of this conclusion. Reuben is now a man of intelligence and wealth. He is one whom the world delights to honor; but among his pleasantest memories, I doubt not is that of the barrel of flour he bought for his beloved mother.

The mother called, with a full heart, at Mrs. Johnson's, and related what had occurred. Reuben wondered why his mother should cry. He thought she would be happy. He was sure she was. He had been thinking of that barrel of flour, and now he felt more like laughing than crying. Those tears, noble boy, are not tears of sorrow, but of the deepest joy.

You are more than repaid for your self-denial. You have persevered in your determination; you have resisted every temptation to deviate from the course which you marked out as right; you have borne meekly the charge of meanness, so galling to your generous spirit, and now you receive your reward.

You are happy, and so is your mother, and so are your kind friends, Mr. and Mr. Johnson.

The Bargain for a Wife.

A YOUNG Norfolk farmer, on beginning life with a limited capital, found that two things were wanting to do justice to a large farm which he rented on a long lease; namely, a wife to rule the house at home, and an additional thousand pounds to invest upon the land. Like a sagacious man, he conceived that the two might be found combined, and he began to look about for a cheerful lass with a dowry to the desired amount. Accident threw him one day into company with the parson of a neighboring parish, with whom, as he rode home, while returning from market, he fell into conversation, Encouraged by the divine, the youth unburthened himself of his cares and plans, and mentioned the desire he had for marrying as soon as he could find an agreeable lass with a moderate dowry.

"I tell you what," said the parson, "I've got three daughters, and very nice girls they are, I assure you. Suppose you come and dine with me next market day—you will meet them at the table; and if any of them should prove to be the "inevitable she" that you are in search of, I shall not be backward to do my part as far as I can."

"Agreed," said the youth. "I'll come, as sure as you're alive, if you'll say nothing about it to the ladies."

"That shall be a bargain. On Saturday next then, we shall have you at dinner, at five." And here their roads diverging, the two gentlemen separated.

At the appointed hour on the following Saturday, the young farmer, in handsome trim, descended from his galloway at the parson's door. Dinner was served in a few minutes after, and the young ladies, with their mother, graced the table with their presence. All three fully justified the encomiums of their father; but the youngest—a rosy faced, roguish, cheerful lass, just escaped from her teens—alone made a vivid impression upon the young farmer. The repast progressed agreeably, and when ended, the ladies withdrew, leaving the gentlemen to chat over their wine.

"Well," said the host, "what do you think of my girls?"

"I think them all charming," said the youth; "but the youngest—you call her Nelly—really is most bewitching, and clever too; and if I am to have the honor of being allied to you, you must give me her."

"That is against all rule," returned the host; "to take the youngest first; but, of course, I cannot control your choice. What dowry do you expect?"

"My capital," said the wooer, "is three thousand pounds, and I want a thousand more—and I must have it."

"I will give you a thousand with the eldest girl."

"No; the charming Nelly and the thousand, or I am off."

"That cannot be; five hundred with Nelly if you like. The others are not half so handsome, and must have a fortune, or I shall never get them off."

"No; my resolution is fixed, replied the young gentleman; and I shall never alter my mind."

"Nor I mine," said the parson, "and the affair is an end; but we will be good friends, notwithstanding."

The conversation, which each speaker supposed to be strictly private, now fell into another channel. The ladies returned with the tea-urn, and chatted unreservedly with the farmer. Evening came on, and towards sunset, the girls having strolled into the garden, the youth rose to take his leave. He found his nag in the stable, and having bid farewell to his host, took his way through the shrubbery that led to the road. He was about alighting to open the gate, when the rosy-faced Nelly darted forward to save him the trouble. As she lifted the latch, she archly looked up in his face and said—

"Can't you take my father's money?"

"Yes, by Jove, I will, if you wish it."

"Then come over to the church to-morrow morning, and tell him so after service;" and she vanished like an elfin sprite among the shrubbery.

Musing on the proverb which says, "walls have ears," the young farmer rode home. He did not fail—how could he?—of attending at the church the next morning, and after the sermon, declared to the parson his altered resolution. He married the fair Nelly three months afterwards; and she brought him in due course of years a row of goodly sons, than whom there are few at the present hour wiser in their generation, or more worthy, or more wealthy, in the whole of broad England.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Going into Mourning.

A few weeks since, our friend Clark was lying sick with bilious fever. The attack was severe, and he believed that death was near. One morning he awoke from a short sleep to hear a hurried and smothered conversation in the adjoining room in which his wife took part. The first words that Clark caught were uttered by his better-half.

"On that ground," said she, "I object to mourning!"

"Yes," replied another, "but the world looks for it—it is fashionable, and one might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion."

"Very true!"

"Here," thought Clark, "is a nice wife. She thinks I am about to die—to be planted, if I may use the expression, in the cold earth, and yet she refuses to go into mourning for me. Ah! me."

"Now that I am here, perhaps I had better take your measure."

"The unfeeling wretch!" exclaimed Clark, "to think of sending for a dress-maker before I am dead! But I'll cheat her yet! I'll live for spite!"

"Well," mused the wife, "I believe you may measure me. I will let you buy the trimming, and let it be gay as possible."

"What heartlessness," groaned Clark. "Woman-like, though. One husband is no sooner dead than they set about entrapping another. I can scarcely credit it."

"Of course you will have a flounce?"

"Two of them; and as the body is to be plain, I wish you to get wide gimp to trim it."

"How will you have the sleeves trimmed?"

"With buttons and fringe."

"Well—well—this beats all," sighed poor Clark.

"When do you want the dress?" enquired the mantua-maker.

"I must have it in three days. My husband will then be off my hands, and I shall be able to go out!"

"Oh! horrible—horrible!" ejaculated the sick man, "I am only half dead, but this blow will kill me."

His wife heard him speak, and ran quickly to his bedside.

"Did you speak, my dear?" said she, with the voice of an angel.

"I have heard it all, madame," replied Clark.

"All what, my dear?"

"The mourning—gay dresses—fringe—everything. Oh! Maria—Maria!"

"You rave!"

"Do you take me for a fool?"

"Certainly not, my dear."

"You expect me to be out of the way in three days, do you?"

"Yes, love; the doctor said you would be well in that time."

"What means the dress?"

"It is the one you bought for me before you were taken sick."

"But you were speaking of mourning!"

"We were talking of Mrs. Taperly."

"Oh, is that it?"

"Yes, love. You know she is poor, and her family is large, and it must inconvenience her very much to find mourning for them all. On this ground alone, I oppose it."

"So—so—that's it, is it? I thought you were speaking of me, and it distressed me. Let me beg you to be more careful for the future."

Clark was out in three days, and he now laughs at the matter, which then appeared so horrible.

Landseer's Sketches.

WE copy from the Magazine of Art, the following—made for *some latitudes*—and will answer for many. Wonder if the Pacific shores breed such animals?

Political Dogs.—Pardon us, good sir, for referring to them. The race is nearly extinct now. They have been banished with other vermin, off the face of the earth. Men and dogs are now learning the wholesome lesson, that they can be bettered by no Society for the Universal Emancipation of Rascaldom, by no theory of government, but only by their own genuine and honest worth and will. But there were snarling, snapping, ill-conditioned curs, like those our artist has portrayed, that at one time thought otherwise. Ill born and bred, they were a terrible nuisance in their time, always wrangling and interfering, and minding every body's business but their own. The whole lot, we'll be bound to say, are not worth a rap; not worth even stealing, unless by a skillful artist, who could touch them up a bit; paint here a little black and there a little brown, crop their ears and caudal appendages; add here a little and there a little; give them a faint air of fashion, and so fit them for Broadway. Otherwise they are fit for nothing; and when doctored for the market, are, like Peter Pindar's celebrated razors, only fit to sell. You can't trust them. They are as deceitful, fickle, untrustworty, unprincipled, as it is possible for dogs to be. As to principles, they have not the faintest idea of them. All they care about is the pickings of place. Give them a bone, and they will rush to it from all sides. They realise "where the carcase is, there will the eagles be, gathered together." That wild and wondrous tale, told by sage nurses in our younger days, ere we had tasted of the world's wickedness and ways—whilst we yet believed that tale of

"Old Mother Hubbard,
Who went to the cupboard
To fetch the poor dog a bone;"

which proceeds to tell us how

"When she got there
The cupboard was bare,
And so the poor dog had none,"

could never have been true of your political dogs, who would have soon found out the destitute condition of Mother Hubbard's cupboard, and would have been off with the celerity of express trains to more hospitable and better-appointed quarters. The only exception we would make, would be in favor of that right honorable gentleman—we beg his pardon, we mean dog—upon his legs. He is a dog of substance and of weight; but he is in a hopeless minority, and the opposition have got Hansard to quote against him. But why? Has not a dog a fair right to change his opinions? Do we not alter every day and every hour, and can our creed always remain the same? Who is to stereotype a dog's political opinions? To say, "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further; and beyond this shall canine intelligence never advance?" The attempt is preposterous.

LITTLE TO DO.—The Cleveland Plaindealer says an athletic specimen of a man from the Emerald Isle called into the counting room of one of our River street merchants. He took off his hat to make his best bow.

"The top o' the mornin' to ye, Misther P——, I've been tole ye're in want o' help."

"I've but little to do," replied P——, with mercantile gravity.

"I'm the very boy for yees. It's but little I care about doin'—sure its the money I'm afther."

The native reply procured him a situation.

TYPOGRAPHICAL.—A New York paper, referring to the Rev. Dr. Pennington of that city, speaks of him as "a highly colored respectable clergyman." For which read "a highly respectable colored clergyman." A Maine paper has a long account of a man, who was out in the woods with his gun, being knocked over, trampled upon, and badly injured by an extraordinary large *mouse* which he had followed several hours, and which had horns seven feet high. It was a *moose*, of course.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1854.

A Pattern Farm.

We read some time since the notice in the Union of Sacramento, a description of the farming grounds of Gen. Huchinson, of Putah; and having an opportunity, we have visted them, and have received very great pleasure from what we found there.

The entire ranch contains fourteen hundred acres—600 wheat, 500 barley, some 100 volunteer crop, the rest pasturage for the dairy stock, gardens, &c. Forty plows and twenty harrows are used in the breaking up of the soil. Twenty-five yoke of working oxen, and sixty horses are used in plowing, harrowing, teaming, threshing, pressing hay and other operations that are constantly carried on. Seventy men were employed during the harvesting season; at other times, forty. Seven reapers have levelled the grain, and two of Pitts' eight-horse-power threshers we saw at work in the fields, each machine finishing seven hundred bushels per day. Five or six mowers were used in cutting hay and grain. Six hundred tons of hay have been gathered in the finest manner. The hay yard, with its hay presses, is in the very best condition; we saw and examined one hay stack that contained nearly 200 tons. Some two hundred tons of hay have been pressed, ready for the market; one hundred already have been marketed. The "large hay stack" is undoubtedly the finest ever got up and finished. It is one hundred and sixty paces long (or ten rods), about twenty feet wide, and forty high. We understand this *pretty little pile* is intended for the use of the stock while the plowing season lasts. In addition to the stock named, there are some 200 head of farm stock, 200 hogs, and 300 domestic fowls. The dairy stock consists of one hundred and thirty cows and seventy calves. It requires twenty-five double teams in constant use, to carry the crops to market and return the materials and stock wanted upon the farm. The blacksmith shop employs three men, the wheelwright the same, and every day brings new machinery into use; and as at such a farm, there ever will be repairs wanted, it is economy to have a shop that is ready for any emergencies. There are ten miles of fence finished, and six more will be added this autumn.

There is much to admire in this farm, and we were surprised to see the change within two years, since we had been there. There is a system carried on there so thorough, and there is so much to see, that we wish our "down easters" could examine the farm. We shall again refer to this ranch, for we look upon it as a model that should be copied.

Our neighbor of the Chronicle seems to think we are rather over-delighted at the reception of those gems that the god "Ceres" had blest, and which our kind friends were so thoughtful as to send to our office. Well, if there is anything in the world that should put a man into ecstacies, it surely would be the sheaves of ripened grain that cheer the sight over hill and plain. There is so much in our dull cities to make one feel sad, that we ought to rejoice with one another that *any* occasion or object presents itself to put us in ecstacies. We do not often get into ecstacies, but if there were any sin in it, we have good examples of old, for the earth is so "full of his glories" that we cannot speak of them without ecstatic pleasure. We read in the good book, that "the mountains skipped like rams, and the little hills like lambs," and that "the hills broke forth into singing." These were ecstacies uttered by the voices of Nature—and we are privileged to use these voices; and if we do sometimes give a glowing description to "Ceres," "Pomona," or "Flora," we hope we may inspire the *Soul-e* of our neighbor to a love of our god or goddesses, that it may fall into ecstacies also. We would like this above all things, for there is no journal in our State whose editorials afford us more real pleasure, or whose columns are more closely scanned than those of the Chronicle, and we believe we but express the minds of many newspaper readers.

Washington Territory.—The Olympia Pioneer and Democrat has been presented with a hill of wheat stalks, with well developed heads, many of the stalks measuring over six feet in length. The specimen was taken from the farm of Mr. Morton, on the Shutes river bottom, and considering the backwardness of the season, may be looked on almost as a prodigy. The crops are ripening hastily, and with the present enjoyment of excellent weather, with a prospect of continuance, an abundant harvest awaits to be stored.

Ride Across the Plains.

Many persons hear of and read about the "Tule Lands," and know not their position or their value; and often complain that time and money are spent in legislation upon what is apparently of little account. To such persons we say, let them ride across some of our vast prairies, and they will find miles and miles of these Tules, that ere many years will be found to be the very soil for our cotton and rice plantations.

Crossing from Sacramento City, a broad and almost endless prairie meets the view; and some of the finest lands in Yolo county will be found to be these now termed the waste Tules. We rode for many miles through them recently, over a fine road that in '53 was covered with eight feet of water. And yet, there can be no doubt that by a change of the course of the present rush of waters, by canals that will hereafter be cut across these wide prairies, an entire change of the course of a portion of the Sacramento current will be made, and a new feature, one of astounding prospects, of fertility and beauty, will be presented to those whose business requires them to cross these now waste prairies.

Three miles from the Sacramento crossing, is a large and fine lake, abounding with game and fish, (a glorious place for sportsmen,) over which a ferry has been established with good boats for the heavily loaded teams that cross in large numbers daily each way, loaded with grain, etc., from the large Ranchos above. Vast numbers of live stock cross this ferry also, as some of the largest "Stock Ranches" in Sacramento Valley are upon the "Putah"—among them Col. Childs', Davis', Harbin's, and Wolfskill's, the latter principally wild stock. Some of the finest horses in the country can be found at these Ranchos, and particularly the Ranch of Col. J. M. Harbin. The immense amount of stock upon these Ranchos seems almost incredible—one, two, and three thousand each of horses and horned cattle—and scattered over these broad plains present an interesting prospect, one which we shall watch with care and note further.

Weather and Business at Sacramento.—The most delightful weather has been enjoyed at this city for many days past. Not too hot in the day, and even the warm portion of it relieved by a cool and invigorating breeze the great portion of the day. And *such evenings!* when we contrast them with those of San Francisco, it would *be like comparing an Italian sky*, a pleasure party upon the waters, a la Gondolier, and paradise, with a down-cast rain storm in March, a London mizzle, or that place across the river, so dark and dreary, where a heavy fee is required to bribe the ferryman. There are, is is true, much to refresh in the great city of San Francisco, but when we talk of evenings, there the Sacramentans have us—we Franciscans are nowhere. Business in Sacramento is, to every appearance, quite lively. 'Tis true there is not a general heavy business, but all seem lively, cheerful and content. Some houses are doing an excellent business, as the freights upon our river steamers the past week will show. The traces of the late fire are nearly gone. Several fine brick warehouses have been erected, and every appearance indicates an improvement in beauty, security and permanence, and also the same undying heroism in the struggle to triumph over the trials to which this city has been subjected.

San Francisco.—So much has been said and written about the magnificence of the city of San Franciso, and the rapidity with which she has been built up, that we fear that strangers who should visit us now would have just reason to say we did not act wisely in the locality, or in the early plans of our city; and should they chance to visit Sansome, Sacramento or California streets, they would verily believe an earthquake had occurred, or that we were going back to a chaotic State again—for never were the streets of a city in such a condition before, and never do we believe they will be so again. Yet order will come from confusion, and beauty spring again from ruin. Those who live long enough to see San Francisco *finished* will behold indeed a mighty city;- a city whose influence shall be felt in every part of the earth. It only needs a little extra trial and suffering before we shall see the dawn begin. When the darkest shall have past, we know the light shall come at last.

Views in California.—Those who are fond of beholding the curiosities of our Golden State, and the sublime works of nature in our mining districts, are invited to call and see "California on Canvas," now on exhibition at Musical Hall, Bush street.

The Chinese.

There is so much now said and done about the Chinese, that a general interest is felt in all that affects them in this country. We noticed at the lake crossing, opposite Sacramento, a few days since, six heavily-loaded teams bearing their provisions and mining implements, with about ten Chinese to each wagon, "new comers," on their way to Shasta.

It is true they are coming to our shores in countless numbers, and while we would advocate an enlightened, a wise, benevolent and humane policy, we would urge, as we ever have done, that we should make them feel we are a free government—and yet a *government of Law*. They can be made useful citizens, by being made obedient to our laws. While we advocate a liberal policy, we shall never refrain from a free expression of our views in all that relates to this interesting people.

We cannot but deeply regret to notice the leading article in the "Gold Hill News," the Chinese publication in this city, of July 25th: "*American Preachers vs. Practice!*" While we would never trammel the press, but grant it the greatest liberty, to rebuke wrong wherever found, yet we cannot permit even with this great liberty that press to become licentious, or utter such sentiments as have been uttered by the Gold Hill News, without condemning its whole tone and matter. We believe it uncalled for, and its influence will be very injurious upon the Chinese, and those who have ever advocated their cause. We trust those who conduct that paper will make the *amende honorable*.

Works of Art.

Duncan's Art Union.—We understand from Mr. Duncan, that our citizens may expect the promised works of art in a few days, the ship that contains them having been spoken..

In looking over the catalogue of what is expected, we note much that will prove highly interesting. Among them, Mr. Duncan informs us, are original sets of "Sevres China," once at the Tuilleres," and bearing the crest of Napoleon—sets of very great value; "Bronzes," too, of the highest value; "Gobelin Tapestries," some of the very richest; paintings on porcelain; oil paintings from "Dusseldorf." All these works deserve the attention of our citizens. We feel assured that Mr. Duncan will have a pride in exhibiting many specimens that are of a high order, such as would reflect credit upon his taste and judgment by a visit to the galleries of the grand old masters, and also the marts where every opportunity is offered to display taste and judgment. At London, Paris, Ghent, Brussels and other cities, Mr. D. must have had opportunities to secure what we trust will be appreciated.

We are informed by Mr. D. that he has an original "Magdalen;" also, the "Descent from the Cross," and many gems of art that will soon gladden the vision of the true worshipper of the beautiful. We trust a fair wind will soon bring the ship to her port, for we can assure our readers that even a good copy of the "grand old masters" will amply reward them.

We have stood in the "Louvre" from morn till eve, often hours before a single picture, and found it hard to leave. We have strolled through the galleries of Old England, and France, and Belgium, and the memory of those magnificent works and the old cathedrals will be recalled even at the recognition of one copy of these old favorites. We anticipate a rich repast in beholding the "Battles of Napoleon," that mighty man, to whom justice will yet be done, though years intervene.

If friend Duncan can but show us "Napoleon's retreat from Moscow," we should like it—much as we would rather it should have been a triumph; yet this *painting* is a triumph of one of the great artists of the Old World. The very blood spots upon the snow seem to stand out upon the canvas, and one can almost hear the dying soldier, as he raises himself up to salute the Emperor while his wounds bleed afresh, utter the words, "*Vive la Napoleon*," or "*Napoleon le Grand*." If Mr. Duncan has but secured these, then our citizens have in store for them a rich repast. But we forbear more now.

Agricultural Meeting at Sacramento.—The meeting which was called at Sacramento, to organize a "County Agricultural Society," although not large, was of sufficient number and interest to ensure the organization. Preparatory steps were taken for the formation of a Society; the full reports of which will be found in another column, to which we call the attention of our readers.

From a Journal of 1850.

The following extracts we have made from a Miner's Journal of 1850:

The Golden Age.—Every age, sex and condition are more of less tainted with it; the people are "gold mad." And where shall all this end: is the mere pursuit of gold, the building of cities, and the loading of ships, all that shall result from this passion for gold. No! no! God has his purposes to accomplish, and man is his instrument; but so wedded is he to this love of gold, that no other inducement but an assurance of finding this precious ore, could have aroused him or induced him to have borne the hardships and perils of an emigrators life. No promise of any other kind would have inspired him with faith to bear and suffer, but the knowledge that he should posses the *pure gold*, dug from the bowels of the earth. When men could gaze upon it and feel it, then they would believe.

Nothing else under heaven would have awakened the world to these shores, or have peopled the land; and God, who knew the nature of man and the craving that was planted in his nature, took this method to people the land, which under no other plan could ever have been peopled.

But what was the great design of Providence in all this? Not surely to encourage a love of gold! Oh no! but to bring together people of all nations under the sun, that He might test the value of our free institutions and modes of government, and to influence the world by the very principles that were deep in the hearts and affections of our "Pilgrim Fathers." God designed to place a nation here at the gate of the commercial world, whose influence should be felt the wide world over, and felt for good; and God designed that "these mountains should be brought down," those vallies filled, those vast plains cultivated, so that the hungry of all nations should be fed. Indeed "His ways are unsearchable and past finding out." For though this may seem to us his design, the great future is unknown to us, for we are frail and finite; He, eternal and infinite, and his plans for all this beautiful world in truth and perfection are planned.

Tulare County.—The Southern Californian gives the following accounts from this county:

"We learn by a gentleman late from the Four Creeks, that Tulare county is fast settling up with farmers, who are laying out farms and improving them, with the intention of making it a permanent place of residence. They are making all preparations necessary to put in a large crop next season. The class of people settling there are practical farmers, who will go into the business in the right way, and next year we may hear a good account of their efforts.

The crops this year are light, on account of the lateness of the season that they were planted, and the dry season they have had; but they have sufficient for home consumption.

Tulare county, we are informed, is one of the most agricultural and grazing counties in the State. It probably possesses a larger body of good land than any other county of the same size. But it is remote from market, lying back from the coast, and the people will labor under a great disadvantage on that account for some time to come. All they want in future to make this county one of the most flourishing in the State, will be a means of getting their produce to market; but we hope in a few years this difficulty will be remedied. When there is sufficient produce raised to warrant it, there is always some means devised to get it to market, either by railroad or canal.

Our informant says the Indians are once in a while caught stealing cattle and horses; when they are, they get from thirty to a hundred lashes. This is taking the pains for stealing that which don't belong to them. The people settle in communities, so that they have but little cause to apprehend danger from Indian depredations."

Luscious Peaches.—At the Agricultural Meeting at Sacramento, a fine basket of peaches, the "Early Crawfords," were exhibited by A. P. Smith, Esq., from his gardens on the American river. Mr. Smith will have a fine crop of this delicious fruit this season. Those exhibited were large, rich, high colored, and as full bloomed as those we find in our markets East. This we can attest, for the sample lot which Mr. Smith kindly presented us we know was delicious; for as seeing is naked truth, tasting surely is a good corroboration. By the way our neighbors of the State Journal, whom we were very glad to meet at the Agricultural Meeting, can attest to the beauty and flavor of the Peaches. For every effort our neighbors of the Journal put forth in behalf of this great interest, we believe and hope it will so add to their "basket and store," as that the one shall be always *full*, and the other constantly *well supplied*.

Something New in Oregon.—Mr. John Davenport, says the Oregon Statesman, has just returned from a visit to the States, and has brought with him a *hive of honey bees*, an enterprise hitherto supposed impracticable. The bees are apparently in good health, and not less in numbers than when hived for the journey. Mr. D. states that they subsisted entirely upon their own honey, made last year. The hive in which they were confined is of the ordinary size, three sides being being made of wire gauze and the fourth of boards, So far the enterprise is successful.

Agricultural Meeting at Sacramento.

PURSUANT to notice there assembled at "McNulty's Musical Hall," on Saturday last, a respectable number of our citizens, for the purpose of organizing a County Agricultural Society. The meeting was called to order at the appointed hour, and on motion, Mr. C. I. Hutchinson was called to take the Chair, and Mr. W. B. H. Dodson appointed Secretary.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; whereupon, the following gentlemen were named as such Committee: Messrs. Warren, Smith, and Wright. The Committee returned after a short absence, and made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, Agriculture has ever been considered by wise and good men the basis of wealth for a State and Nation, the great source of all providence and prosperity; and,

Whereas, We find the name of Washington, the father of his country, as the great leader and promoter of this noble science, who, by his earnest interest, his writings, his personal labors, his entire example, has given it so glorious an impetus in our country; and,

Whereas, We find also those great statesmen, Webster, Clay, Adams, Jackson, Calhoun, Cass, and a host of others, as the able advocates of the same great interest; therefore,

Resolved, That we, as permanent settlers and citizens of this new State of California, a State which is destined to influence the world by her agricultural resources, feeling a deep interest in the prosperity of our adopted State, and having a desire to promote this great interest, we therefore as citizens of this great valley of Sacramento, citizens of the city and county of Sacramento, actuated by a desire to perform our duty to this right arm of American industry, have assembled ourselves, that we may manifest that desire by doing what we can to awaken a proper interest in regard to agriculture, and to unite our exertions with the citizens of this valley, that we may establish such an institution as shall tend to the accomplishment of the greatest possible good.

Resolved, Also, that we believe the formation of a County Agricultural Society for the County of Sacramento, will in its action and influence do much, nay more, than can be accomplished in any other way; and,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of this county, do this day agree to form ourselves into a County Society, to be auxiliary to the State Agricultural Society of California.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed to draft a Constitution and By-laws, for the government of the Society, to be reported at the next meeting. Messrs. Moore, Tebbits, Smith, Warren, and Dodson, were appointed said Committee.

G. R. Moore offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we highly approve the action of our sister counties in the formation of county societies for the promotion of the cause of agriculture, and will ever be glad to correspond with them, and unite with them in promoting the general interests of agriculture throughout the State.

Resolved, That we deem it of the highest importance that each county should so unite their action and interests as to visit each other by delegates, at their *stated meetings*.

Resolved, That we feel it to be the duty of every member of the agricultural community to advocate the interest of every association, either county or State, that is formed for the promotion of agriculture, to the best of his ability.

Messrs. Moore and Warren addressed the meeting at some length in support of the resolutions, and at the conclusion of their remarks they were adopted. Mr. Moore offered the following resolutions, which after considerable debate thereon, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hail the proposition announced in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, for the shipment of grain to the East, as a proposition that will very beneficially affect the whole of California; and we fully and highly appreciate the liberal offer of the eminent banking house of Page, Bacon & Co., who promptly offer to make advances to those who may desire to ship grain.

Resolved, That the thanks of the grain growers are due Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co. for their offer, and we recommend the immediate action upon the same, believing as we do, that this is the only way California can convince other portions of the world of its ability to sustain itself, and the only way we can secure a just return to the cultivators of the soil.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered published in the State Journal, Union, and the California Farmer. On motion, the meeting then adjourned, to meet at "McNulty's Musical Hall," two weeks from this date. Sacramento, Aug. 5, 1854.

C. I. HUTCHINSON, Chairman.
W. B. H. DODSON, Secretary.

SAN BERNARDINO.—This beautiful rural city was incorporated at the last session of the Legislature. It lies about sixty miles from this, in a healthy location, at the foot of the mountains, and we are informed that it is rapidly improving. The inhabitants are generally Mormons, who, by their industrious habits are accumulating an independence, enabling them to improve and beautify their little city. Their pursuits are generally agriculture and lumbering, both of which remunerate them well for their labor. The constant immigration from Salt Lake is multiplying their numbers, and gives those who were the pioneers, a market for their produce at home. In a short time, the city will hold an important position in this part of the State.—*Southern Californian.*

Return of Lieut. Beckwith---Pacific Railroad Surveys &c.

ON Thursday evening, Lieut. Beckwith, of the overland surveying party, arrived in this city from Salt Lake, via the Humboldt and Fort Reading, having left the former place on the 6th May, and the latter on Tuesday last.

Lieut. Beckwith with his assistant surveyors and attachees to the corps, consisting in all of sixty souls, arrived at the Great Salt Lake City in November, 1853. In April of the present year, the Lieutenant with his party went eastwards again, as far as Green river, on a surveying tour.

On the 6th of May, the company left Salt Lake, and struck off due westward some forty miles to southward of the regularly traveled California trail. About seventy-five miles this side of the valley, the party came upon a solid granite boulder or hill, some fifteen or eighteen hundred feet in height, in which was found a clear cool spring of water. After leaving this point they journeyed on directly to the Humboldt, which they reached in about two weeks, being delayed a day or so in removing obstructions from the road. All along the Humboldt there is the most feasible route imaginable for a railroad, and according to Lieut. Beckwith's statement, surveys would be almost superfluous. All the way from Salt Lake to California the party found an abundance of grass and water for their cattle and stock, which arrived at Fort Reading in good order. The Lieutenant informs us that with his present knowledge of the country, he could lay out a road from California to the Great Salt Lake Valley, at at least one hundred and fifty miles nearer than any heretofore traveled, with an abundance of wood, water and grass, along the entire route, and he would ensure the traveler freedom from all annoyances from insects, except, perhaps, while crossing Mary's river.

After leaving the Humboldt, the party of Lieut. Beckwith struck off to the northward to the Sierra Nevada. No less than five different passes were examined in this range with direct reference to their feasibility for the line of the Pacific Railroad. All of these lie to the northward of Noble's Pass, except the latter, which is included in the number of those examined. After careful surveys, all of the above routes are pronounced to be impracticable, with the exception of Noble's Pass, and the one first north of it. Of the superiority of these two, Lieut. Beckwith is as yet unprepared to express any opinion, but he unhesitatingly declares that none of the passes except Noble's and that adjoining, are or can be adapted to the passage of a railroad. In his report to be submitted to the Secretary of War, immediately after his arrival at Washington, accurate details of the surveys of these various passes, together with all particulars connected with the topography and geography of the country examined, will be given.

Lieut. Beckwith furthermore informs us that the greatest difficulties of the contemplated route for a railroad are to be encountered in the "foot hills" of the Sierra Nevada, that but for these there would scarcely be any serious impediments to the construction of the road. Lieut. B. also says that the stream usually termed Pitt river in the upper part of this valley, is really the Sacramento, and that at the point where he struck what is known generally as the Sacramento, he could easily leap from one to the other bank. The stock and other effects of the party were sold at Shasta by Lieut. B., and brought good prices, being bought by ranchmen, miners and others. The amount received for this property was in the neighborhood of $5,000.

Lieut. Morris, of the escort, who accompanied the surveying party, and who was announced by us as having arrived in town some days ago, has returned to Fort Reading for the purpose of turning over the detachment to Col, Wright.

Lieut. Beckwith, who has been absent on his arduous official campaign for the last four months, returns on the 16th inst. to Washington, in company with his assistants, when he will immediately lay before the Hon. Secretary of War the fruits of those laborious and scientific researches, which are perhaps to have no slight influence on the future destiny of the race.—*Sac. Union.*

ANTEDILUVIAN DISCOVERIES.—The Swiss journals give the following details relative to the discoveries recently made in consequence of the extraordinary fall in the water in the Lake of Zurich. About one hundred feet from the right bank of the lake, opposite the village, there have been found several rows of piles formed of trunks of trees. The piles are about a foot apart, with an interval of sixteen feet between the rows. These piles support enormous beams, which form a very large area. Between the piles there have been found the skeletons of animals which are no longer to be seen in Switzerland, but no trace of any domestic animals. On removing the mud there have been found an immense number of heads of arrows and spears made of stone, carefully cut and very pointed; poignards made of flint, with buck-horn handles; a battle-axe of stone; clay vases, evidently formed by the hand without the aid of any instrument, and afterwards baked in an oven; and several other articles in stone and baked clay. A human skull has also been found. These remains, which are considered to have belonged to the ancient Celts, are under examination by a commission of antiquarians.—*Scientific American.*

GOD IN THE FLOWERS.—A gentlemen being invited by an honorable personage to see a stately building, erected by Sir Christopher Hatten, he desired to be excused, and to sit still, looking on a flower which he held in his hand. "For," said he, "I see more of God in this flower, than all the beautiful edifices in the world."

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

[For the California Farmer.]

TO NELLY.

THE sun has gone to its nightly home,
While the moon is just appearing—
I'm gazing on your guiding star,
And earth seems quite endearing.

I'm thinking at this hour, Nelly,
About two weeks ago,
While we were walking hand in hand,
Near Declaration Row.

You gently placed your arm in mine,
And pointing to that star,
Pictured a brilliant future,
And a brighter home afar.

Do you remember who came near—
Now do not think me hard;
For 'twas while we were standing
In flirtation promenade.

You remember what he said, Nelly,
While our hearts were full of mirth;
Just as that brilliant meteor
Fell from heaven unto earth.

Ah! those bright scenes I ne'er forget,
Nor the merry joyous hours;
They're as refreshing to this heart
As sunshine is to flowers.

CORA

THE following beautiful sentiment was proposed at the magnificent Horticultural Festival at Concert Hall, Boston, in 1842, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society:

Woman—a "Floral Lexican:" complete as follows:—

Whate'er has beauty, worth, or power,
Or grace, or lustre, is a *flower*—
Woman's a flower; in her we trace
Some blossom of the mind or face!

Does woman lead the courtly dance?
We hail the *flower of eloquence!*
Does fashion's wreath adorn her brow?
The *flower of truth* is woman now.

In woman's mien, in woman's mind
The twin-born *flowers of grace* we find;
And in her blushing cheek we see
The *royal rose of dignity.*

The lilly symbol of her youth
Blooms next her heart. The *flower of truth*,
And more, the violet's bud's express
The *flow'rets of her tenderness.*

HOW TO AVOID WRINKLES AND NEVER TO GROW UGLY.—I saw the lady of the house; and much as I liked master, I don't know but I liked mistress more. Such a dear, kind-hearted creature; and so good looking; one of the sort that would never grow old, or look ugly, even if she were to live to the age of Methuselah. And her fondness for her old man is quite delightful. None of your "my dearing" or "my loving" nonsense, or anxiety about everything he likes to eat or drink disagreeing with him; but good, downright, honest, hearty affection, which was beautifully displayed in the happy smile with which she regarded the old fellow, and witnessed how truly he seemed to be enjoying himself. That's what I'd recommend all wives to do, who wish to preserve their good looks. A woman's looks depends so much upon expression, that, if that be spoiled, farewell to all her charms; and which nothing tends more to bring about than a countenance soured with imaginary cares, instead of being lighted up with thankfulness for innumerable blessings. That's what makes half the women wither away into wrinkles so early in life whilst nothing renders their beauty so lasting as that placid look of pure benevolence, which emanates from a heart full of thankfulness to God, affection for those nearest and dearest to him, and good-will towards all mankind.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

NO MOTHER.—"She has no mother!" What a volume of sorrowful truth is comprised in that single utterance—no mother! We must go down the hard, rough path of life, and become inured to care and sorrow in their sternest forms, before we can take home to our own experience the dread reality—no mother—without a struggle and a tear. But when it is said of a frail young girl, just passing from childhood towards the life of a woman, how sad is the story summed up in that one short sentence! Who now shall administer the needed counsel?—who now shall check the wayward fancies?—who now shall bear with the errors and failings of the motherless daughter!" Deal gently with the child. Let not the cup of her sorrow be overflowed by the harshness of your beating, or your sympathizing coldness. Is she heedless of her doings? Is she forgetful of her duty? Is she careless in her movemont? Remember, oh, remember, "she has no mother!"

DRESS.—A lady, writing to the Pennsylvanian, says:—"Speaking of beauty, I wish people would dress pleasantly, benevolently. I saw a lovely girl to-day looking unlovely and unloveable, because her muslin dress was stiffly starched, *to keep clean longer.* My laundress tries to persuade me into the barbarous custom. To my mind, a woman should always look as soft to the touch as the flower, and as pure. All her garments should be made of the finest and softest material possible, material that will easily dispose itself into folds, falling gracefully around her, and not, by being liable to be ruffled every moment, compel her to stiff attitudes and starched demeanor, denying her luxury of lounge and loll; why, my very words would grow prim and precise, were I to wear a dress which depended on flour or potato for its propriety."

THE WIFE.—It needs no guilt to break a husband's heart; the absence of content, the mutterings of spleen, the untidy dress and cheerless home; the forbidding scowl and deserted hearth: these, and other nameless neglects—without a crime among them, have harrowed to the quick the core of many a man, and planted there beyond the reach of care, the gem of dark despair. Oh! many woman before that sad sight arrives, dwells on the recollection of her youth, and cherishing the idea of that tuneful time, awake and keep alive the promises she then so kindly gave, and though she may be injured, not the injuring one —the forgotten—not the forgetful wife—a happy allusion to that hour of peace and love—a kindly welcome to a comfortable home—a smile of love to banish hostile words—a kiss of peace to pardon all the past, and the hardest heart that ever locked itself within the breast of selfish man, will soften to the charms, and bid her live, as she had hoped, her years in matchless bliss—loved, loving and content—the soother of the sorrowing hour—the source of comfort, and the spring of joy.

The Crops in the Interior.

THE Mariposa Chronicle reports the wheat crop as being extremely light, particularly in King's river valley—yielding in many instances, not not more than ten or twelve bushels per acre. Corn, potatoes and garden vegetables, have also generally proved complete failures this season, partly in consequence of the swarms of grasshoppers which has devastated that section of country.

The Calaveras Chronicle states that the grasshoppers are committing depredations on the grain and vegetable crops on the Calaveras and Mokelumne rivers. Immense injury has been sustained by farmers and gardeners from this cause during the present season. A monster squash, weighing thirty-three and a half pounds, has been exhibited at the Chronicle office.

The people at San Bernardino are late in gathering their crops, on account of the want of men to assist in harvesting. It will be a month yet before they get their wheat cut and threshed out, although they have four reaping and threshing machines. They will sustain considerable loss in their crop, as it is entirely ripe, and falls out of the head in reaping—yet the yield will be abundant, and they will be able to supply the demand for flour in this part of the State. The Southern Californian states, that Messrs. Rich & Co. have 15,000 bushels of wheat engaged for their mills.

The Sacramento Union states that on the ranch of Messrs. Hutchinson & Green, in Yolo county, forty thousand and four pounds of wheat were produced from ten acres of ground this year. This gives sixty-six and two-thirds bushels to the acre, and is said to be an extraordinary yield.

TALL OATS.—Mr. J. Alphin, of Sublimity, Marion county, Oregon, has left at the office of the Statesman, a head of oats, grown on the farm of D. S. Staton, Esq., which contained 602 perfect grains. The head is but little, if any, better than an average one. Mr. A. also exhibited a large head of wheat, containing seven grains in each section, perfect, and of remarkable size.

INTELLIGENCE.—Farmers in want of help, workmen in any department, will please note the advertisement of Messrs. Antrobus & Huber, of Sacramento. These gentlemen are prompt, active, and furnish good men and help always at call.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The regular quarterly meeting of the teachers of the public schools of this city was held last Friday evening, in the Unitarian Church on Stockton street. The Superintendent read a retrospect of the origin and progress of free schools up the present time. He accords to Mr. J. C. Pelton and lady the credit of establishing the *first free school* on the Pacific Coast. The public schools as now organized, were established 25th September, 1851. By the 11th quarterly report it appears that 1,703 pupils have attended school; the expenses have been $13,160 72—22 teachers being engaged. In the 10th quarter 1,574 pupils were instructed, the expenses being $10,631 31. The attendance for the 11th quarter has been more regular than ever before, and the library has increased to 600 volumes. The schools are represented to be in a very flourishing condition.

JOHN BLAXTON, a young man, has laid two wagers, one of $4,000 and another of $3,000, that he will ride from San Francisco to Independence, Mo., in twelve days. The distance has been estimated at 1,700 miles, but Mr. Blaxton asserts that by the route he will take, it will not be more than 1,300. He recently arrived here, overland, and made arrangements for relays of horses, twenty-four of which will be ready for its return. The greatest equestrian feat of the kind ever performed was by Mr. F. X. Aubrey, who went from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Independence, nearly 1,000 miles, in a little over four days.

THE corner stone of the new Synagogue of the Congregational Sherith Israel, was laid last Sunday by the Rev. Dr. Eckman. A variety of documents relative to the rise and constitution of the congregation, various specimens of coin and other contributions from persons present, were deposited. The edifice is on Stockton street, between Broadway and Vallejo, and is sixty feet long by forty wide; it will cost $10,000. This is the second edifice for Jewish worship recently commenced in this city.

THE Grand Jury, in their late report, presented several bills of indictment against Recorder Baker, for alleged defalcation amounting to the sum of $1,974 25. Indictments were also presented against Richard Taylor, Charles Hopkins, Daniel Merrifield, John Watt, W. C. Palmer and Henry Vaughan, for maliciously pulling down and carrying away the fence of Wm. D. Harrington, on the 12th July last.

THE German Turnverein Association will celebrate their second anniversary on the 13th and 14th inst., by a Grand Festival at Russ' Garden.

A POST office has been established at Newtown, El Dorado county, with Dr. Wiber Fisher as Postmaster.

AGENTS FOR "THE CALIFORNIA FARMER."
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Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., at their offices throughout the Country.
Mr. O. H. Hamilton, Travelling Agent for Sacramento City and County.
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San Francisco—Sullivan's newspaper stand, near the Post Office; Kimball's, Noisy Carriers Hall, Long wharf.
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Suisun—B. F. Finchley.
Union, Humboldt Bay—A. H. Murdoch, P. M.
Yreka—Crum, Rogers & Co; Parker & Roman.
☞ We desire Agents to report as early as possible, that we may be prepared in our issues for a sufficient number to supply the demand. Be sure and report promptly.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1854.

Raising Seed.

One of the great obstacles in the way of success in this country in our gardening operations is the vast amount of Spurious Seed that is thrown upon the country from abroad, and the quantity that is raised and sold here.

Hundreds in California are buyers and sellers of seed, who have no knowledge of the business or the nature or character of seeding, many who cannot tell one *kind* from another, and when we speak of the numerous varieties of *each kind*, they are lost. Seedsmen have much to bear with and are often blamed when they deserve more praise than blame. They have to bear all the faults of the ignorant and want of skill in those who call themselves farmers or gardeners. Seedsmen have to bear all the blame of the *seasons*; it matters not with those who are ignorant, whether the floods lay upon the seeds for weeks, or a burning sun destroys them; it matters not whether they plant too deep or too shallow—seedsmen are to blame if the seeds don't grow, however little care is given by the planter to soil, season, or depth of planting.

Many farmers, too, and those that think *they* know all about gardening, raise seed to sell, and think if raised in this country fresh, of course it must be good. They plant all the varieties of each species together, not knowing that they are destroying the *purity* of the species by thus mixing the varieties; and these raised thus, they offer them as pure and fresh California seeds. Unless the seller is a seedsman, qualified by his knowledge of seed growing, he unintentionally commits a great wrong as well as error, and brings the whole trade into disrepute.

The best and most experienced tradesman in seeds will often be the sufferer, when entirely innocent of intending wrong. Seeds are injured by importation without manifesting the least appearance of it. And when we hear of wholesale charges against all the seed sellers, we impute it to ignorance and want of charity, and are more *grieved* than injured, at the poor judgment displayed by such a disposition. Let planters be willing to sustain those who introduce only the best and purest, and be willing to give liberal prices for a good article, and there will be encouragement offered to those who embark their all in advancing great interests.

Ship Your Grain.—We trust our grain growers will give immediate attention to the liberal offer of Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co. Let those whose industry has been crushed by speculators abroad, and those who manifest a determination to break them down, feel that there is a spirit here that will act in self-defence, and that we have not only an abundance of grain, but that we are able to supply our neighbors across the water with a quality of wheat they rarely see.

State Agricultural Society.—Those who desire to become members of the California State Agricultural Society, are invited to call on Judge Chambers and enroll themselves as members, and receive their certificates of membership. Judge Chambers is the Treasurer of the Society, and is to be found at the banking house of Page, Bacon & Co., of which he is a member.

Figs pears and apricots are plenty at Los Angeles. They are retailed at twenty-five cents per dozen.

Foreign Grain Markets.

We make the following extracts from Wilmer's & Smith's Liverpool Times, of June 10. It is well to note these matters, as they have a bearing upon our markets. Those of our growers that are not familiar with the manner of sales in England, by remembering that *a quarter is eight bushels*, they arrive at the price per bushel, after reducing sterling money to our currency:

Grain—Wheat, American, 76s@83s; do, Danzig and Konigsberg, 79s@90s; do, Rostock and Pomeranian, 77s@86s; do, Odessa and St. Petersburg, 70s@76. Maize, white, 45s@48s; do, yellow, 45s@48s. Peas, fine boilers, 55s@58s. Barley, grinding and distilling, 35s@41s. Beans, Friesland and Holstein, 42s@46s; Konigsberg, 47s@50s. Oats, Polish, 30s@33s. Flour, American, per barrel, 35s@41s; do, sweet, 40s@44s; sour, 37s@39s.

The Corn markets throughout the kingdom have generally been quiet, and prices have not fluctuated much during the week. At Mark-lane Wheat and Flour were unaltered in value, but were firmly held by factors. Oats, owing to the magnitude of the supplies, declined 6d. to 1s. per qr. At the provincial markets generally the value of Wheat declined from 1s. to 2s. per qr., and for all other Grain and Flour trade was limited. At Liverpool, at a slight advance on last week's prices, there has been a steady daily consumptive demand for all articles in the Corn trade, and the deliveries are fast reducing stocks; an absence of speculative purchases, however, gives the market a tame appearance. To-day there was again a steady demand from consumers at Tuesday's quotaions.

London Corn Market.—The weather has turned more tranquil, and vegetation will progress. The arrivals of home-grown Wheat are trifling, and not large of foreign. The market is firm, but transactions few and small. The arrivals of Barley are moderate, but the market is dull. The foreign supply of Oats has for the market ceased, and the market wears a firmer tone. Flour: Market firm.

Curing Foot Rot in Sheep.

As practical experiment yields the most reliable knowledge, I am about to relate one with its results. In 1847, circumstance gave us the opportunity, and in company with Bros. Jas. & J. R. Cunningham, I selected one hundred and ten ewes from the flock of sheep of the purest Dickson blood then extant. We were aware they had the foot rot, but it was a rare chance to get a selection of choice blood, and we thought we could cure them. To guard against getting our home flocks innoculated, we hired quarters for them two miles distant, and brought them there the last of October. We doctored them regularly about every ten days, from that time until spring, as follows: With nippers and sharp knives we clipped and pared off the diseased parts, not sparing any of the hoof so long as there was any appearance of unsoundness. Then immersed the feet in a solution of blue vitriol in vinegar, as strong as the liquid would dissolve when boiling hot, holding them in long enough for the powerfully corrosive solution to penetrate the foot thoroughly. This was done to every one of the sheep, whether they showed any appearance of disease or not. We also gave them about half a pound of sulphur in their salt, twice a month. We had them apparently well, again and again, but as often it would break out afresh, either from the seeds of the disease lurking in their systems, or from coming in contact with the virtues they had previously dropped.

In the spring we despaired of curing them, while they remained in one flock, and in the same field they had infected; so we divided them and removed them to fresh quarters. I took thirty-seven with their lambs, and from that time dressed and dipped them every week; and if I had not classified them, I do not know but I might have been at it yet. But, so soon as one appeared to be well, and its feet grown out, I marked it, and if it kept sound for a fortnight, I promoted it to fresh.

Proceeding in this way, and regularly dipping both the sound and the unsound, by winter I had them all passed into the cured class. To guard against its breaking out again, I dipped them occasionally through the winter; still, noticing a lamb but three or four days old, lame, some three months after the old ones all appeared well, I examined it, and found one foot entirely rotten. I of course killed and buried it immediately, and this was happily the last of my foot rot. But I had become too well acquainted with the insidious disease by this time, to allow of their going with my home flock until they had been entirely well some eighteen months. My Bro. James took but a small number, and succeeded in curing them by nearly the same treament.

Now, I desire to say to my brother wool-growers, I have never had foot rot or any other contagious disease in my home flock. This hilly, dry country, is remarkably healthy for sheep, and free from contagious diseases of all kinds; and I presume such disease would be as easily cured here as in any other section of the United States; yet, I would not consider one thousand dollars, cash in hand, an equivalent for its introduction into my flock. You are never safe in buying sheep of irresponsible, itinerant sheep jockies; as freedom from lameness at any given period, is no certain guarantee that a sheep is not from diseased stock, and innoculated. I do not speak thus to irritate the sores of some prominent sheep men in this State, who have already got the disease in their flocks in this way, but to warn those who are still safe. If you have a good flock, you cannot receive an equivalent for the introduction of this direfully destructive, and almost incurable disease.—*Corr. in Ohio Farmer.*

Deep Plowing.

As many persons will plow in their stubble after harvesting their grain, and as the straw stubble is a good fertilizer and keeps the ground open, we call especial attention to the following article, (from the Rural New Yorker,) and trust it will receive a careful perusal:

The season having again returned when farmers are busily engaged in turning the sod, or stirring the soil, I will add my testimony in addition to others, in favor of deep plowing. Four years ago I purchased the farm on which I now reside. Being a stranger in this section, I commenced plowing my land with deep furrows—which some of my neighbors noticing, they remonstrated, saying that I was turning up ground so poor that nothing would grow. I may remark here, that the farm has been tenanted for 20 or more years, till the soil was supposed to be exhausted. My faith being strong, I continued to plow as deep as I could, and, I believe, with good results; from 32 acres of land, I gathered over 1,500 bushels of corn.

In the fall of the same year I plowed a lot of some 9 acres of wheat. This was contrary to common custom, as the old fallow system was then, and is yet to some extent, in full vogue. From this field I had cut a light crop of grass. When I was plowing this field, some inquired my intention. I told them, to put in wheat. The reply was, "you will not get your seed. The last crop did not yield five bushels to the acre." Well that was discouraging; but I let the teams go on—the first team drawing the Eagle C, and the next a sub-soil. I will remark here, that the field should have been plowed earlier, as this was the last of August and the first of September. The wheat was put in, without any manure, the last of September, and the yield next season was over 22 bushels per acre. The ground was seeded, but did not take well.

The next season I pastured it till after harvest, and plowed it with a double or Michigan plow, followed by a sub-soil, and sowed the 24th of September with Hutchinson's and Soule's wheat; and the yield I think was not less than 33 bushels per acre. The only manure for the last crop, besides the poor and closely eaten grass sod, was 30 loads of leached ashes, and some 9 or 10 of muck and marl, scattered broadcast over the field just previous to sowing. The ground is now worth fifty per cent. more than it was four years ago.

It may not answer to turn up the soil to a much greater depth than usual at first, but a gradual deepening can be practiced to advantage in almost all cases. I have heard some say that they plowed deep; and when interrogated how deep, replied six or eight inches. When I plowed the above field the last time, the depth was twelve inches, followed by the sub-soil plow, going some six or ten inches deeper. I. A. Clark.

Do King Birds Eat Bees?—The agricultural journals are discussing the knotty question *pro* and *con*. Some contend with great vehemence that they do, and others with equal earnestness that they do not. Now both are right and both are wrong, dependent entirely upon what they understand by the word "bees." If they mean *working* bees, then one party is mistaken; for we do not believe either a king bird, or indeed, any other bird, could swallow many of them before they would inevitably be stung to death. If they mean *drone* bees, then they are right, as drones have no sting, and may be swallowed with impunity. We have often seen king birds perch themselves on a tree over bee-hives, and as the bees flew out, dive, catch and swallow them. An old bee-master informed us that he has frequently shot the king birds after doing so, yet never found any other than drone bees in their crops. We thought this question settled years ago, for we well recollect that such an understanding of the matter was common among farmers and their children when we were boys.—*American Agriculturist.*

It cannot be that the bird destroys the "working bee—it cannot be; it is the *drone*, and it is kingly work. We wish some of the king birds would come to California, for there are *plenty of drones here* that need killing off, and then we should hear less of dull times.—Ed.

To Destroy Vermin on Animals and Trees. The celebrated Raspail, well known as one of the best French chemists, has given an important recipe for destroying vermin on animals, and also on plants and trees—important, at least, if true. The process he recommends is to make a solution of aloes—one gramme of that gum to a litre of water—French measure—and, by means of a large brush to wash over the trunks and branches of trees with this solution. This simple process, says Raspail, will speedily destroy all the vermin on the trees, and will effectually prevent others from approaching. In order to keep clear sheep and animals with long hair, they must be bathed with the solution, or well washed with it. Raspail mentions several trials he has made with this mixture, all of which have been attended with the most complete success, and he recommends it very strongly to general use. I can only say that if a simple solution of aloes and water will kill or drive away ants from peach and other trees in Texas and other parts of the South, the discovery will be hailed with pleasure. At all events there is no harm in trying the experiment. A French litre is a little less than three of our pints—a gramme is the five hundredth part of a French pound. A little aloes, if used at all, will thus go a great way.

Preparation of Flax.

The following is the Report of the Committee of Arts and Sciences of the American Institute, on Leavitt's Machinery for the Preparation of Flax, the Committee report:

That they have examined the samples of flax in various states of preparation exhibited to them by Dr. O. S. Leavitt, and have received from him full explanations of his processes and the machinery by which he purposes to perform them. In order that they might perform the duty assigned to them more satisfactorily, they have invited Col. John Travers to aid them in their investigations and to unite with them in their report.

1. From the samples exhibited, it appears that by Dr. Leavitt's process, ripe flax, after being stripped of the seed can be cleansed completely and prepared for manufacture without being rotted.

2. That from the flax in its earlier stages of preparation without rotting, rope, twine and coarse fabrics, may be made with great saving of manual labor.

3. That by further mechanical processes the gum, glutin, and resin, may be chiefly removed, and by the use of machinery in aid of the usual chemical processes, the flax may be deprived entirely of its color and rendered fit for the manufacture of fine linen—that thread exhibited to them, apparently in consequence of the omission of the process of rotting, and the substitution of mechanical methods for much of what has hitherto been performed chemically, is stronger than common linen thread.

4. That the expensive and wasteful process of heckling is entirely superseded by Dr. Leavitt's processes, and the prepared material is delivered from the last of the cleansing processes in rovings ready to be submitted to the usual spinning machines.

5. That the flax cleansed, bleached, and ready to be formed into rovings, can we believe, be produced at a cost much less than that of rotted and heckled flax unbleached, while the inventor claims and adduces satisfactory arguments to prove the probability that flax, ready for spinning into white thread, will not exceed good cotton in its cost.

6. Dr. Leavitt also claims that by a process of kyanizing, applied during the preparation of flax and hemp, the cordage made therefrom is rendered more durable and stronger, while the surface of the yarns is rendered smoother.

Admitting that the process of Dr. Leavitt has no other advantages than those which your committee can state to be absolutely certain, your committee are of opinion that their result must be attended with very important consequences, and will, if carried into operation on an extensive scale, add much to the agricultural and manufacturing wealth of the United States.

Jas. Renwick, Chairman.

Subterranean Air Essential to the Growth of Vegetation.—There is now on exhibition at the Crytal Palace from Holland, says the American Agriculturist, a long pointed iron socket attached to a wooden handle, labelled "to promote the growth of fruit trees. The mode of using is not specified, and we can only conjecture that it is for making holes and breaking up the earth around the roots—not a bad idea, we think.

It has seldom occurred to farmers, but is a fact, nevertheless, worthy all due considerations, that air beneath the surface of the ground is just as essential to the growth of the tree or vegetable, as air and light above it. A light or porous soil, or a well manured one, which is always porous, affords a continued, though limited circulation of air, and thereby secures its contact with the root and its fibres. This is indispensably requisite to all healthy vegetable growth, except aquatic plants.

This principle will satisfactorily account for the great improvement in crops which follows sub-soil draining on compact soils, which seemed to be wholly independent of any such aid. It is not the quantity of water that is thus removed which makes the difference, but the augmented circulation of air thus introduced through the drains; and especially the breaking up and disintegration of the heavy soil which is inevitably secured by these aerial and humid currents.

Variety of Food Necessary.—It is in vegetable as in animal life; a mother crams her child exclusively with arrow root—it becomes fat, it is true, but, alas! it is rickety, and gets its teeth very slowly, and with difficulty. Mamma is ignorant, or never thinks, that her offspring cannot make bone—or, what is the same thing, phosphate of lime, the principal bulk of bone—out of starch. It does its best; and were it not for a little milk and bread, perhaps now and then a little meal and soup, it would have no bones and teeth at all. Farmers keep poultry; and what is true of fowls is true of cabbage, a turnip, or an ear of wheat. If we mix with the food of fowls a sufficient quantity of egg-shells or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay more eggs than before. A well fed fowl is disposed to lay a vast number of eggs, but cannot do so without the materials for the shells, however nourishing in other respects her food may be. A fowl, with the best will in the world, not finding any lime in the soil, nor mortar in the walls, nor calcareous matter in her food, is incapacitated from laying any eggs at all. Let farmers lay such facts as these, which are matters of common observation, to heart, and transfer the analogy, as they may do, to the habits of plants, which are as truly alive, and answer as closely to every injudicious treatment, as their own horse.

What has Government Done for Agriculture?

In De Bow's Review are facts of so much importance that we publish them entire and urge them upon the attention of our readers, and trust our own State will ere long present a goodly list of County Societies and Schools, and her College also. The writer says:

Gen. Washington, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, and Mr. Adams, for a period of thirty-six years consecutively, all recommended an improvement of agriculture, or national schools; and the same principles and powers are involved in each of their recommendations, and no one of the subsequent Presidents advising against it; Mr. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore strongly recommending, and their secretaries; the resolutions of legislatures, petitions of agricultural socities and of the people, and the interest of eighteen millions of our inhabitants, yea, of the whole, I ask, if all this combined is entitled to any consideration? It has received but very little. But I am told there is a patent office, and the farmers are abundantly enlightened with the crumbs that fall from its table. The patent office, until 1831, during Gen. Jackson's administration, when he called Mr. Ellsworth to it, was a burlesque, and is now, upon farming, compared with the wants of this great nation. Mr. Ellsworth was a practical farmer; but he had all to do, and nothing to do with. He was the first in that office to give any attention to agriculture. But the first appropriation for that object was in 1839, $1,000, for collecting agricultural statistics; in 1842, $1,000; in 1843, $2,000; in 1844, $2,000; in 1845, $3,000; in 1847, $3,000; in 1848, $3,500; in 1849, $3,500; in 1850, $4,500; in 1851, $5,500; —total, $29,000 in seventy-five years. The cost of printing is not included, and cannot be ascertained, as the report of the Commissioner was all published in one volume until the last two years. What can this small pittance do for this nation? Scarcely enough in any one year to defray the ordinary expenses of correspondence.

The Fund is to be distributed by the Commissioner of Patents, who is not selected for his knowledge of agriculture, (whose main business is of a different character, and more than he can do,) and may or may not be acquainted with it. The business must therefore be done by an unaccredited agent. Where is our agricultural department? Pent up in the cellar of the patent office, and cannot be found at midday without a candle; and when found, a single clerk struggling to get up the report. When it is up and out, there are but four hundred volumes of each congressional district of one hundred thousand population, and that a reading people; and there is more call for this document than all others of a public character, and fast gaining in reputation from editors over the Union, and the public generally, inadequate as it is.

There is no country where the mind is so inquisitive and information so generally desired and possessed as in America. Travel over the whole world and return, and the truth is seen and felt more palpably. To us the masses of the world are looking for improvement, physically and morally, and for it they seek us in thousands daily. In the United States there are but about thirty agricultural periodicals published, and there are five hundred thousand copies taken and read by the people—a mere drop to the ocean. There are agricultural journals in the State of New York that have six times greater circulation than any single paper of the kind in Europe. This only shows how great the thirst we ought to assist in gratifying. In America, there is not an agricultural school aided or patronized by the government; and, in fact, it may be said, there is none at all. Some are just beginning to struggle for life, but the faint, feeble feeling of the general government infuses itself into every part of its great family, and paralyzes the whole body. There is not what may be regarded as a text-book in any branch of agriculture or rural economy in America.

Compare what America as a nation has done, with what has been done by other nations. I can but glance at it. Russia has in all sixty-eight schools and colleges. She has an agricultural institution with forty college buildings, occupying three thousand acres of land, and attended by several thousand students. The Agricultural society of St. Petersburg was established by Queen Catharine. There are under the patronage of the French government seventy school-farms, besides five first-class colleges, in which professors are employed to lecture on botany, zoology, chemistry, agriculture, and the treatment of diseases in cattle; on the culture of woods, forests, etc. These are supported throughout the country. National establishments for the improvement of breeds of stock, and colleges for the education of veterinary surgeons, and investigating the uses of all discoveries contemplated for agricultural improvement. The government expends in three veterinary schools, a year, for instruction, 754,200 francs; for instruction in agriculture, 2,731,468 francs; for encouragement in agriculture, 700,000 francs; for improvement in the breeds of horses and science connected with it alone, 1,776,400 francs. The requirements for admission into these veterinary schools are as follows: The applicant must be not less than seventeen years of age, and not over twenty-five, and have the following qualifications: to be able to forge a horse or ox-shoe after two heatings; pass an examination in the French language, arithmetic, and geography, and after four years' study, is permitted to practice veterinary surgery, and receive a diploma. In Belgium, great attention is paid to the subject. There are a hundred agricultural schools or colleges established by the government—a high school of veterinary surgery. The science of agriculture is the most fashionable in the kingdom. They have their palaces furnished more or less with rare specimens of the products of the land, and are farmed like a garden. These facts I know, having traveled over considerable part of that country. In Saxony, they have five schools; in Bavaria, thirty-five; in Wurtemberg, seven; in Austria, thirty-three; in Prussia, thirty-two; in Italy, two; in Scotland, two; in Ireland, sixty-three. The one at Glessnevin, near Dublin, I visited. It now consists of one hundred and twenty-eight acres of good land, and convenient buildings, and are about to add to their farm, and increase their buildings, so as to accommodate one hundred or more students. With the teacher, Mr. Donaghy, I became acquainted. He is an intelligent, practical man. With him I viewed the farm, and their farming and buildings, etc., and it is carried on very successfully. These schools are doing more for Ireland than any other attention the government is giving them. They have colleges, and agricultural schools in England sustained by the government—some four or five with large farms attached to them—where all the sciences connected with the general business are taught with great perfection, and millions of money each year invested in the general science of agriculture by the nation. It is an investment, and not an expenditure. Other countries are engaged in the same business, but I cannot go further into detail. Sufficient is said to draw a parallel between their views and ours. Abroad, they invest millions each year in a country not larger than the average of our States. Here, in all our country, for seventy-five years, for the general object we have expended $29,000. * * * The number of agricultural societies in this country are thus given: New York has a State society, and from seventy to eighty county societies. Pennsylvania has from twelve to twenty county societies, and many grouped together. Ohio has a State society, and seventy county societies. Massachusetts has twelve societies, and in many of these societies several counties together. Michigan has twenty county societies. Indiana, a State society. Kentucky, five county societies. Georgia, a State society, and fifteen county societies. South Carolina has six county societies. Virginia has a State society, and three county societies. Maryland, a State society, and four county societies. Vermont, a State society, and four county societies, and was the first *State* to ask us to establish a National Board. New Hampshire, a State society, and eight or nine county societies, and also asked Congress to establish a Board. Connecticut, a number of county societies. Rhode Island has also passed resolutions asking Congress to establish a Board. Maine has six county societies. Iowa, a State society, and six or eight county societies. Wisconsin, a State society. Illinois, three county societies. Tennessee has some county societies, and two years since, unanimously recommended a National Board. Florida has passed a resolution for a National Board. Louisiana, in 1848, passed a law for a Bureau.

Is the First Milk Poisonous?—A friend informs us that Mr. H. H. Wymon, of Sydney, lost a valuable sow, not long ago, in consequence of giving her the first milk of a cow after calving, and aks if it invariably causes such trouble if hogs are fed on it? We believe that it does. We one year gave some such milk to a sow with pig. It made her sick and she cast her pigs before her time, all of which were dead. We had been told this would be the result, but doubted it. The next year we fed it to another under the same circumstances, and the result was the same—all the pigs being dead. We found that rather costly experimenting, and never tried it again. Last spring one of our neighbors, who had a very fine sow, fed her with a generous portion of such milk; she immediately became sick, and came very near dying.—*Maine Farmer.*

To Restore those struck by Lightning.—E. Merriam, the meteorologist, renews the recommendation to apply cold water freely to persons who have been struck by lightning. In all cases where persons have been struck down by lightning use cold water on the body for hours; do not be discouraged if immediate success is not attained, but continue to persevere, and if, after three or four hours' drenching, animation is not restored, add salt to the water and continue the drenching. I have an account of a person struck down by lightning on Staten Island several years ago, who was restored after several hours' drenching with cold water. This case alone is sufficient to prompt to exertions in all cases beyond the time usually devoted to restoration of animation, in cases where persons have been struck down by lightning.

Farmers of the old School.—Somebody has strung together the following list, it might be extended:

Adam was a farmer while yet in paradise, and after his fall was commanded to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.

Job, the honest, upright, and patient, was a farmer, and his stern endurance has passed into a proverb.

Socrates was a farmer, and yet wedded to his calling the glory of his immortal philosophy.

Cincinnatus was a farmer, and one of the noblest Romans.

Burns was a farmer, and the muse found him at the plow and filled his soul with poetry.

Washington was a farmer, and retired from the highest earthly station, to enjoy the quiet, rural life, and presents to the world a spectacle of human greatness.

The Cocoa-Nut Tree.

This tree is found all over the tropical parts of the world, especially in the vicinity of the sea, growing within reach of salt water, and establishing itself upon reefs and sand banks, as soon as they emerge from the ocean. Its great importance to man has caused it to be cultivated wherever the climate is favorable to its growth. The whole Brazilian coast, from the river San Francisco to the bar of Mamanguane, a distance of 280 miles, is, with few breaks, thus occupied; and it is estimated that in the year 1813, no less than ten millions of trees wers growing on the south-west coast of Ceylon.

The cocoa-nut palm rises like a slender column, to from 60 to 90 feet in height. In hot countries, the uses to which the cocoa-nut tree are applied, are innumerable. The roots are chewed in place of the aracca-nut; gutters, drains and the posts of huts are formed from the trunk; the young buds are a delicate vegetable; shade is furnished by the leaves, when growing, and after separation from the tree, their large size and hard texture render them invaluable as thatch for cottages; they are, moreover, manufactured into baskets, buckets, lanterns, articles of head-dress, and even books, upon which writing is traced with an iron stylus; their ashes yield potash in abundance; their midri form oars; and brushes are made by bruising the end of the leaves, with a portion of the midri adhering.

From the juice of the stem a kind of palm wine, and subsequently an ardent spirit, is prepared; the farinaceous matter contained in the stem is a good substitute for sago, and a coarse, dark colored sugar, called "jaggherry," is obtained by inspissating the sap. This jaggherry, mixed with lime, forms a powerful cement, which resists moisture, endures great solar heat, and will take a fine polish. The ripe fruit is a wholesome food, and the milk it contains a grateful, cooling beverage. Indeed these, together, constitute the principal sustenance of the poorer Indians in many countries.

The fibrous bark is used to polish furniture, as brushes, and to form a valuable elastic cordage, called "coir." The fibrous matter of the husk is employed to stuff mattresses, and a manufacture of it into cordage, mats, sacking, &c., has lately been introduced in Great Britain. The shell is manufactured into drinking vessels and vessels of measure, and the albumen, or white solid matter contained within the shell, yields by pressure or decoction, an excellent oil, which is employed not only for burning but in the manufacture of torches, and in the composition of pharmaceutical preparations. Mixed with dammer, (the resin of thorea robusta) it forms a substance used in India for covering the seams of ships and boats.

Cocoa-nuts are imported as dunnage, and therefore are free of freight.

The philanthropist will be pleased to learn that whether the existence of cocoa-nut groves has led to a taste for agriculture, or a taste for agriculture has led to the formation of cocoa-nut groves, certain it is, as proved by long experience among races just emerging from utter barbarism, that this tree is the banner of hope to its possessor. Mr. Earle says that whenever assisting to form remote settlements, (at which he has spent years of his life,) several hundreds of cocoa-nuts, for planting, have always formed part of the first ship-loads of seeds; and assuredly, if the natives preserve the groves that he has left them, they will have made the first step out of the darkness of barbarism.

When once this boundary is passed, progress becomes smooth and easy, although it may not be rapid. A fixed residence becomes necessary, to protect the newly acquired property, and the plantation now becomes extended to other plants and edible fruits and roots, that may be found in the woods or procured from their neighbors.

Hail, then, to the cocoa-nut tree, with its feather of leaves, and delicious fruit—the commencement of agriculture—the harbinger of civilization—may it be propagated from shore to shore, wherever it will grow, until barbarism shall be unknown, except as history; the errors of Paganism giving way to the truths of the Christian religion, its blessings shall be diffused to the farthermost parts of the earth.—*Dollar Newspaper.*

To Cure Warts on Cows.—We copy the following from the New England Farmer:

"What will cure warts on the teats of cows?" "My remedy is as follows: I tried walnut shells on the shoulder of a cow, where the warts covered a place six inches square. I took the walnuts, cut the shells off, and pounded them (the shells) up so that I could press the juice out, and rubbed the warts with my hand and juice for about ten minutes, every day for a week, when the warts began to be quite loose, so that you could pick them off easily. Before applying the juice, I rubbed the warts so as to take all off that I could; the last time I put on the juice, I rubbed the warts until the blood came; now the warts are all gone, and the place looks as if none had been there.

"Having given this a fair trial, and found it to prove successful, I give you the result.—G. C."

Horse Killed by Bees.—At Jackson, Missouri, a short time ago, a horse was stung to death by bees. The owner of the horse had tied him to a fence, on the inside of which were a number of hives of bees, which became enraged at the movements of the intruder and fell upon him *en masse*, covering him from head to foot, and stinging him in such a manner that he died in about two hours.

The Sack-Tree.—There is said to be a tree in Bombay called the Sack-tree, because from it may be stripped very singular natural sacks, which resemble "felt" in appearance,

Application of Guano.—We find the following article in a late number of the Lawrence Home review:

Mr. Editor: As I was passing by the fine estate of Mr. Rogers, in Danvers, formerly a part of the Derby farm, my attention was arrested by the luxuriant growth of grass in his fields; so that I was induced to inquire what had been done to start it thus ahead of all other fields. The farmer told me it had been brought about by the application of liquids (*urine of cattle*) gathered under his stall, mixed with guano, and the whole spread upon the ground, by being pumped from a cistern into a cask set upon wheels, and scattered, as is water upon streets. This application was made about four weeks since. Where the watering machine passed is distinctly apparent, by the quantity and richness of the grass; no other dressing having been applied to the field this season. If my memory is right, Mr. R. more than doubles the quantity of his grase on several acres this season, simply scattering the urine thereon; and now by mixing it with a small quantity of guano, of good quality, the effect is most astonishing. It is too early in the season to say what will be the effect upon the crop, but I mention it, that those who are curious in these matters may examine it for themselves. Much has been said of the benefits to accrue from *model farms*, where experiments can be tried, that individuals cannot afford to undertake; but when men with ample fortunes undertake such experiments, and are willing that others should see them, they become *models* themselves, for the benefit of the community in which they live.

Cattle Show and Man Show.—I have now on my table a handbill of the "South Kennebec Society for the promotion of Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Mechanics and Arts," offering premiums for the best of everything in the line, from a horse to household furniture, including neat stock, swine, sheep, agricultural implements, &c., &c. While reading the bill the thought occurred to me, why not commence the bill with the best woman and man, then the best children, of the respective ages of 15, 10, 5, 3, 2, and 1, years. Don't ridicule the idea, gentle reader, for if you were present at that show, and took half the notice of your own species that you did of your hogs, you found almost every form of deformity inherited, as well as disease acquired, the removal of which will be quite as beneficial to the world at large, and yourself in particular, as the improvement in hogs or horses, geese or hens. Don't scorn the thought of improvement of your own kind, for you have not a class of animals so susceptible of improvement nor one so much neglected. What would you think of propagating animals, one-half of which must die in infancy, three-fourths before maturity, and every tenth one with some deformity, and one-half at least so ugly-looking that they would "frighten owls" that had only seen those made in God's image?

It is a notorious fact that our domesticated animals have more interest taken for their health, longevity, beauty, and usefulness, than is bestowed by their masters or owners on themselves. The fault is not that too much interest is taken in the improvement of the one, but that too little is taken in the other.—*Eastern Light.*

How to Get Rid of Flies.—It was on a subject of general interest that Mr. Spence wrote, when he communicated to the Entomological Society the account of a mode employed by a friend of his in Florence to remove this drawback to the comfort of existence. He tells us that his curiosity was greatly excited on being told by a gentleman residing in the neighborhood of that city, that for two or three years he had entirely succeeded in excluding flies from his apartments, though allowing the windows to be open wide for the admission of air. While the sitting and dining-rooms of his neighbors were swarming with them, a strict search was necessary to detect even two or three in his apartments. The possibility of excluding flies from a room where the windows were wide open was explained by the curious fact, that flies will not pass through the meshes of a net, even though those meshes are more than an inch in diameter. The plan of this gentleman was simply to suspend a net made of light colored thread to the outside of the window, and although every mesh was large enough, not only to admit one fly, but several flies with expanded wings, to pass through at the same moment, yet from some inexplicable dread of venturing across the mesh-work, these insects were effectually excluded. It is necessary to state that in order for this plan to succeed, it is essential that the light enter the room *on one side only*, for if there be an opposite side window, the flies pass through the net without scruple. The fact of these insects being excluded by the simple means above stated (when the room is lighted from one side only,) has been repeatedly noticed and confirmed. Nor are we dependent only on account of this fact as received from a foreign country; it has been noticed and confirmed also by observers in England.

Dr. Stanley gives an account, in the "Transactions of the Entomological Society," of some experiments entered on by him, in order to the satisfactory investigation of this singular discovery.—*Bohn's Pictorial Calendar.*

The Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association, at Lexington, have contracted with an architect of that city, for the erection of a stupendous *Amphitheatre* and other improvements, on their Fair grounds. The improvements will involve an outlay of some twelve or fifteen thousand dollars, and are to be completed in time for the annual exhibition in September.—*Maysville Eagle.*

Summary of News.

FROM OREGON.

By the arrival of the Peytons last week we have dates from Oregon to the 29th July. In relation to the overland immigration, the Oregonian learns that there are four hundred wagons on the way, besides many droves of cattle. Grass is abundant all the way except from Snake River to Salmon Falls. There were a number of miners at work on Burnt River, who are said to be doing well. A large number of traders are on the route, so that immigrants can obtain what they require.

In the Willamette Valley the people are in the midst of their harvest. The crop is said to be large.

Gen. Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon, has lately returned from the south, where he has been visiting the various Indian tribes. At present all is quiet and peaceable but there are some slight indications of a rupture with the Upper Rouge Indians. The extent of country along the coast susceptible of cultivation is not large; it is mostly covered with a dense growth of fir and cedar. The Indians are comparatively few in number, healthy, sleek, and indolent, subsisting mostly on berries and fish.

Some of the papers declare the Coquille mines a humbug; while others contain statements verifying their richness.

Later.—The mail steamer Columbia arrived on Tuesday. By this arrival we learn that Governor Davis of Oregon has resigned; in consequence of the continued sickness of his family. Mr. George L. Curry, Secretary of the territory, thus becomes clothed with the powers and entrusted with the duties appertaining to the gubernatorial chair.

A new steamboat of the Mississippi style, named the Walamet, has been placed on the Columbia river, to ply between Astoria and Portland.

Lumber is being shipped from Oregon to China, the bark Louisiana having just loaded a cargo of selected lumber.

The Times learns that a large bed of oysters has recently been discovered at Shoalwater Bay. They are said to be superior to the Baltimore oysters.

The amount of lumber exported from Oregon the past ten months is 22,567,000 feet, which at $14 per thousand at the mill would realize $315,930.

The aggregate vote for a Convention to form a State Constitution in Oregon, at the last election, was 3,210; against a Convention 4,079; majority against Convention, 869.

Immigrants arrive daily, though the number of families to arrive is said to have been over estimated; the amount of stock is large.

FROM THE SOUTH.

By the steamer Sea Bird we have Los Angeles papers to the 25th July. From them we learn that a company has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing salt from a lake located about seventeen miles from Los Angeles. The salt is equal if not superior to any in the market, and can be procured in sufficient quantities to supply the whole Pacific Coast. The lake is fed from the sea at high tides.

A great excitement prevailed at Santa Barbara in regard to the Kern River mines. The miners were said to be averaging $10 to $25 per day. The diggings are one and a half day's travel from Santa Barbara, over a good wagon road.

The usual number of murders and robberies are reported.

From The Tejon.—Many Indians are said to have left the Reservation and gone into the mountains, there being scarcely enough remaining to finish up the harvesting. About 50 left, who were followed by Mr. Beal; rather than be taken back they showed fight. The cause is said to be the removal of Mr. Beal.

Later.—The Southerner arrived on Monday, from San Diego, via Santa Barbara, bringing later accounts.

The mines on Kern River are said to have been discovered by a party of three inexperienced Mexicans, who in five days succeeded in taking out $180, in what is called coarse gold.

Col. Thomas J. Henley, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, started for the Tejon, in company with Lieut. Beal, on the 30th.

FROM THE INTERIOR.

Salmon River is a desirable place for the unemployed, according to a correspondent of the Shasta Courier, who writes: As I consider one of the best mining portions of California has been neglected or unnoticed by way of publication, I will make a true statement as regards the same. I have been here about two months, and have made a general visit among the miners, and know, from occular demonstration, that they are doing extraordinary well. Some companies are taking out from three to five ounces per day to the man, and none less than one ounce. A man can make, with a common rocker, anywhere on the banks of the river, from six to eight dollars per day, and there is plenty of such ground for one thousand men. For two miles on either side of this place, over half of the river is flumed, and one company, (working in what is called the Gilbert claim,) is taking out thirty ounces per day to the ton.

The Nevada Journal says that several companies of overland emigrants have arrived there during the past week. They report but little difficulty on the passage. The Indians had given them but little or no trouble; though during the last hundred and fifty miles they were a good deal annoyed by cattle stealers who come out there for that purpose. Trading posts to any amount, and plenty of provisions are found along the trail for two hundred miles back. They also report that the emigration this season will be larger than any previous one.

A Big Lump has been taken from the drift claim of Messrs. John Marshall & Co. on Sherlock's Creek, above the Falls. The Mariposa Chronicle says it is an irregular mass of gold weighing 85¼ ounces, and containing apparently not more than ten dollars of quartz or other impure matter. It had been thrown among a pile of stones, in removing which it was discovered by its weight alone, its surface being nearly covered with a black mineral substance.

Drowned.—Last Sunday morning John A. Lind and R. Lind, of the steamer Gov. Dana, and John Ryan of the Gazelle, were accidentally drowned in Feather river. They were on board a lighter, which was being towed by the Dana, when the lighter struck a snag in one of the sudden bends of the river and capsized. Their bodies have not been recovered.

An election took place at Sacramento on Monday last, for Engineers of the Fire Department, and the following named gentlemen were elected: J. H. Houseman, Chief; J. B. Blanchard, First Assistant; P. McDowell, Second Assistant.

The Butte Record estimates the loss at Bidwell by the fire alone at $102,300, besides which several buildings were torn down to arrest the progress of the flames.

At Walloupa Canon, the Nevada Journal says the miners are doing exceedingly well, making from $75 to $100 per week, clear of all expenses.

On the Maiposa, miners generally are making excellent wages; in the vicinity of Log Town, $4 to $8 per day.

The mining streams throughout the Northern portion of the State are extraordinary low.

Two pieces of pure gold were taken from the tunnels near Placerville, last week, one worth $500 and the other $300.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, August 9, 1854.

There is no material alteration in the state of the market, and but few transactions. Some Wheat has been disposed of at 2@2¼c, but large parcels could hardly be sold at these rates. Barley is held at 1⅓@1⅜c. We hear sales of Oats, domestic and foreign, at 2¼@2½c for former, and 2c for latter. New Potatoes sell at 1¼@1⅞c, and improving. Onions have been jobbing at 5c. Sales of Hay at $18@20 per ton.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS		
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@— —
do do short handled	— —	@10 00
do Fields', long handled	14 00	@15 00
do do short handled, no sale.		
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00	@14 00
do do short handled	9 —	@10 00
do King's, long handled	14 00	@—
Spades, bright c. s. best make	15 00	@18 00
do iron	8 00	@10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@— —
do do iron	— —	@ 8 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	16 00	@18 00
do Hunts', do	— —	@15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-℔, solid eye	12 00	@16 00
do other brands	5 00	@ 7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50	@ 4 00
do do do axe	2 50	@ 4 50
Plows, best make } no sale {	14 00	@30 00
do steel	30 00	@75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—		
Hall & Pitts'	1000 00	@1200 00
Other makers'	400 00	@ 600 00
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	350 00	@ 500 00
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	— —	@—
Rakes, horse and revolving	20 00	@25 00
do hand, wood do	6 00	@10 00
do do steel	12 00	@20 00
Pitchforks, ℘ doz	10 00	@18 00
Scythes, best	10 00	@12 00
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@9
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per ℔	— 10	@ 12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.		
FLOUR—		
Gallego and Haxall	10 00	@11 00
Chile	8 75	@ 9 00
Repacked	— —	@— —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	none.	@— —
Benicia Mills, do	13 00	@14 00
Meal, in bbls	6 00	@ 6 50
do ½ bbls	3 25	@ 3 50
Bran, ℘ ℔	— —	@— 1¼
GRAIN—		
Corn, Eastern, ℘ ℔	— 2	@ 2 50
Barley, California	— —	@— 1¼
Barley, Chili	— —	@— 1¼
Buckwheat, flour	— 3	@— 5
Oats, California	— 2	@— 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.		
do Eastern	— 2	@— 3
Wheat, Chili	— 2	@— 3
do California	— 2½	@ —
LUMBER—		
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq. ℘ M	25 00	@ — —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@ 30 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@ 70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	90 00	@100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	65 00	@ 00 00
do do 2d quality	45 00	@ 55 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	65 00	@ 75 00
do Oregon pine, rough	25 00	@ 30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00	@ 00 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	30 00	@ 00 00
Floor Joist	25 00	@ 30 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	7 00	@ 8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00	@ 36 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@ 8 00
do California	— 5	@ 6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50	@ 5 00
Sashes, window	2 50	@ 5 00
PROVISIONS		
Beef, Mess, ℘ bbl	18 00	@20 00
do ½ bbl extra family	— —	@12 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ℘ ℔	14	@ 16
do Mess, nominal	12 00	@— —
Cheese	20	@ 25
California Cheese	20	@— 25
Eggs, fresh Cal	1 00	@ 1 00
Butter, choice	30	@ 32
do good ordinary	16	@ 25
do California	60	@ 25
Hams, ordinary	12	@— 14
do extra	18	@ 19
Lard, in kegs	14	@ 15
do tins 10-℔	17	@ —
do 15—20 do	—	@ 17
Pork, clear, ℘ bbl	— —	@20 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@11 00
do mess, ℘ bbl, choice	16 00	@17 00
do do ½ do	— —	@12 00
RICE—		
Carolina, in bbls	5½	@ 6
China, No. 1, in mats		@ 5
do No. 2, do		@ 4
Manila	3½	@ 4
VEGETABLES—		
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.		
Beans, California	3	@ 4
do Am. white	6	@
Split Peas	3	@
Beets, ℘ ton	20 00	@— —
Carrots,	40 00	@ —
Onions, prime, ℘ ℔	— 7	@ 8
Turnips, ℘ ton	30 00	@ —
Potatoes, per sack	50	@ 75
do new, ℘ ℔	2½	@ 3
Peas		6
Squashes, ℘ ℔ (summer)	10	@ 12

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ℘ head	37	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ℘ doz	none.	Leeks, ℘ doz	1 00
Beets, ℘ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 50	Tomatoes, ℘ ℔	12
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	8
Summer squashes	12	Lettuce, ℘ doz	1 00
Celery, ℘ doz	6	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ℘ doz	6	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ℘ doz	1	Cranberries, ℘ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ℘ ℔	8	Pie Plant, ℘ ℔	20
Potatoes, new	4	Asparagus, ℘ doz bulls	3 00
Onions, prime	10	Cucumbers, ℘ doz	25
New Corn, ℘ doz	75	String Beans	6
Egg Plant	37	Okra	50

Strawberries command 75c ℘ basket; Raspberries, fine, $2 ℘ pint; Apricots, per dozen, $1 50, small; Water Melons, 50c. to $2; Pears Southern Apples and sold by weight, as to quality.

Apricots, Pears, Apples, &c., come in freely from the Lower County. Strawberries hold on very well. Blackberries come in freely.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,

Pay particular attention to the preparation of **Physicians' Prescriptions,** and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the **Purest and Best Quality,** and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

SPECIMEN GRAINS!

DESIROUS to advance the knowledge of our California Crops to the various Horticultural and Agricultural Societies of the various States and Europe, we invite all who are willing to aid us in this matter to forward us specimens of Grains and Grasses, of any and all kinds. Such shall be forwarded carefully, with credit to the growers. The names of the growers, and place where grown, will always accompany the packages.

MARRIED.

On the 4th August, in this city, by Rev. S. D. Simmonds, Mr. Adams Allbright and Miss Fancy Melissa Taylor, late of N. Y.

On the 5th August, in this city, by Rev. A. Williams, Mr. Chas. Page and Mrs. Emma R. Greenwood.

On the 7th August, in this city, by Rev. J. E. Benton, Mr. Jas. A. Pritchard and Mrs. Martha Montruiel.

On the 6th August, in Sacramento, Mr. W. Vanwart and Mrs. Maria Brown.

On the 8th August, at the residence of Capt. Nagle, in Clinton, by Rev. Mr. Morgan, W. M. Patten, Esq., and Miss Kate Nagle, both of that place.

On the 1st August, in Portland, Oregon, by J. O. Waterman, Judge of Probate, Mr. Joseph Sloan and Miss Lucinda F. Lichtenbaler, both of that city.

On the 1st August, at Alexander's Ranch, on the Stanislaus river, by Francis D. Clark, Esq., Mr. Stoel Cady and Miss Nancy Jane Pringle, both of San Joaquin county.

On the 30th July, at the residence of Col. U. S. Cassaway, by Geo. W. Applegate, Esq., Mr. Chas. D. Lyman, of Iowa Hill, and Miss Ann Gassaway, all of Placer county.

On the 6th August, at Sacramento, by Rev. B. T. Crouch, David Brown and Miss Ellen Swapshear, both of that city.

On the 30th July, at Little York, by T. J. Burgress, Esq., Mr. E. O. Tompkins and Miss Ruth Butterfield.

DIED.

On the 3d August, at Downieville, Benj. Walker, formerly of Chelmsford, Mass., aged 47 years.

On the 4th August, at New York Ranch, near Jackson, Amador county, Mr. Geo. F. Elliott, aged about 28 years.

On the 30th July, in Nevada, at the Metropolitan Hotel, with Panama fever, Mr. J. Goodwin, of Chelsea, Mass., aged 27 years.

On the 2d August, at Tuttletown, of billious fever, John Brierly, late of Amesbury, Mass., aged 33 years.

On the 5th August, at Benicia, Mary Ellen, infant daughter of Rev. C. M. Blake, aged 1 month and 1 day.

In Nevada, at the residence of her father, on Rush Creek, of consumption, Mary E., eldest daughter of John and Eveline Dunn, aged 15 years, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 2—Stmr Peytona, Sampson, Oregon, 3 days; passengers.
Clipper ship Surprise, Ranlett, New York, 118 days; mdse.
Bark American, Wiggin, Oregon, 5 days; lumber.
Brig J S Cabot, Simmons, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Brig Louisa, Patterson, Puget Sound, 6 days; lumber.
Schr Arno, McGilvery, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; laths.
Schr Toranto, Turner, Mendocino, 20 hours; lumber.
Aug. 3—Brig Wyandot, Woodley, Humboldt Bay; lumber.
Schr Sierra Nevada, Smith, Humbold Bay, 30 hours; lumber.
Aug. 4—Stmr Sea Bird, Haley, San Diego, 2½ days; mdse, etc.
Brig Wellingsley, Trask, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Favorite, Wheelwright, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.
Aug. 5—Schr Odd Fellow, Austin, Santa Cruz, 30 hrs; produce.
Aug. 6—Bark New World, Williamson, Humboldt Bay, 2 days, with lumber.
Schr Ada, Joselyn, Monterey, 2 days; convent furniture.
Schr Iowa, Gregg, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Mt Vernon, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; lime.
Aug. 6—Stmr Southerner, Hilliard, San Diego, 3 days; mdse.
Brig Merchantman, Pray, Puget Sound, 6 days; lumber.
Aug. 8—Stmr Columbia, Dall, Oregon, 60 hours; mdse, etc.
Brig Colorado, West, Humbolt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Brig Nonpareil, Williams, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Mary Reed, Hoburn, Port Orford, 23 hours; lumber.
Schr Hopewell, Clark, Albion River, 28 hours; lumber.

CLEARANCES

Aug. 2—Ship Golden Eagle, Fabens, for Callao; New Grenadian bark Robert Syers, Boggles, Sydney; schr Susan & Kate Denin, Dodge, Melbourne.

Aug. 3—Ship R B Forbes, Bullard, for Hong Kong; schr American, Serey, Umpqua.

Aug. 5—Stmrs Peytona, Sampson, for Portland; Goliah, Haley, San Diego; ships Swordfish, Osgood, Hong Kong; Surprise, Ranlett, Shanghae; Zenobia, Kentzel, New Archengel; Notre Dame des Victoires (Fr), Chatelain, Callao; Catharina Johanna (Dutch), Jaskl, Batavia; schr Eudora, Hoyt, Talcahuano.

Aug. 7—Brig Zoroaster, Crosby, for Valparaiso; schr Expedition, Mullen, Realejo.

Aug. 8—Schr Forward, Chapman, for ports in the Pacific.

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

Montgomery Paint Store,
No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

Atlantic, Union and French White Lead;
Tieman's Zinc White; English Boiled Oil;
Turpentine; 1st Quality French Picture Glass;
Window Glass; Tieman's Colors, in oil and water;
Artists' Materials, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
Brushes in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.

6 RAYE & HANKS.

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

☞A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence.

Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan.
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
CHAS. G. HARRON, }
6 3m

TIME.

PARTICULAR attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, Montgomery st. 5

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 Montgomery Block.

WELLS, FARGO & CO

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a **Daily Express** to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,

Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for Mt. Ophir and Mariposa.

☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
3 114 Montgomery street

FOUNDRIES.

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON WORKS,
[THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.]
Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Guages Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

24 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic.

GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22-3m San Francisco

Cochituate Baths.
No. 57 Sansome street, between California and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE proprietors of this well known Establishment, desirous of meeting the wants of a discerning public, have remodeled and thoroughly renovated the entire premises, added several new rooms and new furniture complete.

In making these improvements, we have had particular reference to the accommodation of the LADIES, and have provided a Pivate Entrance and Ante-Room, with *Extra large Bathing Rooms*, adjoining, expressly for their accommodation.

We have made many important improvements and additions, which cannot be particularized in a short notice, but will be readily appreciated by our friends and patrons. The **Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon,** has been greatly enlarged, and furnished with a new set of Chairs, Mirrors, &c., imported expressly for this Establishment, and of a style and quality superior to any in the State.

Prices as usual—single baths 75c; ten tickets for $5.

N. B.—A fine assortment of Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Collars and Cravats, Scarfs, Socks, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c. &c., constantly on hand, for the accommodation of our customers. (23) San Francisco, 1854.

A Material Reduction in the Rates on the Bill of Fare,
AT ROBB'S, 182 CLAY STREET,
HAS BEEN MADE IN ORDER TO KEEP UP WITH THE TIMES.

OUR Friends and the Public are assured that we shall keep on trying, and deserve the reputation of being *the place* to get a good breakfast and dinner, and in future at such prices that shall not fail to give general satisfaction.

We are gradually overcoming the many obstacles that at first presented themselves; and hope now, by every attention to business, to merit a due share of patronage.

Soup will be hereafter served at 12 M.

HOLMAN & SHERWOOD, Proprietors.
Wednesday, August 2d, 1854. 5

Watches and Jewelry.

WE would direct the attention of those in want of fine Watches to our present stock, comprising manufactures of F. B. Adams & Son, T. F. Cooper, M. I. Tobias & Co., and David Taylor, names too long and favorably known to require comment. We are also sole agents in California for the sale of Samuel Lowry's Watches, which, for correctness of time and beauty of finish, stand unrivalled.

We are constantly receiving, by every steamer, additions to our stock of Diamonds and Jewelry, which we will sell as low as any others in the business, and are prepared to substantiate all that we guarantee. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
139 Montgomery street, two doors south of Clay.

N.B.—Watches of all descriptions repaired by skillful and experienced workmen. 4 tf

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

THE subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of

Tea Sets, Cups,
Waiters, Cake Baskets,
Pitchers, Castors,
Salvers, Spoons,
Goblets, Forks, &c.

Those goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

Opera Glasses.

JUST received, a fine assortment of Opera Glasses; also, a lot of rich Silver Card Cases and Boquet Holders, China manufacture. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver Ware, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.

N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

Capital Wanted.

AN Active or Silent partner, with a capital of $25,000 or $50,000, can hear of an opportunity where a business can be made that will yield a large and certain profit, and at the same time be sure from all contingencies of loss. A business which may be increased to any extent.

Letters will be strictly confidential, addressed to S. R. T. F., this office. 4-1mis.

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.

5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

Mendocino Redwood.

THE California Lumber Manufacturing Company, having just completed their New Mills, are ready to contract for the delivery of their very superior BOARDS and PLANK, to the extent of *sixty thousand feet per day;* at prices which will enable their patrons to meet the present low market.

N.B.—Vessels wanted. Apply to
H. MEIGGS, President,
5 corner Bush and Montgomery streets.

North Point Dock Warehouses,
Corner of Sansome and Lombard sts.

THE subscribers will make cash advances on goods stored in the above Warehouses, in sums to suit.

To Farmers and Produce Dealers, they offer the advantage of the saving of Cartage and Waste—vessels being enabled to discharge alongside the store.

5 COHEN & CO.

Ex Whirlwind.

20,000 FEET of German Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings for Picture Frames and Looking Glasses.

ALSO,

A full supply of Looking Glass Plate, at moderate prices.

For sale by LOGAN & CO., 167 Clay street.

Picture Frames and Looking Glasses made to order at short notice. 5

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARDEN & SON.

Agricultural Implements and Hardware.

FANNING MILLS; assorted sizes; Hay Presses;
Henry Wagons, for two or four horses; Manure Fors;
Ox yokes and bows; Hoes and hoe handles;
One fancy butcher's cart and harness, (Kipp's);
Two sets silver mounted Express Harness;
Iron, tray, coal and canal barrows;
Coal scoop shovels, double strapped;
One second hand chain cable, 90 fathoms, 1½ inch;
2 For sale by JAMES M. TAYLOR.

Patent Planing Machine.

WE invite all who feel interested in seeing the working of fine machinery, to call at our establishment and see the operation of NORCROSS' PATENT PLANING MACHINE.

Having purchased the patent right for this valuable improvement for the State of California, we are prepared to perform work in the very best manner, in any given quantity and in the shortest time. Builders wishing work done in quantities will do well to call and see our machinery.

D. W. VANCOURT,
3 Proprietor Washington Steam Mills.

Horse Powers and Threshers.

EIGHT-HORSE POWERS, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Two-horse tread powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Wilkinson's premium grain cradles;
Grant's fire-fingered grain cradles;
McCormack's last improved reaper and mower, combined, with full set of extras;
Ketchum's reaper and mower;
Portable flour mills, and burr mill-stones of all sizes;
Bolting cloth, Anchor brand;
Iron wire-cloth, 36-inch wide, Nos. 2 to 10, suitable for threshing machines and milling purposes;
Brass wire-cloth, Nos. 16 to 60;
Rover steel plows, extra article;
Thermometer churns; fan mills; ox yokes and chains and all articles pertaining to Agriculture,

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front, by
2 HENRY McNALLY.

Reapers and Threshers.

PURCHASERS of Reapers and Threshers, or any Farming Machinery, can be directed in the purchase of them very greatly to their advantage, as we make it a point to be informed relative to these matters; and this will be a saving to purchasers. Persons at a distance can be supplied, and save the cost of coming to the city, by addressing us.

WARREN & SON, office "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
25 Musical Hall Building, San Francisco.

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners. Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Manny's Patent Reaper and Mower combined.

THREE of the above celebrated machines, which can be used as a Reaper or Mower,—for sale by
HENRY McNALLY,
15 No. 183 Washington street, (near Battery st.)

Chile Seed Wheat,

FOR sale by J. FRIEDLANDER & CO.
4 60 California street.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Of New York. } { O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento
11 4m

To Purchasers of Groceries:

THE FAMILIES of the city and the farmers of the country, before purchasing elsewhere, are requested to call at our Store, where everything in the Grocery Line can be had, not only of the finest quality, but at the lowest market prices.

Our Flour is of the best brands, and our Hams are not surpassed in the country. We have always on hand a large collection of Pie Fruits, of natural preserves and Dried Fruits. All kinds of Sugars, Coffee, and Teas can be had at the cheapest rates. We have also the choicest Wines of France and Germany constantly on hand. All the staple articles of domestic consumption are selected with care and offered to the public at the most reasonable rates. Orders from the country will be forwarded with dispatch, as may be directed, and all orders in the city promptly attended to and delivered free of charge. Come and judge for yourselves.

BRISSENDEN & CO.
25 Corner of Montgomery and California streets.

Mission Pottery,

Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHHO, WALTER & CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.

Orders promptly attended to 15 3m*

Artesian Wells.

HENRIKSON & LITTLE, Artesian Well Contractors, refer to Market street, First street, and all the principal water works in San Francisco; also at the Irrigating Fountains, San Jose, and at Horner's Mill, Union City. Wells of any depth contracted for.

Office at H. W. Vaughan's Plumbing Works, 25 Bush street, where orders will be received, or at B. A. Henrikson's, 88 Kearny street, or at S. Little's, 40 first street. 23

HOTELS.

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO,............CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

St. Charles Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.
J. HARPER AND J. L. MERRITT......Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating **three hundred lodgers**. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visitors, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the other States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guests can procure rooms at all hours of the night.

24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY,.............................CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. [26

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,......MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. (17) R. J. MURRAY.

Union Hotel.

THE undersigned informs the public that he has purchased from Isaac M. Hall, Esq., the entire fixtures and appurtenances connected with the well known UNION HOTEL, situated on the Plaza, in this city.

Extensive repairs and alterations will be made, and the house fitted in a style equal in all respects to a first class European Hotel.

The BAR will be *par excellence*, and the patronage of his old friends is respectfully solicited. (25) T. K. BATTELLE.

International Hotel.

JACKSON STREET, (between Montgomery and Kearny,),
San Francisco, California.
PECK & FISHER,..............Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their old friends and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years the above five-story brick fire-proof Hotel, furnished it in the most substantial, chaste and elegant style, and it is now open for the inspection of and patronage of the public.

Their House, situated in the vicinity of the steamboat landings, and near to the business portions of the city, is convenient for the business community; and being located on elevated ground, just aside from the dusty thoroughfares, is also a desirable home for families and gentlemen of leisure.

The INTERNATIONAL is conducted on the European plan of lodgings, with meals a separate charge, in a Refectory in the basement, and also a Ladies' Ordinary on the main floor.

E. S. PECK, (25) HENRY FISHER.

Lake House.

C. L. WHITE,..............PROPRIETOR.

THE Proprietor announces to the public, that he has completed the erection of a large Hotel Building, at the old stand by the Lake of Como, (not Claude Melnotte's,) which has been thoroughly finished, and is furnished in the most splendid style, with elegant and costly furniture, where he will be happy to see his former patrons and the public generally.

The Culinary Department is under the charge of the most experienced caterers, and his table will be covered with the luxuries and delicacies of the seasons. A fine Bar Room is attached to the House. There are also Billiard Tables and Ten Pin Alleys connected with it.

For the accommodation of parties, fine boats will be kept in readiness at all times, for excursions on the Lake,—and to prevent accidents, they will be under the especial charge of an "OLD SALT."

An excellent road has been opened from the Lake House to the sea beach, affording a most delightful drive.

The distance from the city to the Lake House is but eight miles, affording a pleasant drive of an hour.

New Line of Coaches.

The undersigned have established a line of Concord Coaches to run between the city of San Francisco and the Lake House. The hours of departure are as follows:

Leaving Wilson's Exchange at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
" Lake House at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Stopping at all the Hotels on the road.

☞ Families called for in any part of the city.

25 LINESS AND CLARK.

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

MUSICAL HALL,

BUSH STREET, NEAR MONTGOMERY.

THE Proprietors of this spacious and Elegant Hall are prepared to let it for
CONCERTS,
BALLS,
LECTURES, &c., &c.

They have recently added to it a *SUPPER ROOM*, 100 feet in length by 35 feet in width, together with Dressing Rooms, etc., forming the most complete establishment of the kind in the country.

The Hall is also admirably adapted for RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Apply to G. FRANK SMITH & CO.,
15 Room No. 19, Musical Hall Building.

ATWILL & CO.

172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st. Sacramento.

SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars, Clarionets, etc.

Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 1 tf

Branch of Keyes & Co.'s

GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF J AND SECOND STREETS,......SACRAMENTO.

LARGE IMPORTATION of Summer Clothing, ex steamers John L. Stephens and Sierra Nevada. We are now receiving a choice assortment of single milled CASSIMERE PANTS, Fancy and White Drilling, do; and SUMMER COATS of every description, which with our already unprecedently large and varied stock, comprises *every article required for a Gentleman's Wardrobe.*

We have just received a small invoice of *CHILDREN'S and YOUTH'S CLOTHING*, and as we design giving particular attention to that branch of our business, we would invite the attention of the Ladies, in making selections of clothing for their children, to an examination of our stock. We shall receive by steamer invoices of the richest and latest styles children's suits, manufactured by our house in New York, and cut in the prevailing styles.

Punctuality observed in filling orders, and no deviation in prices. BRANCH OF KEYES & CO.,
24 Sacramento

RIVETT & CO.,

IMPORTER OF *PAPER HANGINGS.* Country dealers and the trade supplied at a liberal discount.

Dealers in Paints, Window Glass and Upholstery Fittings.

Paper Hanging, Upholstery, &c. executed with dispatch and at the lowest city prices.

☞ *IN SIGN PAINTING* we defy competition, having engaged one of the most eminent sign painters in the state, and are now enabled to execute every description of sign work on the most moderate terms. 28 K street,
16 between Front and 2d, Sacramento city.

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Burroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3¼, and Alviso 9¼ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'k.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

Freights Reduced.

From and after this date the rates of freights from SAN FRANCISCO TO RED BLUFFS are reduced to $35 per ton.

Office of California Steam Navigation Co., April 23, 1854.
22 tf R. CHENERY, President.

FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.

The fine steamer UNION, J. A. TAFFEY, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
15 HORNER & CO., Broadway Wharf.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. COIT,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE AND RESIDENCE TO
No. 240 Washington street, corner of Stout's Alley,
Six doors above his old locality. 15tf

DR. ROBERT P. CHASE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Has removed his office and residence to Washington street, corner of Pike.

Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. 22 tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

WILLIAM BAILEY,

OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.

Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

C. A. McNULTY,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf
San Francisco. 12tf

SIM & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.

Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., of Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

L. G. MASON, SUCCESSOR TO EASTERLY,

Importer and Dealer in
Lead Pipe, Bar and Sheet Zinc, Iron and Tin,
PUMPS, STOVES, ETC.
House and Ship Plumber, Manufacturer of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware,
110 SANSOME STREET, OPPOSITE CRESCENT CITY HOTEL,
San Francisco

N. B.—Orders for ARTESIAN WELL PIPE and contracts for *Artesian Wells* in any part of the State, promptly attended to. 26

FRANK BAKER,

Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
135 and 137 Clay street, San Francisco. 12

SWEETSER & CO.,

DEALERS IN
Game, Poultry, Fish, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c.,
Stalls Nos. 7, 17 and 19, Washington Market.

Particular attention paid to goods on consignment. Orders forwarded to any part of the country. 5

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

CHARLES D. CARTER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers, 20

ART UNION.

CALIFORNIA ART UNION.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART!
SOON TO OPEN AT

DUNCAN'S

CHINESE SALESROOM!!

MR. DUNCAN has been engaged in Europe for some months past, in selecting everything beautiful in manufactures and arts for importation to this State. Having expended more than three times the amount gained by his last ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION in erecting a Gallery for the display of Paintings, Sculpture, Statuary, and Specimens of the World's Industry in this city, he will now receive the RICH and COSTLY WARES gathered during his tour, and intended for the SPACIOUS ROOMS erected for their reception. The collection will have no equal at home or abroad—and he can confidently say that neither London, Paris nor New York will be able to show—as the stock of a mercantile firm—the many treasures of Art and valuable objects of vertu intended for San Francisco. The Catalogue will embrace several thousand articles, from the delicately wrought

BRONZES OF PARIS!
TO THE
Grand Paintings of Italy, Germany, France and Spain!

SHAWLS of Cashmere, **VASES** Bohemia,
CRYSTAL of Prague and Vienna,
CARVINGS and **FILAGREE WORK** of Genoa,
MATCHLESS MECHANISM of Genoa,
MOSAIC WORK of Florence,
GEMS OF ART from Brussels,
SILVER and **GOLD BROCADES** of France.

THE COSTLY WARES OF PARIS!
CONSISTING OF

Sevres Porcelain, wonderful in its exquisite workmanship and prized in art;
Diamond Work of great beauty;
Solid Silver Dressing Cases;
Gold and **Silver Work** and **Music Boxes;**
Statuettes, Clocks and **Bronzes,**
Fans of Gold and Mother of Pearl, set with Diamonds,
Cabinets inlaid with Jewels, **Caskets** studded with Gems,
Superb Paintings by the best Artists of the age,
Beautiful Copies from the Priceless Originals in the Imperial Gallery of the Louvre, and
Countless Elegant Trifles for the Drawing Room and Boudoir.

It is impossible here to recount more than a few of the principal objects of interest purchased. Full catalogues will be issued on their arrival. Among the most conspicuous are—THE MAGNIFICENT PAINTING OF

Descent from the Cross!

after RUBENS, purchased by Mr. Duncan at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Antwerp, where the Great Original was presented by the renowned artist to the church of his native city.

The Chapel of Saint Therese!

the wonderful work of an invalid painter, while confined in the hospital of Bruges.

Three Original Paintings by Teniers, Vandyke and Greuze!

The Holy Family, by Blanchard!

The FINEST MODERN PAINTING for sale in Paris.

The Largest Diamond in the United States!

imported through the house of Messrs. ROVEAT, of Paris and New York.

Services of Sevres Porcelain!

formerly belonging to NAPOLEON THE FIRST and LOUIS PHILIPPE, with their Crown Mark, Initials, etc.

A Clock of the Days of Louis XIV.!

Exhibiting the most exquisite and surprising Mechanism, with pendants of Diamonds and Precious Gems.

The Famous Boudoir Clock of Mdlle. Rachel, the Tragedienne!

Representing a flight of Birds—the plumage is true to nature—the whole scene most life-like. The mimic warblers fly from bough to bough, and fill the air with the notes of the Mocking Bird, Canary, etc.

An Intricate Piece of Mechanism from Cologne.

A Magician performing with perfect accuracy the curious tricks of his profession.

The Great Original Painting of the Huguenots!

This picture is well known to Parisians, and will be welcomed with enthusiasm by every lover of Art in California.

The superb Tableau of Psyche and Amour!

The twin to this Painting is owned by the French Government, and has the most conspicuous place in the Gallery of the Louvre.

A Series of Original Drawings, twenty in number, of the

BATTLES OF NAPOLEON!

BY AN OFFICER OF THE OLD GUARD.

The great interest that attaches to them, is enhanced by the extraordinary merit of the Pictures. They were visited by crowds in Paris, and

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

has since been offered for their purchase.

AN INGOT OF GOLD

For this amount will be placed beside them, ready for the person to whom they may fall. This sum in itself is a handsome little fortune, and will be immediately delivered, should he desire the exchange.

For the purpose of disposing of this *Magnificent Collection of Valuable and Beautiful Goods* from Europe, an

ART UNION

Has been formed, on the plan of similar Associations in London and Paris. The intent is to give to all an opportunity to secure for their homes, at a trifling cost, something pertaining to the artistic and beautiful; that the Cottage of the Artisan and the Dwelling of the Millionaire may alike boast that which money cannot replace, and which the man of taste in every walk of life may appreciate. The whole will be divided in shares, placed by general wish as low as

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Giving to the holder an INTEREST, BY PURCHASE, in the entire collection, and constituting a membership, with all the privileges annexed thereto, and the right to decide upon the mode of distribution. *When the sale is completed by the disposal of all the Shares*, the property will await the order of the Shareholders, through the fair and impartial decision of a committee chosen by themselves. The Number of Shares will be in the proportion of Sixteen to each Article in the Catalogue.

The satisfaction heretofore rendered by our house in all its transactions—its long standing and reputation, are guarantees of the faithful discharge of the trust and prompt delivery of every article specified. The same course that has gained us this position will be strictly adhered to, that no dissatisfaction can possibly occur.

CERTIFICATES OF SHARES
ARE NOW READY, AT
ONE DOLLAR EACH!

☞ Several articles of this Superb Collection have been just received, and are open for examination.

San Francisco, June 26, 1854. 26

TREADWELL & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

FOREVER THINE.

[Rarely do we meet with anything more beautiful than the the following, for sublimity and tenderness, from the pen of A. A. Watts.]

Forever thine, whate'er this heart betide,
Forever thine, where'er our lot be cast—
Fate, that may rob us of all wealth beside,
Shall leave us love till life be past.

The world may wrong us—we will brave its hate—
False friends may change, and falser hopes decline,
Though bowed by cankering care we smile at fate,
Since thou art mine, belov'd, and I am thine!

Forever thine—when circling years have spread
Time's snowy blossoms o'er thy placid brow—
When youth's rich glow, its purple light is fled,
And lilies bloom where roses flourish now.

Say, shall I love the fading beauty less,
Whose spring tide radiance has been wholly mine!
No! come what will, thy steadfast truth I'll bless—
In youth, in age, thine own, forever thine!

Forever thine—at evening's dewy hour,
When gentle hearts to tenderest thoughts incline—
When balmiest odors from each closing flower
Are breathing round me—thine, forever thine!

A Valid Reason.—Uncle Peter B., who flourished a few years ago among the mountains of Vermont, as an inveterate horse dealer, was one day called upon by an amateur of the "equine" in search of "something fast." The result is told as follows in the Northern Gazette:—

"There," said Uncle, pointing to an animal in a meadow below the house; "there, sir, is a mare yonder who would trot her mile in two minutes and twenty seconds were it not for one thing!"

"Indeed!" cried his companion.

"Yes," continued Uncle Peter; "she is four years old this spring, is in good condition, looks well, and is a first rate mare; and she can go a mile in 2:20, were it not for *one thing!*"

"Well, what is it?" was the query.

"That mare," resumed the jockey, "is in every way a good piece of property. She has a heavy mane, switch-tail, trots fair and square, and yet there is *one thing* only why she can't go a mile in 2:20."

"What in the Old Harry is it then?" cried the amateur, impatiently.

"The distance is too great for the time," was the old wag's reply."

The Love of Titles.—An old Dutchman, who for many years, kept the ferry at Oil Creek, was one day, crossing with a large load of passengers, who, with one exception, addressed each other as Colonel, Major, Captain, Judge, &c. When the fare came to be paid, he charged the *titled* men one shilling each.

"What is the fare?" said the gentleman who had no title, after the rest had all paid.

"Your fare?" said the Dutchman, "your fare is chust noting—you ish de first high private Yankee ever carried over this creek, and you is velcome!"

A passenger on board a ship bound for California, who had been sea sick all the way out to the line, one day went to the doctor, and in a sad supplicating tone, accosted him with—"Doctor, can you tell me what I shall be good for when I get to San Francisco, if I keep on this way?" "Tell you? to be sure I can. You're just the man we want to begin a graveyard with."

Head and Tail.—*Jones:* That's a fine horse you are leading, Patrick; he carries his head well. *Pat:* That's true, an' it's a grand tail that he carries behind him. *Jones:* Behind him! Don't everything that carries a tail, carry it behind him? *Pat:* No, yer honor. *Jones:* No! What don't? *Pat:* A halfpenny, sure, carries its tail on one side and its head on the other.

A Poser.—On Sunday a lady called to her little boy, who was tossing marbles on the sidewalk, to come into the house: "Don't you know you should not be seen there, my son? Go into the back-yard if you want to play marbles. It is Sunday." "Well, yes, but aint it Sunday in the back-yard, mother?"

Audacious Wretch.—An editor, way down-east, objects to Female Legislators, because they would Miss-represent the people. "Ye gods and little fishes," what shall we do with such a man, and he an editor?

An exchange paper asks very innocently if it is any harm for young ladies to sit in the lapse of ages. Another replies that it all depends on the ages selected. Those from eighteen to twenty-five it puts down as extra hazardous.

A Settler.—"I'm glad this coffee don't owe me anything," said a financier at breakfast.

"Why?" grumbled his wife.

"'Cause I don't believe it would ever settle."

Shall ladies have votes? "Certainly," replies a strong-minded woman of our acquaintance. "Is woman made only to sew on buttons? And, if she is, you have no right to turn away the needle from the pole."

"Come here, my dear, I want to ask you all about your sister. Now, tell me truly—has she got a beau?" "No, it's the janders; the doctor says so."

A contemporary thus graphically describes the success of a certain actor's benefit: "The audience had to laugh *perpendicularly*, there being no possible room for lateral cachination."

When you go a fishing, be sure you take "a *bite* before you start, for you may not get one after.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines.

A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines*, that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by

HENRY McNALLY, No. 185 Washington street,
(between Battery and Front streets.)

15

Reapers and Mowers.

JUST received per clipper ship "Swordfish,"
5 McCormick's Reapers, (pattern 1852.)
1 do Mower and Reaper, (pattern 1853.)
For sale by C. A. McNULTY,
84 Battery street.

4 3t

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

24-1m

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elten $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.

25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh.

For sale by BAKER & HAMILTON,
Successors to Warren & Son.

4-1m

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitae of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

ANTROBUS & HUBER,

GENERAL AGENCY AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
Corner Fourth and K streets.
Branch Office,
Fifth street, between J and K, second door from J, Sacramento

FARMERS and others promptly supplied with all kinds of Male and Female help, without charge. Orders from the country attended to with the utmost dispatch. They may be sent by mail or express, and should state the exact kind of help required and wages to be paid.

Ranches, Stock, &c., for sale. 5 tf

Wanted.

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.

Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.

Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.

Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.

T. H. PERKINS,

P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.
Intelligence Office,
87 Long wharf.

29

Public Notice.

THE copartnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, transacting business as Bankers and Express Carriers in the State of California, and in the Eastern States of the United States, under the name, firm and style of ADAMS & CO., expires this day by limitation.

D. H. HASKELL,
ALVIN ADAMS,
W. B. DINSMORE, *
S. E. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,
* By C. E. Bowers, their Attorney in fact.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of **Banking and Express business** in the State of California, under the firm, name and style of "ADAMS & CO."—the principal office continuing at the same place, in the city of San Francisco.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS,
(By C. E. Bowers, his Attorney in fact,)
D. H. HASKELL,
I. C. WOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, composing the firm of ADAMS & CO., of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all other principal cities and towns of the Eastern States, will hereafter carry on the **Express and Forwarding business** to and from the said cities and towns in the Eastern States and the City of San Francisco. The Banking and Express firm of Adams & Co. in California, at the city of San Francisco acting as our agents.

Dated San Francisco, May 12, 1854.

ALVIN ADAMS,
WM. B. DINSMORE,
E. S. SANFORD,
S. M. SHOEMAKER,
(By C. E. Bowers, their Attorney in fact.

Public Notice.

WE the undersigned, ALVIN ADAMS, of the city of Boston, county of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, of the city of San Francisco and State of California, Bankers and Express Carriers, hereby certify that we have formed a limited copartnership for the transaction of Banking and Express business in the State of California, to be conducted under the name and firm of ADAMS & CO.; that the principal place of business is situated in the said city of San Francisco.

That DANIEL H. HASKELL and ISAIAH C. WOODS, are general partners and said ALVIN ADAMS is a special partner as declared by the article of copartnership, on record in the County Recorder's Office of the county of San Francisco.

That the said partnership commences this day, and terminates on the 12th day of May in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

Dated at the city of San Francisco, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1854.

A. ADAMS,
(Per his Attorney in fact, C. E. Bowers,)
D. H. HASKELL,
I. C. WOODS.

20

BANKERS.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
Sacramento City.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co	London.
F. Huth & Co	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co.	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.

1

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS;
3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;
100 choice Philadelphia Made Mantels;

The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish Samples now on exhibition at our office.

TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Onward.

TOMBSTONES, in great variety; made and carved to order.

☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.

☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.

We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.

COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 91 Battery street, corner of Clay

Miscellaneous Goods.

Thermometer Churns, large size;
Baskets—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
Coffee and Rice Huller, Fencing Wire;
Reapers—Hussey's Patent;
Mowers—Ketchum's do;
Threshers—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse,
do "Emery's," two horse power
Horse Revolving Hay Rakes;
Straw Cutters—Assorted sizes:
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three bow rakes,
Fanning Mills—50, assorted sizes;
Ames & Rowland's L. H. Shovels; Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
Plows—100 Allen's Eagle, red, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers; Excelsior Soap,
6 Ox Carts—Iron hubbs, superior;
Transportation Wagons—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather,
Hickory Whip Stocks; Harness, for Expres Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Berea, small size; do do frames complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves; Plantation Hoe Handles;
Ox Yokes—100 complete; Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—3 fine ones; Walnut Axles—For light Wagons;
Gold Washers, Mining Pans; Tuttle's Goose Neck Hoes;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe;
Top Onions, for seed; Marrow Fat Peas; Early Charlton Peas;
Buckwheat, for seed; Osage Orange Seed; White Celery Seed;
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed; Hemp Seed—for Birds;
Grape Vines—one thousand Isabella;
do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Underhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camelia Japonicas—Fifty, in fine order, assorted colors;
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety; Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in tin, a superior article; Borax; Buckwheat Flour;
Rye Flour, in tins; Cotton Twine, patent;
Sail Twine, patent cotton; Clothes Lines, in variety;
Banisters, of Mahogany; Newells, of Black Walnut;
Fencing Wire; Butter; Mexican Spurs;
Invoice of Mexican Bitts, &c., of the highest finish, &c,
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9-6m 91 Battery street, corner of Clay

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a business arrangement by which JAS. KING OF WM. will hereafter take charge of Banking Department of the firm of ADAMS & CO.

Depositors, balances on the books of Mr. King will be transferred to the books of Adams & Co.

Mr. King takes this opportunity to return his thanks to his depositors for the confidence they have heretofore reposed in him, and trusts the same confidence will be extended to the house with which he has become associated.

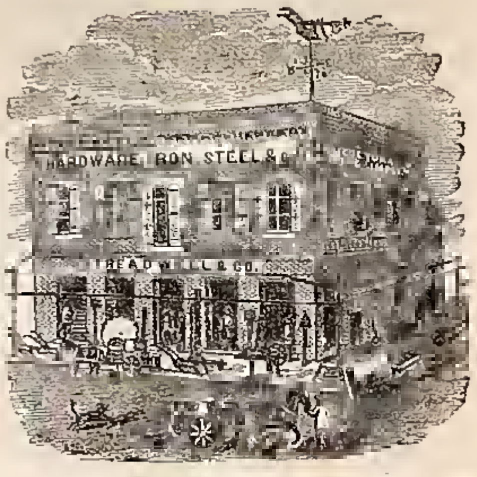
ADAMS & CO.,
t JAMES KING OF WM.

Removal.

THE undersigned have removed to MONTGOMERY BLOCK southeast corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.
5 ADAMS & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of tools and implements for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

Hardware at Wholesale.

THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,
Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;
Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.
Safes—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.
Beads—The largest assortment in California.
E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
San Francisco.

23 tf

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street**, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "Bay State Lower Mills' Brand," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workman-like manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
Near the Oriental.

3

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!

Cheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire and Water Proof!

MATERIALS FOR SALE!

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.*, to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as

"Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."

It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither seams, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.

In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and nailed tightly*, so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for this roofing is from *half an inch to an inch*, to a foot.

All letters of inquiry, or orders for materials, must be directed to the subscriber. J. H. PURKITT,
2 Office 34 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco.

Notice.

LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.—The Trustees and Proprietors take pleasure in announcing that the Cemetery is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the Prices of Lots:

FULL SIZE LOT—12 by 25—containing 300 superficial feet—$175.
HALF SIZE LOT—10 by 15—containing 150 superficial feet—$125.
QUARTER SIZE LOTS—8 by 10—containing 80 superficial feet—$80.
LOTS IN THE REAR of Main Avenues and on Paths are 20 per cent. less.
SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the Location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing larger Plats, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS ARE GIVEN for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the Deed of Trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:

"*Sixty per cent. of the entire receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the cemetery.*"

A faithful and trusty keeper of the Grounds will always be found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

N. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

Applications for Interments must be made at the Office.

For further information inquire of either of the Proprietors, at MASONIC HALL, 112 Montgomery street. Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

ATHANIEL GRAY,
WM. H. RANLETT, } Proprietors.
FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN,

JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq.,
DAVID S. TURNER, Esq., } Trustees.
S. M. BOWMAN, Esq.,

3 3m.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER
And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1854. NO. 7.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY WARREN & SON.
Office in Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

LEONORA.

BY WILLIAM D. LAWRENCE.

RADIANT as a fairy vision
Ravishing a poet's dream,
Shining from a world elysian
With a momentary gleam—
Such was gentle Leonora,
Brightly beautiful was she;
But the waves have long swept o'er her—
Now she sleeps beneath the sea:
Where 'mid coral groves there glideth,
Ever beautiful and fair,
Lovely maids, sadly weaving
Pearls and gems amid her hair.

Beautiful in form and feature,
Free from every artful wile,
None e'er saw a lovelier creature;
None e'er wore a sweeter smile.
But a flower so frail and slender
Seldom lingers in its bloom,
And a heart so fond and tender
Cannot long escape the tomb;
With her journey nearly ended—
Suddenly the summons came!
But to those who e'er are ready,
Any hour alike's the same.

Often do I see beside me
In the silent midnight hour,
When sweet slumber stealeth o'er me
With its ever soothing power—
The fair form of Leonora,
Perfect in its matchless grace;
Angels pure seem hovering o'er her,
Smiles of love illume her face.
But too soon the dream doth vanish—
Naught again can here restore
Unto me the loved and lost one;
We shall meet on earth—no more.

THE CAT AND THE CANARY.—A lady had a pretty canary-bird that was so tame she permitted it to leave its cage and fly at large in her apartment. She had also a fine large cat, which she had trained to treat her bird gently, till they had become very good friends.

One morning the bird was hopping about the room picking crumbs from the carpet as usual, when the cat, that had been asleep on the rug, suddenly sprung up, and siezing the bird in her mouth, jumped with it upon the table. The lady was alarmed for the life of her favorite bird, and starting from her seat was about to visit her displeasure upon poor pussy, as she discovered the occasion of the cat's unusual behavior.

The door had been left open and a strange cat had just crept into the room intent to make the little bird his prey, had not the friendly puss so seasonably rescued her. The lady immediately turned out the intruder, when her own cat leaped off the table and released her affrighted captive without doing it the slightest injury.

It was the nature of this friendly cat to destroy every bird within her reach; but in respect to the canary she had learned self-control. And cannot a child overcome his natural tendency to selfishness, anger, or any other fault? It can be done, little friends. Will you try? The Savior is ready to help you to do this. It will make you lovely in the sight of all, and well pleasing to Him who loved you and gave himself to you. —*Child's Paper.*

THE Boston Chronicle says the great elm on the Common can be historically traced as a large tree in 1686, in which year it is recorded that the Ancient and Honorable Artillery held a meeting under its branches. It is probably a little the senior of the Washington Elm at Cambridge, that is believed to have witnessed, during its minority, the installation of the first President of Harvard, in 1640, and, still earlier, to have had its foliage illumed by the Council fires of the Indians. The Daily Advertiser states that "the Great Tree was set out about the year 1670, by Captain Daniel Hinchman, an officer in King Philip's war. It was intended to afford a shade for the military, when they should parade on the Common."

A LIVING SUPERIORITY.—Woman has this great advantage over man—she proves her will in her lifetime, whilst man is obliged to wait till he is dead.

A Legislator,—A puppet moved by man in the lobby.

Legislator.—The art of conveying public property into private pockets.—*Punch,*

The Stolen Fruit.

A STORY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

ON the 15th of August, 1777, two little girls of seven or eight years old, were playing in a garden near Ajaccio in Corsica. After running up and down among the trees and flowers, one of them stopped the other at the entrance to a dark grotto under a rock.

"Eliza," she said, "don't go any further: it frightens me to look into that black cave."

"Nonsense! 'Tis only Napoleon's Grotto."

"This garden belongs to your uncle Fesch: has he given this dark hole to Napoleon?"

"No, Panoria; my great uncle has not given him this grotto. But as he often comes and spends hours in it by himself, we all call it *Napoleon's Grotto.*"

"And what can he be doing there?"

"Talking to himself."

"What about?"

"Oh, I don't know: a variety of things. But come, help me to gather a large bunch of flowers."

"Just now, you told me not to pull any, though there was an abundance of sweet ones."

"Yes; but that was in my uncle the canon's garden."

"And are his flowers more sacred than those of uncle Fesch?"

"They are indeed, Panoria."

"And why?"

"I'm sure I don't know; but when any one desires to prevent our playing, they say, 'That will give your uncle the canon a headache!' When we are not to touch something, 'tis always 'that belongs to the canon!' If we should like to eat some fruit, 'Don't touch that, 'tis for your uncle the canon!' And if we are even praised or rewarded, 'tis ever because the canon is pleased with us."

"Is it because he is archdeacon of Ajaccio that people are so much afraid of him?"

"Oh no, Panoria; but because he is our tutor. Papa is not rich enough to pay for masters to teach us, and he has not time to look after our education himself; so our uncle the canon teaches us everything. He is not unkind, but he is very strict. If we do not have our lessons, he slaps us smartly."

"And don't you call that unkind, Eliza?"

"Not exactly. Do you never get a whipping yourself, Panoria?"

"No indeed, Eliza. It is the Corsican fashion to beat children; but our family is Greek, and mamma says Greeks must not be beaten."

"Then I'm sure, Panoria, I wish I were a Greek; for 'tis very unplesant to be slapped!"

"I dare say your brother Napoleon does not like it either."

"He is the only one of my brothers that does not cry or complain, when he is punished. If you heard what a noise Joseph and Lucien make, you might fancy that uncle was flaying them alive."

"But about Napoleon. What can he be talking about alone in the grotto?"

"Hush! Here he is! Let us hide ourselves behind this lilac tree, and you'll hear."

"I see Severia coming to call us."

"Ah! it will take her an hour to gather ripe fruit for uncle the canon. We shall have time enough. Come."

And the little girls, gliding between the rock and the overhanging shrubs, took up their position in perfect concealment.

The boy who advanced towards the grotto differed from the generality of children of his age in the size of the head, the massive form of his noble brow, and the fixed *examining* expression of his eyes. He walked slowly—looking at the bright blue sea—and unconscious that his proceedings were closely watched by two pair of little bright black eyes.

"Here I am my own master!" he said as he entered the grotto. "No one commands me here!" And seating himself royally on a bench within the dark entrance, he continued—"This is my birth day. I am eight years old to-day. I wish I lived among the Spartans, then I should be beyond the control of women; but now I have to obey such a number of people—old Severia among the rest. Ah, if I were the master!"

"Well, and if you were the master, what would you do?" cried Eliza, thrusting forth her pretty little head.

"First of all, I'd teach you not to come listening at doors," replied Napoleon, disconcerted at being overheard.

"But, brother, there's no door that I can see."

"No matter, you have been eaves-dropping all the same."

"Eliza! — Panoria!" cried a loud voice. "Where can these children have gone to?"

The young ladies came out of their leafy lurking-place in time to meet the little Bonaparte's nurse, Severia—a tall old woman, who carried on her arm a basket filled with the most luscious tempting pears, grapes and figs.

"A pear, Severia," cried Napoleon, darting forwards, and thrusting his hand into the basket.

"The saints forbid, child," exclaimed Severia. "They are for your uncle the canon."

"Ah!" said Napoleon, drawing back his hand as quickly as if a wasp had stung him.

Panoria burst out laughing.

"I never saw such people," she said, as soon as her mirth allowed her to speak. "My uncle the canon seems the bugbear of the whole family. Is Severia afraid of him too?"

"Not more than I am," said Napolen boldly.

"And yet you were afraid to take a pear?"

"I did not wish to do it, Panoria."

"Did not *dare* do it, Napoleon!"

"Did not *wish* to do it, Panoria."

"And if you wished it, would you do it?"

"Certainly I would."

"I think you are a boaster, Napeleon; and in your uncle's presence would be just as great a coward as Eliza or Pauline?"

"Come, children, follow me," said Severia, walking on.

"You think I am coward?" whispered Eliza to her little friend. "Come into the house, and see if I don't eat as much of uncle's fruit as I please. Mamma is gone out to pay a visit, and will not be home until to-morrow."

"Then I'll help you," said Panoria. And the little girls, fixing their wistful eyes on the tempting fruit, followed Severia to the house.

Napoleon remained some time longer in his grotto; and when supper-time approached, he went into the house. Feeling very thirsty, he entered the dining-room, in which was a large cupboard, where fresh water was usually kept. Just as he was going in, he heard a noise; the cupboard door was quickly shut, and he caught a glimpse of a white frock disappearing through the open window. Instead, however, of looking after the fugitive, he went quietly to get a glass of water in the cupboard. Then, to his dismay, he saw his uncle's basket of fruit half empty. While, forgetting his thirst, he looked with astonishment at the fruit, considering who could have been the hardy thief, a voice behind him roused him from his reverie.

"What are you doing there, Napoleon? You know you are not permitted to help yourself to supper."

This was uncle the canon himself—a short, stout old man with a bald head, whose otherwise ordinary features were lighted up with the eagle glance that afterwards distinguished his grand-nephew.

"I was not taking anything, uncle," replied Napoleon. And then suddenly the idea occurring to him that he might be accused of having taken the fruit, the blood rushed hotly to his cheeks.

His confusion was so evident that the canon said, "I hope you are not telling a falsehood, Napoleon?"

"I never tell falsehoods," said the boy, proudly.

"What were you doing?"

"I was thirsty; I came to get some water."

"No harm in that—and then, my boy?"

"That was all, uncle."

"Have you drunk the water?"

"No, uncle; not yet."

The archdeacon shook his head. "You came to drink, and you did not drink; that does not hang well together. Napoleon, take care. If you frankly confess your fault, whatever it may be, you shall be forgiven; but if you tell a lie, and persist in it, I warn you that I shall punish you severely."

The entrance of M. Bonaparte, M. Fesch, and M. Joseph, Napoleon's eldest brother, interrupted the conversation; and for some minutes the elder gentlemen spoke to each other on political subjects; when a sudden exclamation from Severia, as she opened the cupboard, attracted the attention of all.

"Santa Madonna! who has taken the fruit?"

"This is the mystery discovered," said the canon, turning towards Napoleon. "So you stole the fruit."

"I never touched it," replied the boy.

"Call in the other children," said the archdeacon.

In a few minutes five beautiful children, three boys and two girls, formed a group round their father, who, looking at each one in turn, asked—"Which of you has taken the fruit that was gathered in your uncle the canon's garden?"

"I did not!" "Nor I!" cried they all. But Eliza's voice was lower and less assured than those of the others.

"And you, Napoleon?"

"I have said, papa, that I did not do it."

"That's a falsehood," exclaimed Severia, who, being an old domestic, took great liberties.

"If you were not a woman!" said Napoleon, shaking his small clenched hand at her. "Silence! Napoleon," said his father sternly.

"It must have been you, Napoleon," said Severia; "for after putting the fruit into the cupboard, I never left the anteroom, and not a soul passed through except the archdeacon and yourself. If he has not taken them"—

"I wish truly I had," said the old gentleman, "and then I should not have the grief of seeing one of my children persist in a lie."

"Uncle, I am not guilty," repeated Napoleon firmly.

"Do not be obstinate, but confess," said his father.

"Yes," added the canon, "it is the only way to escape punishment.

"But I never touched the fruit—indeed I did not."

"Napoleon," said his uncle, "I cannot believe you. I shall give you five minutes; and if, at the end of that time you do not confess, and ask for pardon, I shall whip you."

"A whip is for horses and dogs, not for children," said the boy.

"A whip is for disobedient, lying children," replied his father.

"Then 'tis unjust to give it me, for I am neither a liar or disobedient." So saying, Napoleon crossed his arms on his chest, and settled himself in a firm attitude.

Meantime his brothers and his sister Pauline came close to him, and whispered good natured entreated that he would confess.

"But how can I when I have not done wrong?"

"So you are still obstinate?" said his uncle, and taking him by the arm, he led him into the next room. Presently the sound of sharp, repeated blows was heard, but not a cry or complaint from the little sufferer.

Madame Bonaparte was absent from home, and in the evening her husband went to meet her, accompanied by Joseph, Lucien, and Eliza. M. Fesch and the canon were also about to depart, and in passing through the anteroom, they saw Napoleon standing, pale and grave, but proud and firm-looking as before.

"Well, my child," said his father, "I hope you will now ask your uncle's pardon?"

"I did not touch the fruit, papa."

"Still obstinate. As the rod will not do, I shall try another method. Your mother, brothers, Eliza and I, shall be gone for three days, and during that time you shall have nothing but bread and water, unless you ask your uncle's forgiveness."

"But, papa, wont you let him have some cheese with his bread?" whispered little Pauline.

"Yes, but not *broccio.*"

"Ah do, papa, please let him have *broccio,* it is the nicest cheese in Corsica."

"That's the reason he does not deserve it," said his father, looking at the boy with an anxious expression, as if he hoped to see some sign of penitence on his face. But none such appearing, he proceeded towards the carriage.

Joseph and Lucien took a kind leave of their brother, but Eliza seemed unwilling and afraid to go near or look at him.

Three days passed on, heavily enough for poor Napoleon, who was in disgrace, and living on bread, water, and cheese, that was not *broccio.* At length the party returned, and little Panoria, looking for her friend Eliza, came with them into the house.

"Good morning, uncle," said Madame Bonaparte to the archdeacon; "how are you? And where are Napoleon and Pauline?"

"Here I am, mamma," said the latter, throwing her arms around her mother's neck.

"And Napoleon?"

"He is here," said the canon.

"Has he confessed?" asked his father.

"No," replied the uncle. "I never before witnessed such obstinacy."

"What has he done?" asked his mother.

The canon, in reply, related the story of the fruit; but before he could finish it, Panoria exclaimed—

"Of course, poor fellow, he would not confess what he never did!"

"And who did take the fruit?" asked the canon.

"I and Eliza," replied the little girl without hesitation.

There was a universal exclamation.

"My poor child," said the archdeacon, embracing Napoleon tenderly, "why did you not undeceive us?"

"I suspected it was Eliza," replied Napoleon; "but I was not sure. At all events, I would not have told of her, for Panoria's sake, who is not a liar."

My readers may imagine how Napoleon was caressed and rewarded to make him amends for the pain he had unjustly suffered. As to Eliza, she was severely and rightly punished: first for her gluttony; and then for what was much worse, her cowardice and deceit in permitting her innocent brother to suffer for her fault.

Dr. C. F. Winslow's Letters from the Mountains.

Mountain Passes......Indian Caves......Geological, Mineral, and Agricultural Treasures of California.

Sonora, August 6, 1854.

Dear Sir: As I promised you a hasty account of my wanderings in the Interior, I will embrace a few moments of leisure, though much fatigued, to jot down a few observations and enjoyments connected with my journey.

Our party is composed of four gentlemen of diversified accomplishments and tastes — some scientific, and all eminently displaying the most cheerful urbanities of social life. My worthy friend Col. Pardee, so highly endowed by nature and cultivation with the choicest qualities of head and heart; Wm. P. Blake, Esq., U. S. geologist—a close and careful observer of the mineralogical and geognostical features of the earth, wherever he wanders; and your humble servant, a mere amateur of nature's works — placed ourselves, by invitation, under the care of Mr. Alderman Fisher, of Stockton, a gentleman as full of the milk of human kindness, as he is of enterprise and usefulness. Jim and Bib, two of his most gallant steeds, were harnessed to a comfortable buggy, and with him at the reins, we were invited to take our own time, ride or rest, look at the fields, mountains or stars, break rocks, scale cliffs and explore caverns, just as our tastes and inclinations might dictate. Thus equipped with the best of oufits in men and beasts, we have commenced a jaunt, which from its enjoyments thus far, augurs a rich store of solid pleasure in the future, which few travelers can boast of.

That portion of our journey from San Francisco to Stockton, performed by steamboat, partly by day and more by night, afforded nothing specially worthy of observation. The wind almost always blows stiffly across the Bay. The hills at this season are always yellow and sear with dry wild oats, and the landscape, however varied with ridge and vale, or clothed with redwood and oaks, though attractive to the eye, imparts a dullness to the mind which would probably not exist if the same landscape was beautified with the dwellings of a permanent, thrifty and happy agricultural population. But so it is at present, parched, dull, unoccupied, and only stimulating the mind to silent musings and contemplations on the past, present and future of this remarkable State. Benicia and Martinez, small and slowly improving towns, were passed before dark, and night came upon us as we entered *Suisun Bay and cut off* a monotonous but strangely interesting view of the extensive delta covered with bull rushes, through which the Sacramento, San Joaquin and its sloughs, wind their way to the interior cities. It is strange how an incident of this kind will afford food for contemplation, and transporting the mind to remote ages, inadvertently bring into comparison the two most interesting epochs in the history of civilization. Fading away in the duskiness of night were vast tracts of tule, corresponding with the bull-rushes growing on the deltas and banks of the Nile. Here they are of no account, science and invention having effected wonderful revolutions in the arts; but in Egypt in ancient days they were gathered and prepared with unusual care, for they constituted the papyrus on which the sacred and public writings of the priests and kings were preserved and transmitted from age to age. And not only were the tule lands of the valley of the Nile serviceable for literary purposes, but they furnished the most prolific soil for the cultivation of the grain, which furnished not only the land of Egypt, but the bordering tribes of Asia with bread. With such fancies as these, tracing Egypt through her decline, and this new commonwealth through the unfoldings of its infancy, we glided along till all material objects, and at last thought itself faded into complete night and forgetfulness.

Morning brought us to Stockton—a city so much improved in some respects within a twelvemonth as to be very comfortable for wayfarers, to say the least, and Bib and Jim, with aching necks and flowing manes, were as fresh and bright as the morning, and waiting to receive the friends of their master and to display for our comfort the fullest extent of their "*horse*-pitality." How the glorious mornings and the genial heat of the valleys and mountains contrast with the dull, gloomy, cold, foggy and changeable airs of San Francisco and the coast! It is a luxury to escape from clouds, fogs and winds, and breathe balmy breezes and look into the bosom of the deep blue sky by day, and let the soul, by night, mingle with ten thousand brilliant spheres and the pale emanations of the milky-way. So we think and so we journey, admiring the note of each new bird, watching the timid and frisky motions of countless squirrels, charmed with the orchard-like growth of bright, green oaks which stud the arid lawn in all directions, and conversing freely about all we see and all we think of, without reserve.

The distance from Stockton to Knight's Ferry of the Stanislaus, is about forty miles. At this season the road is good but dusty, and it passes over a district of country apparently level for about twenty-five miles, and then enters a section continuously more hilly, till we reach the Stanislaus. The level region is composed of the finest alluvion, extending many feet deep, here and there interrupted only by very small pebbles, constituting a layer from one to three inches thick, as far as I could judge by inspecting wells along the road. The water furnished by these wells is not very good, containing much ferrginous and saline matter, and it will be only when artesjan bores are sunk to the foundation rock of the valleys, or below thick beds of clay, that pure and crystal water will be obtained. As a means of irrigating the arid plains at this season of the year, their existance will be invaluable, and their permanent flow will serve as a constant solvent to the silicates, phosphates and other nutrient qualities of the soil, and will increase the productions of agriculture an hundred fold. For many miles the road winds among scattered oaks—at a little distance looking like large apple trees—until suddenly they disappear, and the view between the sparse forest and the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada becomes uninterrupted. Constant radiation of heat and vapor renders distant aspects of landscape somewhat obscure, and a mellowness is imparted to everything remote, as agreeable to the eye as the appearances are peculiar in character. This section ot country is almost wholly uninhabited, and but few fences or dwellings denote enterprize or population. Journeying on, at last we reach the hilly district, which becomes interesting on two accounts. A new array of oaks clothe the more distant and loftier range of hills, resembling in many places a large park laid out with order and taste; and long level summits or rounded isolated mounds stretch away to the South as far as the eye can reach, on the sides of which the stratification of the sedimentary deposits of former seas are so clearly defined that prominent lines expose a parallelism of strata from hill to hill, until distance cuts off a view as interesting to the geologist as it is unique and wonderful on the face of the earth. On reaching Knight's Ferry these curious and remarkable aspects of landscape attain their greatest degree of *prominence and interest. A* precipitous cliff a hundred feet high faces the river on the valley side, presenting layer above layer of large rolled stones, smaller pebbles, coarse and fine sands, and, at last impalpably fine detritus, each layer from one to two feet thick, and one superimposed on the other, till the uppermost is crowned with ocean drift and fine gold. Below this lofty and broad area of sedimentary accumulations appears, conspicuous and wild, a blackened mass of basaltic rock and besicular lava, presenting, on close inspection, the walls and warm outpourings of an ancient volcano. In a chasm through this, a hundred feet wide, with perpendicular sides fifty feet deep, flows the rapid current of the Stanislaus. Such are the geological features of this district of the San Joaquin valley; but the philosophical considerations growing out of these data are far more interesting. I have not time to enter into details about these things: suffice it to say that wherever volcanic eruptions took place in very remote epochs in this region, none have taken place since the deposits of the tertiary beds, and it is absolutely certain that no *violent* earthquakes have supervened *since* the ocean retired from the Sierra Nevada, for these strata remain as horizontal as in the day of their deposit; and though fresh water seas may have washed over them, or rivers cut into their level, dividing them into isolated and widely separated hills, still their strata are coincident and their parallelism has never been disturbed.

On we went, leaving Knight's Ferry and traveling over a road more dusty and hilly, rocky and uncomfortable all the way to Sonora. First along we trundled over and wound our way among lava and basaltic boulders, which indicated great subterranean disturbance previous to the tertiary epoch. The outbreak of this molten rock was no doubt simultaneous with that at Knight's Ferry, and through a fissure in the earth's crust, extending some miles in length. But those events transpired beneath the ocean, and the surface was as quiet and cold as the grave long before the detritus accumulated over it, which for many scores of feet has since been removed, by periodical rains and the floods of the Sierra Nevada. Notwithstanding the rocks and dust, the ride is delightful; for a thousand objects attract the eye, charm or enrich the mind, and furnish conversation of the most instructive kind. Through all this region beyond the Stanislaus, flat slabs of rock project above the soil, more or less numerous in certain localities. They resemble worn grave stones, pitched about by the heavings of a frozen and thawing soil. And sure enough the geologist may read on their rough surfaces the records of life, death and decay—not the life, death and decay of the human race, but of the forces by which our planet was formed and its surface fitted for marine life long before God called a living creature or form into being.

The landscape through this section of country is diversified and delightful. Little cultivation is observable any where, and little else than public houses and cargo-teams remind one of civilization; but the hills grow bold and the valleys deep and broad, and all are clothed thickly with dry herbs, and dotted here and there with verdant oaks.

... At last we reach the mining regions, and the dearth of human beings on the route is transformed into a busy and free and easy multitude, toiling hard for their bread, and for the support of mothers, wives and little ones, far away from their lonesome tents and cabins. No community can show such numbers of athletic, well-formed and intelligent young men as toil amid these hills. Their hands are here, and their hearts elsewhere. Home is a talisman that softens the hardest labor, and I wonder not that misfortune and ill luck embitter the sensibilities of some, and with others make life undesirable. But men of true courage and lofty aims only encounter obstacles, to become the truer and the greater by resolutely and triumphantly surmounting them. Reflections of this sort are not altogether out of place here, for they are part and parcel of our journeying, and as we ride along they often steal across the mind, whether we indulge them or no.

The mining localities which we pass through or see at a distance, are very numerous; and running water, dry creeks, costly flumes, up-torn earth and stones, deep pits, long trenches and well-skinned gullies, all denote the labor and industry expended in search for gold. But they are too numerous to specify in detail. Indeed the whole surface of these sections of the mountain range contains more or less gold. The rocks were disintegrated by the wearing of the ancient oceans, and while some deposits are of extreme antiquity, and very profound beneath lofty accumulations of drift now rounded off into hills by meteoric causes, others are comparatively recent, and mingled only with the common diluvium, and even with the surface soil. I see no reason to apprehend the immediate exhaustion of gold. But human invention and industry, with the accumulating millions of population to this region of the continent, must ultimately diminish very greatly these resources of precious metal. This, however, is not the place for speculations, and as your readers must by this time be tired, as well as myself, they will be as glad that I have reached the end of my letter, as I am that we have reached Sonora, to refresh ourselves for other and new observations.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

C. F. Winslow.

Murphy's Camp Aug. 7, 1854.

Dear Sir: Having an hour or two to rest at this quiet and hot place, I will improve a few moments in jotting down a hasty page or two. I have not time to say half I would, or describe half I have seen or enjoyed, and you and your readers must excuse the haste and desultoriness of my remarks. After a very interesting journey from Sonora which we left at half past 4, A. M., we arrived here about 10. We came through Columbia and Texas Flat, and crossed the Stanislaus at Abby's ferry, near Columbia. In this region we came to a "limestone-rock" formation extending for many miles from NW. to SE. or nearly in that direction. It is blue and white, and in various localities appears to be distinctly laminated. It will be highly useful hereafter as an ornamental marble and valuable building material. The landscape through the whole journey is exceedingly bold and picturesque. The Stanislaus, in the vicinity of Abby's ferry, is some 600 feet below the summits of the hills on either side of the stream. The water is clear and cool, but the stream is not over 150 feet in width and of moderate rapidity. During the flooding seasons it rises in this place about thirty feet, and becomes much broader. It is hemmed in above and below by steep banks, and in some places they are so precipitous as to expose the limestone for several hundred perpendicular feet. The descent on the southern side is by a zigzag road cut into the side of the gorge and in some places the rock has been blasted to improve the travel through these wild and mountainous regions. On the northern side the same excavations have been made and the ascent is long and tedious for both man and beast. The hills are covered, not densely—rather sparsely, on the whole—with pines and oaks of several varieties, and with various species of smaller trees, and much shrubbery. Granite is visible below the limestone on the southern side of the river, but I had no opportunity to observe the relative position of these rocks on the northern side, except that granite or mica schist running into, or more or less connected with trappean rocks, seemed to lie side by side with the limestone on its southern margin as it tended in a SE. and NW. direction. These relative positions of the two rocks extended across the Stanislaus and entered into the structure of the lofty and rugged landscape forming this ridge of the Sierra Nevada. About one and a half miles from the Stanislaus we came to the limestone cave, which has been often spoken of, of late, as being the receptacle of human bones covered with calcareous deposits. This we did not enter, for lack of time. We had passed it about half a mile before learning its whereabouts, and as the day was so hot and the sun advancing, we considered it best to pass without exploring it. This we could dispense with the better, as we met a person who had explored it carefully and who offered us fragments of human skeletons which he had taken from the cave. These bones were dry and light and not impregnated or overlaid with calcareous spar, like others which I had seen from the same cave. Heretofore obscurity had surrounded the history of the bones which had been found in the cave. But this person on returning from the cave, met an old Indian, and having a good interpreter of the Indian dialect with him, he learned that the bones were of comparatively recent deposit there. The old Indian well remembered the circumstances that occurred by which they came there. A few years before the Whites came to the country, there were two tribes of Indians who were hostile to each other—one lived in the immediate vicinity of this cave, the other about a mile from it, on a hill in the neighborhood, but separated by a deep valley. They met in fight, and the tribe living nearest the cave, numbering about sixty, was overpowered and killed; and the conquering indians fearing to make fires to burn their bodies, which was a customary event on such occasions, on account of arousing notice *from* other tribes, threw them *headlong into* this cave. They struck against the sides and so lodged in some instances a short distance from the lower end of its mouth. The cave is about thirty-five feet deep, is irregular in form and is not more than twenty feet in extent in different directions. The bones have been all taken away and the stalagmites also have been broken and removed, so that there is little now to interest one in exploring it. In this vicinity is also another cave with an entrance rather small and about one hundred feet deep, from which have been taken some very large and finely crystalized stalactites. About eight miles from here is another, which we intend to visit to-morrow. These are all in limestone districts of country, and are cavities hollowed out in this easily soluble material by the long continued action of water. Last summer I visited a cave in the vicinity of Columbia, formed by the forcible breaking up of the primitive or metamorphic rock by subterranean violence. The hill was rounded over this cave and the rock broken in various directions, and huge masses were tilted and lodged against each other, so that large caverns existed under the hill and were connected with each other by low or narrow passages. The whole had been often filled with water, and when a vast reservoir for mining purposes immediately over its mouth suddenly sunk away into it last summer, it was observed that the water obtained an outlet some six miles further south, from the side of another hill. This circumstance shows a connexion of the fractures and indicates a simultaneous action of force by which some of these hills were elevated. I observed no teeth nor other vestiges of animal remains in that cave, though it had been asserted by the first explorers that the teeth of some large animal had been found there.

The remains of ancient quadrupeds, however, if not found there, are frequently found in the flats of the neighboring regions of country where the miners are at work in procuring gold. The fire of Columbia burnt up many specimens of remarkable organic remains which had been collected by miners while excavating for gold among the drift of the valleys. Texas Flat seems peculiarly distinguished for these remains. I have now a piece of bone temporarily in my possession, probably a fragment of the lower jaw-bone of a mastodon from that locality—and a person at Texas Flat assured one of our party that a tusk nine feet in length and twenty-seven inches in circumference, had been lying for a twelve-month on the ground near his cabin, but had been recently removed by some one who felt an interest in collecting such curiosities. It is desirable that all such relics of the ancient fauna of this portion of the country should be preserved —and I trust the miners of Texas Flat and other mining regions will preserve with great care the relics of this kind, and forward them to me or some other person who will use them for contributing to the already great accumulations of human knowledge. Such relics, though a sort of curiosity to most persons, are after all of no real importance to them; while to those who feel a special interest in the progress of science, they become of great value and importance. A collection of these remains of extinct creatures, whether of quadrupeds, fishes or shells, or even of trees and plants, will lead investigation to the most interesting results. The discovery of trees and plants long since extinct, and of animals which ceased to live many thousands of years before Adam or Noah began to look upon the sun and breathe the breath of life, would lead inquiring and philosophic minds to a reconstruction of the ancient topography of this continent, so that maps of the Sierra Nevada, the Coast Ranges, and of the Pacific Ocean might be made which would be so unlike the present that we should not recognize them as belonging to the same latitude and longitude. All geological antiquities are of the greatest interest to mankind, especially all fossil remains, and too much care cannot be manifested by individuals nor by the State in preserving all these relics in fire-proof safes or buildings. Indeed the next legislature would do itself honor to cause to be erected a fire-proof edifice, as a public receptacle for all remains of this sort; for perhaps no country in the world, from one end of its domains to the other, contains a richer mine of fossil wealth buried in its bosom than does this very state of California; and when a great public scientific storehouse has become filled with this fossil wealth, the genius of some man will be stimulated to put bone to its bone and breathe into extinct races the breath of life, and new forms not now dreamed of will be seen stalking over vast plains which are now lofty and rugged mountains, or swimming in seas whose bottoms were covered with the gold dust which is now being taken from flats and ravines several hundreds or even thousands of feet above the level of the present ocean. Such will be the results from some of the investigations to be deduced from the careful preservation and study of the remains of the extinct races found on this Western Slope of our continent. They abound in the drift of all parts of California, from the peninsula on which stands San Francisco, and even in the heart of that city, to the flanks and summits of the Sierra Nevada. This field is rich in these materials, and miners and common laboring men are the persons who in their humble but necessary employments will add mostly to this stock of important knowledge. I cannot say more on this subject in this letter, written in so much haste, but may take occasion to refer to it again at my leisure.

The whole journey from the Stanislaus to this place, take it on the whole, is over a remarkably rugged and picturesque country. Indeed, before reaching Abby's ferry, the view from the summit of the hill before you begin to descend to the Stanislaus is grand and enchanting. Lofty mountains, bold and precipitous cliffs, vast and frowning headlands succeeding each other in the distance, fill the mind with strong emotions of admiration and surprise. The straight and stately pine is the principal occupant of the loftier summits, while the oaks and manzanito, and varieties of shrubs occupy the slopes in charming variations of foliage and form. After passing the Stanislaus and ascending the dividing ridge between it and the succession of beautiful valleys which brings us more on a level with Murphy's Camp, a new set of bold and interesting landscape views strike the eye. The grandest geological phenomena fill the mind with awe at the terrible catastrophes which have overwhelmed this region of the globe in former times. In several places, forming the summits of lofty hills, are perpendicular walls, which at a distance appear to be columnar basalt spread out and overlying softer materials. Alternate exhibitions of deposits from great floods of water and overwhelming floods of fire fill the mind with wonder at the violence of the agencies which wrought out the present physical structure of the Sierra Nevada. Spreading between these lofty cliffs are broad and charming valleys, filled with a soil fit for the most successful culture, and deeper still within their bosom lie millions of the precious medium of commercial intercourse of men and nations. The road through these valleys from Vallecito to Murphy's, was very good, and the scenery ever varying, constantly pleased the eye and suggested agreeable contemplations to the mind.

On the score of agriculture, little is done, so far as I have observed. Here and there through the morning's ride, I have seen a small spot under fair cultivation. But little in this way seems to be done in this region of country, but fine opportunities for irrigation are frequently presented and sooner or later attention of miners will be partially turned to the cultivation of fields or garden spots in the vicinity of their camps or dwellings. Some of the flumes in these regions are of great service to the mining flats, and one in particular stretching across this valley just before reaching the village is really a great work, lofty and substantial and of great benefit to the gold bottoms in this vicinity. But the water as a general thing is low and times are dull, and the place is as quiet as a Sabbath day.

This afternoon when the heat diminishes, we shall take saddle for the "Big Tree," which is about fifteen miles from this place, and if I get time I will give you some account of my journey to that greatest wonder of the world.

Very respectfully, yours,

C. F. Winslow.

HORTICULTURAL.

Woolfskill Ranch.

We have enjoyed a very pleasant trip to this place, and were highly gratified with our visit. John Wolfskill, Esq., established his ranch early as a "Stock Ranch," in company with his brother (now of Los Angeles.) This was in 1843. It was not until 1851, that the orchard was commenced, and then a few thousand grapes only were planted, a few fig trees, and a few pears (of native kind) were added; and each year thereafter, new additions were made, and they are promising finely.

At the present time the grounds are quite extensive, the vineyard comprises about three thousand vines in fruit, samples of which were cut for us that we might test their flavor; they give good promise of a crop, though not so large as the last year. The grapes were only partially ripe, here and there only were the full purple clusters.

Another younger vineyard of some three thousand, had been much injured by the grasshopper, which had been very destructive.

The peach trees were very heavily loaded with fruit, but only of the native kind. Pear trees were large and vigorous, well grown, and many of them quite full of fruit; the pears very large at the present time, and would weigh half a pound each — the Bartlett variety prevailing; several fine trees, well loaded with native fruit of good size. Some very fine apricot trees, which had borne well, but the fruit had passed. The fig trees were of remarkable size, planted in '51; they had attained the height of 20 feet and near a foot in diameter; only one variety were fruiting well, the purple of the lower country. A large collection of young fruit trees of various kinds, in nursery rows. Orange trees—the Shaddock and the Chinese Chesnut, were growing thriftily, and the whole grounds were under very excellent cultivation.

We noticed a fine Engine upon the banks of the creek, of some ten-horse power, used in connection with the rotary pump, in raising water for the purpose of irrigation; and we took especial note of the plan, the labor required, and the effect upon the ground, the trees, etc., etc. Where the ground is a light sandy alluvial deposit, the simple conveying the water will answer; but where the soil is of a clayey texture, or a rich mould, it must be cultivated shortly after, or it will bake, and the result is injurious. Irrigation requires cultivation; and we had rather have a deep and generous cultivation, without water other than what nature has in the earth, than a free supply of water upon the surface, and the ground left afterwards to bake in the sun. *Will cultivators note this.* Irrigation is of vast importance to our State, but the science must be understood. The best plan, and we think the most economical, is *Artesian wells;* and if friend Woolfskill and others, on these beautiful prairies, will try this plan, they will accomplish a great good.

The crop of grapes from the "Wolfskill Ranch" will be in Sacramento market, in about two weeks; and peaches will soon follow, with pears and figs. Mr. W. has accomplished much, and deserves great credit for the attention, labor and skill displayed. All the best portions of the work, the budding, pruning, planting, and forming trees and nursery plans, are the work of his own hands, and are well done. The only objection of importance we could make, would be the *pruning up trees;* they should be headed low, in this country: this shields the ground around the tree, and the trees resists the wind with safety.

We should have been glad to have accepted the kind and courteous invitation of the proprietor to tarry over night, enjoy his hospitalities, and to have rode over his grounds—seen his fine stock, and grain, etc., but we were obliged to defer this. For his kind attentions we were very grateful; were delighted with our visit, and trust a full and prosperous harvest will amply reward the proprietor for his faithful labors.

Letters from Dr. Winslow.—Our readers are presented with a theme to-day, from our talented and accomplished correspondent and friend, that will be to them a rich repast. We feel assured that if the eye but catches the subject, the mind will not be contented till every sentence has been laid away in memory.

We can say to our readers, that it will be our aim to offer them, from time to time, various subjects from the ablest pens; and they can always be assured of a rich return for the time given in perusing the sketches that flows from the able pen of Dr. C. F. Winslow.

The California Farmer,

With State Fair Reports, Description of Articles, &c.

The "California Farmer" is now firmly established, and we trust acceptably in every county of our State. It has a circulation in many of the old States, and in Europe; it is daily increasing, and daily receiving marks of favor. Its advertising columns we believe to be the *very best in the State*, and those who desire to make known their business widely, can have no means *so certain* as by the California Farmer.

The present issue will be near three thousand five hundred copies—and during the months of September and October, we have every reason to believe that our circulation shall reach upwards of *five thousand.*

Now is the time to subscribe for the "Farmer;" its issues will contain all the particulars of the "*Great State Fair*," all the *Reports, Addresses, Correspondence, Descriptions in full, &c.*, of all articles exhibited at the Fair—and everything that will be matters of moment to people of other portions of the Union.

By subscribing now, the Volume can be secured from No. 1 of Vol. 2, and will be a most valuable record of the Agriculture of California.

Post Offices.

San Luis Obispo, July 25, '54.

Messrs. Editors: I am a subscriber to your paper, and the last No. I have received was dated June 15th. Now is this not enough to make any man cry out against the mail arrangements. I received a letter July 18th, dated 13th of June, by Adams & Co.'s Express. The writer tells me he has wrote to me repeatedly, none of which I ever received until that of the 13th. Now as I had other business to attend to, I was not here when the mail arrived, therefore could not answer it by steamer. Consequently, I am forced to wait until the 31st August, before any letter leaves here; it then takes the route South by steamer, then up, and at length it arrives in San Francisco on the 7th of August. Now, Messrs. Editors, how old will your next newspaper be when I get it? And how long does it take to send a letter to San Luis Obispo—or get an answer from San Jose?

Southerner.

There must be a remedy for the present irregular and unsatisfactory condition of the mails. We are constantly receiving complaints *from all quarters.* Sometimes the letters are not more than *a week* between our up river correspondents at Marysville, and this city. We actually received some letters recently, *only three days* from that point, and then we looked forward for some improvement.

The tone of the letter from "Roving Jack," is but the sentiment of twenty of our patrons every week. We have now before us, while writing, four letters, complaining of the mails, and showing us there was no excuse. We are aware that some excuse should be had for a *new country*, but there is no excuse for gross negligence or sheer carelessness; and we see no other way than for the citizens to come together and take the matter in hand, and show the cases that occur of valuable letters and parcels that lay in the various county offices for days, that should go forward. We remember while on a tour recently in San Jose, that we mailed letters for the Mission on a Wednesday, in San Francisco, and was at the Mission on the Sunday following; staid till the ensuing Wednesday, and yet the letters came not—they were on their way, however, and reached their destination in the *short space of nine days* from San Francisco to Mission San Jose. Here is expedition with a vengeance. But the letter of "Southerner," and a host of others, are but the few of many thousands that are continually crying out against *Uncle Sam's mails.*

We do hope that there will be a better state of things; the evil should be remedied, and we hope it will. We shall constantly speak of it.

Journal of Commerce.—We find upon our table this new Journal, and found pleasure in unfolding it. We like to see a clean and well-printed sheet, and typographical taste displayed. Were we interested in politics, like some men, we should undoubtedly eulogise the Salutatory of the editor. There is a classic grace in the composition that wakes the patriotism within us, and makes one almost forget that "all is fair in politics." If devotion to a cause, added to the gift of eloquence in pleading, and a complete knowledge of the wants of that cause, could bring success, then the "Journal of Commerce" may nail its colors and cry victory, already; for no party ever had a more devoted and self-sacrificing partizan than Col. E. J. C. Kewen. But alas! the "race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong,"—therefore, we trust that should the "Journal" not be triumphant as a partizan paper, we may long enjoy it as a commercial guide, and be refreshed with the classic and poetic, as well as the commercial views of our cotemporary.

Page, Bacon & Co.

Envy, with her wily tongue,
Loves to do a neighbor wrong.

That rumor which was started against this old and firmly established Banking House, and called *idle* rumor, should be ascribed to the right source. Envy has more to do with such things than vanity—and it is well known that birds of prey do not often pick at small and worthless fruit; they strive to pluck the fruit that is fairest, and that which grows upon the loftiest branches—and thus with *envy.*

That station or excellence which the envious cannot reach or attain, they assail, and thus we believe originated the base report—it appears to some, idle, for its aim was a covert one—but the motive was envy. Interested persons call such reports idle, because they know they are false; but the crowd when called into action, are the workmen of the vindictive slanderer. It was by a similar subterfuge that the report was spread relative to the able House of Adams & Co. It is such houses that "envious birds" would assail, but there is a glorious pleasure in knowing that though

"Envy's a coal that comes hissing hot from hell,"

it has failed it its venomous efforts here, in these two cases; and now the fruit is fair, its good qualities have been tested: men have tried it, and are satisfied with it. We wish to call things by their right names. What envy would, but cannot do, is *evil*,—not *idle.*

American Talent—Mrs. Robb.—It is something to know that amid the excitement that is raised, and the desire to follow after stars of foreign skies, there are those who appreciate our own native talent. Mrs. Robb has ever deserved success not only for her talent and skill in ballad singing, but for the dignity and excellence of character maintained in all her course before the public; and it has been more gratifying to know that she has always been adding to the number of her friends as well as to the wealth of character, which is a mark of greater success than a flowing house or full purse, and the loss of all else. At the concerts recently given by this lady at San Jose she was greeted by an appreciating audience, and her singing gave so much satisfaction that she has been called on to repeat them. Mrs. Robb is expected soon to visit other portions of our State, and we trust American hearts will appreciate native talent.

Target Excursion.—The City Guards will turn out to-day, on a target excursion. The best shot will be rewarded with a magnificent gold cross, and the second best will receive a gold medal.

Gold! Gold!!—Wells, Fargo & Co., must surely win friends on the *other side*, as well as in California, for we learn by the gentlemanly and efficient manager Mr. Howard, that *only* $213,000 was the parcel brought down river Monday evening. Now we do not wish to quarrel with friend Howard nor this powerful and growing establishment—yet we will *protest* against sending so much gold out of the country; it is altogether too bad; and it is rather a mystery to us that they should wish to do so. We think we can account in some measure for it. We shall lay it all to *Howard*—his soul is full of music and humanity, and we should quarrel with him were it not so, and that he is so kind, always ready to help an editor to the *latest*. We know he loves music, and that hides many sins. But their sending off this gold, $200,000 in one lot—ah! I have it—'tis Howard! a lineal descendant of that good and humane man that loved to relieve others; and this Howard knows how much they *need the dust* the other side, and does this out of sheer humanity. We shall try to forgive him—conditionally.

Chauncey Langdon.—Sometime in February we appointed the person above named as travelling agent to the California Farmer. For a period of time names were transmitted to us, till they amounted to a large list. To every name so received we have regularly sent our journal, and believing our readers are not disappointed in its character or value, we shall continue to send it. As we have no means of knowing *who have paid and who have not*,—and from facts that have come to our knowledge recently, we fear many persons *are subscribers* who do not receive the paper because of their names never having been sent to us—and believing many may have paid of which we are not advised—we desire all such to inform us, and every deficiency shall be made up by us to the time Mr. Langdon's name was *withdrawn as agent;* he is not an agent of the Farmer now, and we should be glad to learn his whereabouts. Those who are in arrears to us, we kindly ask to remit to us at once.

Courtesies.—We received a fine roll of New Music from Messrs. Atwill & Co., for which we are most thankful. We have enjoyed those songs within our home, and we say to those who would be made happier and better, go to Atwill's, buy music, and scatter broadcast words and notes that harmonize the discordant sounds of earth around us, and in their place give melody. Atwill's warehouse is now a favorite resort and deserves the patronage of our citizens; the new music just received is of high order.

From the East.—The Sierra Nevada, which arrived Sunday morning, brings dates from New York to the 19th ult. The usual amount of fires, and other casualties are reported, and some large frauds in financial circles. The dates from Europe are to the 5th; but the war has not progressed much. The Russians had abandoned the siege of Silistria, but had defeated the Turks in Asia. Napier's fleet was before Cronstadt.

To Readers.—The deeply interesting letters of Dr. Winslow in this issue, precludes the ordinary amount of local news, and that by last steamers; but it is no great moment, either from Europe or the States.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

AGENTS.

Messrs Adams & Co. at al their offices throughout the United States or Europe.
Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., at their offices throughout the Country.
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Messrs. Langton & Co. *for Downieville, Foster's Bar, Goodyear's Bar, Minesota.*
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San Luis Obispo—Dr. Thomas T. Harvey, P. M.
Stockton—C. O. Burton.
Sonora—Toney & Roberts.
Sonoma—Senor Pedro Valasquez.
Suisun—B. F. Finchley,
Union, Humboldt Bay—A. H. Murdoch, P. M.
Yreka—Cram, Rogers & Co; Porker & Roman.

We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1854.

I Would I Were a Boy Again.

Who can be so engrossed in the cares and business of this busy age, as not to be aroused at times at the scenes passing around us, that remind us of our "boyhood days." How many scenes now enacted in our midst by the teeming population of children that are gathering into our community, recall the sports and play of childhood. See that little boy with his bow and arrow, and that little group at marbles; hear them talk of their alleys and claydaubs—but these children have advanced with the age. A new language is given to toys of our boyhood years; playing earnestly now, boys tell of their agates, chrystals, Chinas and pottiers. Watch them now, and see the winner. His eyes gleam with joy as he pockets the winnings. Hear him descant upon the rules of the game, even as an old student of Hoyle. Another group—see them with their "kites," and watch the struggle between them; see them "*take in, and let out,*" in their strife to mount highest their favorite; and look yonder to that "game of ball," how eagerly these combatants hold their game. Neck and neck they side very even—all these interest us, they are children's play; but children now are men by and by, and these marbles, the bow and arrows, the kites and even the game of ball, are all as a type of the character and destiny of men. The boy with the kite is but a type of the full grown politician striving for political preferment. The marbles represent the losses and and gains of the merchant in his chances of trade. The bow and arrow is the professional or literary man, and many a shot will be made in vain; many a shot fall short of the high mark aimed it.

We were thus musing upon the magnificent scenes that had passed before us in a brief space of our morning ride, when we saw—"stop! stop the carriage! I must go. Let me pull off my shoes and stockings, and roll up my trowsers above my knees, that, may wade into the creek and get some 'cat o' nine tails,' just like as I was a boy, for they look so good, I must have them, that I may have the pretty pussy tails to scatter to the breeze, as in boyhood years."

Oh, who would give up this feeling, or resign the enjoyment of living over again their early life by failing to stop and view the innocent sports of boyhood's early years. How often may we receive instruction from infant years, and how often, too, may we make an impression for good upon the minds of the young, by "a word fitly spoken," or a kind and earnest effort to promote the happiness of the young around us. The little boy with the miniature ship upon the pond of water, or the stream by the road side, may become a skillful navigator. The little "Yankee whittler" that cuts and carves his dogs and lions, or his group of wooden statuary, may become a future Powers or a Canova; and the sprightly urchin that marks the walls and fences with figures and fancy sketches, in chalk or charcoal, in years to come shall be your Benj. West. Slight not then the child's play, for light and trifling as it may seem now, it has a mighty future in it. Oh, who does not often love to recall their early years of happy childhood sports and their boyhood labors, that were a pleasure to them when manhood came. They will see the impress it made upon them and the influence it gave to future years. We can go back and recall our boyhood years, and go to the little garden spot where we toiled; we can see every little walk and alley, every bed of early flowers, the old stone wall, the five barred gate, the well and the "old oaken bucket;" our weekly duties, the stent our dear father gave us for the week he was accustomed to be absent; and even now the long, long years that have passed, when we hoed the corn patch and scuffled the onions, beets and carrots; how we sweat among the outside rows of potatoes; how carefully we lifted the vines to hoe beneath them and turned them back again. When wearied by the task, which seemed to us a great one, then came our reward by the daily visit of our dear mother, who came to the garden with some good butter and bread and other fixings of a choice lunch. Then beneath the spreading tree we sat in its cooling shade and partook of the good things: the kind words of encouragement and cheer given us by our blessed mother, if we toiled hard to finish our day's labor; the words, "well done my son," made an impression that nerved the arm; and the approval of that dear father of our weekly labor made us still the happier. That mother's influence and that father's approval have been with us through life, and if we have ever accomplished anything for the cause of Agriculture, or been the means of stimulating others in this great science, we owe it all to the cheering and approving influence of our parents upon our labors in "early childhood's home."

Our ride across the Tules, and the "cat 'o nine tails" that we gathered, has been the means of bringing up again those dear and loved scenes of by-gone years, until the beating heart and streaming eye called from our lips the wish, "I would I were a boy again."

Grasshoppers.

We have to note many instances where much loss has been occasioned by this destructive insect. On the Putah Creek, at Messrs. Wolfskills', we saw quite a plantation of grape vines completely stripped of fruit and foliage, the same as if a fire had swept over them, taking every vine clean.

At Mr. Smith's, on the American river, near Sacramento, peach trees were stripped of leaves and the green peaches were eaten clean to the stone. Vegetables, such as carrots, parsnips, &c., were eaten entirely off even with the ground, and had not Mr. Smith taken the matter in hand in early season, rallied his men, and with large bushes brushed them away from the trees and swept them as with a besom from the grounds back into the grain fields, they would have literally eaten up every green thing in the gardens and fields.

While at San Jose very recently, we rode for miles where the ground was literally *black* with them. Here the species were black instead of gray, and resembled the cricket more than the grasshopper.

We would be obliged, if our readers will give us such facts of their depredation and progress as may be known to them. We have samples of the peaches eaten by this insect, which can be seen at our office.

Flora.—We found at our sanctum, on Thursday last, one of the finest specimen plants of Heliotrope we have ever seen. It was a new seedling, raised at the garden of W. C. Walker, Esq., on the new Mission plank road—the Golden Gate Nursery. We can assure our friend Walker he may well be proud of this variety, for it would bear off a prize at many of the Royal Exhibitions of Europe. We have seen probably as good plants as most men, and grown them too, but the foliage and flower of this plant deserve an especial notice. The plant is nearly three feet high; its leaves three and a quarter inches broad, and five and a-half long; the umbel of flowers seven inches long, in three lobes, of a rich deep purple and very fragrant. In justice to the proprietor of the gardens we name the plant "Walker's Magnificent." We earnestly commend a visit to the gardens and the conservatories of Mr. Walker, by every lover for Flora. Mr, D. Nelson, the skillful gardener who has charge of the conservatory, and who also attends the *Floral Saloon* of Mr, Walker, on Washington street, is ever courteous and attentive, and will be always happy to attend to and explain all that relates to Flora.

Large Egg.—A very large egg was presented us by Mrs. Murphy, from Mission Dolores. The egg was of very remarkable size, and we at once pronounced it a "double yolked." We are very thankful for such things and trust our friends have more of the same kind.

Dairy Stock.

It would hardly be supposed that California had as yet made much advance in the selection of Dairy Stock, or that much time had been given to prepare a fine stock of the *Durhams, Ayershires*, or *Holderness;* but to such persons we can say, that if they will but visit some of our Dairy and Stock Ranches, they will find that no State of the Union could boast of a general stock of so fine cattle as California.

The select stock of the Dairy, which will be exhibited the present season, will far surpass the highest expectations of the most sanguine. We have ourselves been surprised to find, as we have visited the various portions of the State, so many fine Durhams, Ayershires, Devons, and Holdernesses. Upon some of our Ranches we have seen as many as seventy-five or one hundred, of young blood stock, giving us an assurance that in a brief time we shall excel the world in our stock raising. At Mr. Thompson's, at Sonoma; at Mr. Osborne's, at Napa; at E. L. Beard's, Esq., and J. M. Horner's, Esq., at Mission San Jose; at B. Southwick's, Esq., of Sacramento, and at Huchinson & Green's, on the Putah, we have examined the stock and find it fully up to the high encomiums that have been passed upon it.

We advise any one interested in the Agriculture of California, just to visit Putah Creek, and examine the various Ranches there. At Huchinson & Greene's we noted some very extra full-blood Durhams, and were struck with their remarkable beauty, and learned they were selected by Daniel D. Page, Esq., of Page, Bacon & Co., and sent from St. Louis to F. W. Page, Esq., as being of extra quality.

We have urged oft times the attention of our stock raisers to the importance of importing the *best breeds of stock* only, as no country in the world has so many and great advantages for rearing successfully the very best kinds, and at so little expense. We refer our readers to the estimate of value put upon the blooded stock recently imported, in the old States, and we trust California will not be behind the age.

Profitable Gardening.

We hear so often of the want of success among the cultivators, that a stranger might suppose there is no such thing as profitable gardening now; but we have no difficulty in finding many persons who are doing very well indeed. The greatest cause of so much distress and loss has arisen from bad judgment in planting excessively of one article. Every cultivator can select some variety of fruit, grain or vegetable, or a portion of each, and by giving heed and raising the very best, and only the best, always secure an ample reward. Within a short time we have visited an establishment where great pains was taken to raise whatever was grown to the highest point, and we were favored with particulars and learned that success has attended every effort. Here they gave us a glimpse at private notes, and we found that the net return from all the products was nearly $2,000 per month. Here was an income of $25,000 per annum. Figures don't lie; and here is but one case of several we know. Will not our cultivators be encouraged? Better days are coming for those who till the soil well.

J. C. Davis' Ranch.—While upon our route in Yolo county, we stopped at the fine ranch of J. C. Davis, Esq., a very large stock raiser, about sixteen miles from Sacramento city. Mr. Davis has a fine large public house, fitted with very comfortable accommodations for those travelling that way. Mr. Davis has several thousand head of fine stock, cattle, horses, mules and cows, and his dairy stock is very fine. The garden attached to the house has been much improved within a year, and now contains some large and fine fruit trees, also some thousand or two of grapes, in fine bearing order. The garden is well designed, has a good fence, and is well arranged for irrigation. We regretted the absence of Mr. Davis, being desirious of obtaining some facts relative to the engine recently erected on the premises. An engine of some twenty horse power has been put up in the buildings, by which a flouring mill with two run of stones is used, thus benefitting the whole neighborhood. This same engine also moves the smith's bellows, the lathe for iron or wood turning, thence the power is taken into other shops, and lastly into the garden for irrigating the grounds. The buildings and fences are all in very creditable order.

Warm Weather,—On Tuesday, 8th, at Mr. Smith's ranch, on the American river, near Sacramento city, at 2 P. M., the mercury was at 104 degrees.

We Want More Population.

California requires the same means used to build up our waste places, and to establish permanently those already begun, to make them prosperous and happy, that was used by that benevolent-hearted woman, Mrs. Chisholm, who accomplished so much to settle and make prosperous the people of Australia; and whose plans will well apply to California. We make extracts from Harper's Magazine, touching the same:

"A scheme of colonization gradually grew up in the mind of Mrs. Chisholm, based upon a keen insight into human nature, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of the colonies. All experience has shown that it is not good for man, or woman either, to be alone; and that a virtuous society can be reared only upon the basis of the family state. Her published reports contain many instances, half sad, half-ludicrous, of the anxiety of the better part of the settlers for virtuous wives, and of the impossibility of their obtaining them. The anxious question of the stockman, "When they were to have a Governor who would attend to matters of importance like that?" embodied more wisdom than the Colonial Office was aware of. Something else is requisite for a flourishing state, than fat cattle and fine-wooled sheep. With practical good sense, Mrs. Chisholm thus hits the nail upon the head: "To supply flockmasters with good shepherds is a good work; to supply those shepherds with good wives, is a better. To give the shepherd a good wife—is to make a gloomy, miserable hut, a cheerful and contented home. To introduce married females into the interior, is to make the squatters' stations fit abodes for Christian men. All the clergy you can dispatch, all the school-masters you can appoint, all the churches you can build, and all the books you can export, will never do much good, without 'God's police,' wives and little children."

"But seeing all this, she also saw that sending out female emigrants, as Government had done, like so much merchandise to supply the matrimonial market, would not remedy the evil. The only feasible means of removing the disparity between the sexes, was to send out emigrants in families. To organize a scheme of family emigration, Mrs. Chisholm, accompanied by her husband, who had now rejoined her, and family, left Australia for England, in 1846, bearing with her the warmest good will of the colonists, of every class."

To Grain Growers.

We publish the following to show a portion of the feeling that is abroad in the community. We have many communications on hand; but we do not publish all. We request the real signature to be left with us, confidentially, if desired—but on this subject all should speak out.

San Jose, August 3, 1854.

Messrs. Editors: The farming interest calls aloud for assistance from some quarter. From whence shall it come? From the farmers themselves? by calling a convention of the farmers and resolving to hold on to every pound of wheat until it will bring them something. Let the millers come to the same convention and arrange with the farmers on such terms as they can afford. Something, and that at once, must be done to protect the farmer, or the agricultural interest will receive such a blow as it will not recover from for many years. You can suggest something; if so, let us have it.

A Farmer.

Fire on the Putah.—The constant danger to which our farmers are exposed on account of fire, should cause them to watch with great vigilance lest this destroyer should catch them unawares. We saw the rapidity with which fire spreads across the grain fields during the past week. This fire resulted from the "wad" of a gun, fired by the proprietor while hunting rabbits. We were passing the ranch of Mr. McClory and saw the ground burnt over. It was only about an acre, and the fire was discovered immediately, and the men were called to the number of fourteen, who, being near the creek, cut green boughs, and dipping them in the water, beat out the fire in the space of half an hour. Farmers should not permit a gun to be fired upon their premises during the dry season, unless most strictly guarded. A fire is easier prevented by caution, than arrested when once under way, and the small fire mentioned here, unless discovered at the instant, would have destroyed tens of thousands bushels of grain, and probably buildings also. Prevention is better than cure.

High Winds.—We had supposed we had seen some dust at San Francisco in times past, but the way they raise dust upon the plains at Putah Creek, would fill the eyes of any merry soul that loves to "raise a breeze." A north-wester swept across the prairies on Tuesday of last week that *was some.* It come through the gulches of the mountains, across the fields, making the straws fly, and verily if straws show the way the wind blows then it was a real north-wester: it was a perfect gale. The threshing machines were stayed in their operations, for the natural wind made them hide their diminished heads and wait till the greater power was past. Indeed it was a gale one seldom sees among the harvest months.

Letter from Roving Jack---No. 2.

Blue Devils....The Merced Valley....The Wheat and Barley Crops....Threshers Wanted....The Mails....Politics....The New Road, and New Ferry....Agricultural Society.

Snelling's Ranch, July 24th, 1854.

Messrs. Editors: Did you ever have a fit of *ennui*, in the worst stage? or in other words, (to use a term familiar among the clod-hopping fraternity,) were you ever seized and possessed with the "blue devils," until you were so indifferent to passing events, that should a passer-by happen to take it into his head to gouge out one of your eyes, or wring your nose until the claret would start, or twist off your right ear, it would scarcely serve to rouse you from your reverie to a proper sense of "'what's up?"

Now, if you have ever been thus situated, you can form some idea of the present state of my mind.

Notwithstanding the blues, together with divers and sundry other *etceteras*, quite as annoying as Beau Hickman's board bills, or *Dick's* pet pigs, I shall endeavor, in answer to your request, to jot down a few items from this (rather peaceable than otherwise) unassuming neighborhood, which peradventure, may prove interesting to some of your readers.

This valley is one of unsurpassed beauty and fertility. There are many valuable farms in a high state of cultivation, upon its face, and it is inhabited by a host of energetic, high-minded, labor-loving—and aye—tax-paying citizens.

The wheat and barley crops have turned out superior to the most extravagant expectations of the God-loving and loved farmer. We have, however, been sadly disappointed about threshers; and as yet, the prospects for getting our threshing done is quite gloomy. One or two threshing machines would do well here, throughout the entire season.

There is one feature in the wheat and barley crops in this valley, that is worthy of note, which is, that notwithstanding the season has been so exceedingly dry, there is not a crop of either, in my knowing, that has not made a fair yield; and but one that is injured with the smut—and that was the result of very bad judgment in the proprietor, in selecting smutty wheat for seed.

When I set out upon the difficult task of concentrating my scattered ideas upon the subject of this article, as well as I can recollect among the jumbled mess, there was something to be advanced upon the subject of *Post Offices, Mails*, etc. It seems to me that the Post Office Department has resolved itself into a sort of game of chance. I should like very much if some generous, kind-hearted philanthropist, would—*pro bono publico*—give some light upon the subject, and let their light so shine as to dissipate the darkness that pervades this region in regard to the same. I ask, what kind of a game do they play in there? what do they call it, and what does it cost to come in? And, by the way, do they play it with "life's pack of cards?" if they do, we desire to be understood as having employed Ebenezer Little John to play our hand, as we look upon Ebenezer as being a shrewd (?) old sport.

It is a matter of no little surprise that we should be thus neglected. We have among us philosophers of the sect of Zeno, some too who are possessed of the patience of *Job*, almost; but patience, resignation and submission, are now virtues (?) that we read of. We have suffered the most temper-destroying inconveniences from (it seems to us) the willful neglect of a misguided and ill-advised post office department, for "lo, these many years," and have bore up under it with christian fortitude; it now passes endurance. We have increased to a mighty people, and it behooves us as a people to raise our voices in our own behalf, and if we are considered as living within the pale of civilized government, we are most certainly entitled to a freeman's rights; (and by Jove I am half inclined to the conclusion, that we have something to do with some kind of government, as it costs a poor white man nineteen "human seads" to breath the pure air of benign heaven.) * * * * True, it would look like nonsense in the extreme, to attempt penetrating a coat of mail with straws, much more would it appear indicative of insanity for a common clodhopper to raise his Ebenezer away out here in the wilds of California, and expect to be heard at the great Federal Metropolis; but in the face of all this sound philosophy, I have determined to "pitch in lemons," if I should (as the adage goes) "come out squeezed."

We have a tri-weekly mail from Stockton to Mariposatown, and a weekly mail from Sonora to Mariposa; and that is precisely the mails, and all *the* mails we have south of the Tuolumne river. A glance at the map will very clearly show a vast scope of country, measuring hundreds of miles in length and breadth, thickly inhabited by a hardy race of enterprising spirits—and not a post office. Not a post office, did I say? if I did, I will take it back, for there has been a post office established at Millerton, in this county; and one in Tulare county, at Woodville; with an appropriation of a sum almost sufficient to defray the expenses of transporting a semi-monthly mail one-half of the time over said routes, which precludes any possible show for the people to derive any benefit from this generous (?) act of the post office department in establishing the aforesaid routes and offices, unless they voluntarily defray the expense of transporting the mails by subscription. That is the way the wants of the pioneer Farmers of California receive the prompt attention of the post office officials at Washington. What has become of Judge John G. Marvin, and all his new-fangled ideas and plans for post routes and offices? Mayhap the Judge is, by the new mail routes, something like my old friend Bill was, by running the mustangs: Perhaps he *can't see any money in it!* and has come to the conclusion to "*engage in nothing that won't pay?*"

Politics are running tolerable high in this county. We have first, the unterrified Democracy; secondly, we have the quite respectable little band of genuine Whigs; and last and least, we have the Brodericksites. These are the principal factions.

* * * * * *

One word about the Road, that has been laid out some two years, and is finally being worked by N. S. Farrens; the road leaves the Stock and Mariposa road at Forbes' Ranch, descends into the valley of the Merced river six miles below Snelling's Ranch, crossing the river at Farren's flouring mill; (where Mr. F. contemplates building a No. 1 ferry boat.) This is a splendid route to Fort Miller, Four Creeks, Kern River, Tejon Pass, and Los Angeles, &c. To close, I will state that we are about getting up an Agricultural Society in this valley. Yours, Roving Jack.

Note.—We trust the interesting letter of our excellent correspondent from the "Snelling," will not pass unread by those who have influence with the "*Post Office Department*," of which we will again speak. We know our readers will be much gratified, and read with interest the free thoughts of "Roving Jack," and we trust we shall hear from him often.—Ed.

A New Red Dye for Dyeing Wool.

On treating uric acid with nitric acid and then with ammonia, Proust obtained, at the beginning of this century a red substance which he called purpurate of ammonia. MM. Wohler and Liebig have since studied this substance and separated a compound of a fine red color represented by the formula $C^{12}N^{5}H^{6}O^{8}$, which they call *murexid*. This material, which is easily prepared from alloxane and ammonia, has been applied to dyeing wool, for which it furnishes a red color richer than that of cochineal. The author of this process is M. Albert Schlumberger, of Mulhouse, (Haut-Rhin). His experiments have been verified by a commission from the Industrial Society of that town.

The red of murexid fixes itself on the wool without a mordant. After imbibing the alloxane, a bit of wool drying exposed then to ammoniacal vapors and afterward to the heat of a steam drum or heated iron, the red color is seen to be immediately developed. It is indispensable that the ammonia should be applied before the heat. The color is not produced if the specimen impregnated with alloxane has been heated; water removes this last, while it is wholly without action or murexid.

Although this color requires no mordant, M. Schlumberger has however found that a mordant may be useful. That which he prefers is a bath consisting of equal parts of bichlorid of tin and oxalic acid, the whole forming with water a solution marking 1° Beaume. The mordants made with protochlorid of tin give indifferent results.

Under the action of the sun's rays, the Commission found the red of murexid to be more stable than that of cochineal, and they do not hesitate to recommend the use of it in dyeing gobelins in preference to cochineal, although the new red is just now dearer than the old, since uric acid or alloxane are now known only in the laboratories. The price will be cheapened when it is made a branch of industry, and it is certain that guano will here find a new demand.

The red of murexid resists the action of alcohol, ether, and the acetic and oxalic acids. Muriatic, nitric and sulphuric acids destroy it; but if the destruction is not complete, the color may be restored by means of ammonia.

Cotton, whether with a mordant or not, whether animalized (Broquette's process) or mixed with wool, is not dyed with murexid. Impressed with the alloxane and then treated with the hot iron, cotton is colored it is true of a rose tint, and the color is deepened with ammonia; but the color does not stand washing, water causing it wholly to disappear.

Silk does not take the amaranth color of murexid; it becomes yellowish rose. M. Schlumberger recognizes in this property a means of distinguishing cotton, silk, and wool.—*Silliman's Journal.*

Agriculture at the Sandwich Islands.

We have made extracts from the very able report of the President of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, and only wish we had space for every work of it; there is such a spirit breathing through every sentence, that one feels that a Society with such a head and leader must be attended with success. We note too an extract from the Treasurer's Report. All give assurance of its prosperity.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT,

Gentlemen of the Society: It becomes my pleasant duty to again congratulate you on the return of our annual festival; and agreeably with our constitution, to render you a report of the proceedings of our Society for the year which has just closed. I think there is no reason to doubt that our association is a useful one—one whose influences for good are seen to some extent at the present time, in the increased interest manifested in the culture of the soil, the importation of new and improved breeds of stock, the introduction of new fruits, plants and flowers, and one whose influences will be deeply felt in the bright future so sure to dawn upon these pleasant islands. That we have done good, who will question? Still, I am not satisfied that we have done all we ought to have done, and I trust that our efforts for the future will be pushed with redoubled energy, and so directed as to confer the greatest amount of real, practical benefit upon the great cause we seek to promote. Let us take hold of the matter with a will—remedy whatever defects may exist in our plan of operations—and push our cause for the year to come with a life and vigor which shall greatly extend our usefulness.

Our Society is a progressive one. We have gained strength with every new year, increasing in members and funds, and adding, I trust, to the increased interest which is manifested in all the various branches of Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture and Manufactures. * * *

The cause of Agriculture in these Islands, I think, is decidedly upon the advance, and though some of us have been disappointed in our crops—though our trade with California, the great consumer of our products has diminished—and though the small pox has smitten thousands of our best laborers to the ground, we have great reason to rejoice in the general prosperity and abundance of the land. In several branches there has been great activity and progress, and such as cannot fail to gladden the hearts of all those who are fond of sweet flour, good mutton and tender beef.

In the early days of wheat sowing, when it was raised by the peck and bushel, the lava rocks were used as a threshing machine, and the mouth for a fanning-mill, but lo! the Yankee has come with his reaping machine, his horse power, and steam mill, and he will wake up the slumbering soil; cause the fields to rejoice with beauty; gather in his harvest and his dimes; and gives us plenty of sweet bread and to spare. * * * *

Potatoes.—Two or three years since the largest export from these Islands was that of Irish potatoes to California. To-day we are eating California potatoes of a better quality and at a less price than those of our own raising. How shameful! There is no soil in the world better adapted to the raising of this valuable vegetable than the rich mellow loam of Kula, East Maui; and I am happy to hear that the people of that region are beginning to wake up to the importance of raising a supply for our whaling fleet. The great potato man of the Islands is Mr. Torbert, and from him I learn that he has introduced the purple California potato into the uplands of Kula since our last gathering, and that it is fast becoming popular with the natives. Thank God! that with all our indolence and neglect of the potato, we have as yet escaped that great scourge of other land, the potato rot.

Sheep.—The business of raising sheep has taken a start this year, almost equal to that of wheat growing, and is fast acquiring an importance second to no other. It ought to be very profitable, for the price of mutton is high, and the rapidity of increase beyond all precedent. I have known of some flocks that have trebled in the last year, and I hear that Mr. Moffit has one ewe with live lambs, doing well. The Merinos imported by Mr. Moffit, and the Southdowns by Mr. Cummins, are all thriving, I am told; and in a short time we may promise ourselves a large export of good wool, and the luxury of the best mutton. Dr. S. P. Ford, who has entered largely into the business of raising sheep, has now on the way to the Islands, in the ship Falcon, four French Merino and two South Down rams, which will infuse into our flocks some fine blood. Mr. Montgomery has also gone extensively into the business, and has ordered from Australia a choice lot of rams, which may be expected to arrive every day. Captain Meek has also ordered some South Downs from Vancouver's Island. The Society has recently received a donation of valuable books from the Hon. B. P. Johnson, corresponding secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, among which is the "American Shepherd," a treatise on the breeding and management of sheep, of high repute. For this and many similar acts of kindness, Mr. Johnson merits our best thanks. While speaking of sheep, I ought not to forget the burr, which is one of the greatest pests of this island and is fast spreading to Maui, and the other islands; being carried hence in the manes and tails of horses that were better dead than alive. I hope the Society and Legislature will take means to prevent the increase of this nuisance. * * * * * * *

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The receipts, (exclusive of a payment of a mortgage of $500, which sum was again loaned,) are $2186 23, being an excess over the receipts of last year of $844 34, or nearly 63 per cent. This great difference has been occasioned, partly, by the interest, the liberal donations from the Honolulu auctioneers, the amount received for refreshments, the proceeds of the auction, and the sale of "Transactions;" but the principal cause is an increase of $530 in the amount of subscriptions.—*Polynesian.*

Farmers' Creed.

We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

We believe in large crops which leave land better than they found it, making both the farmer and the farm richer at once.

We believe in going to the bottom of things,—and therefore in deep plowing and enough of it. A sub-soil is all the better.

We believe that the best fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of enterprise and intelligence—without this, lime, gypsum, bone and green manure, or guano, will be of little use.

We believe in good fences, good barns, good farm-houses, good stock and orchards, and children enough to gather the fruit.

We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a spinning piano, a clean cupboard and a clean conscience.

We disbelieve in farmers that will not improve—in farms that grow poor every year—farmer's boys turning into clerks and merchants—farmer's daughters unwilling to work—and in all who drink whisky till honest men are ashamed of them.

Moreover, we believe in taking a newspaper, in paying for it, and reading it. Such hints are worth at least a year's subscription.—*Me. Farmer.*

Horse Breaking for the Harness.—Before the horse is attached to any vehicle, the harness should be allowed to remain on him in the stable several hours during two or three days; he should be led out so that he may become thoroughly acquainted to the trappings, and a cord of six or seven feet in length should be fastened to each trace. With this the horse is quietly led about, one man performing that duty, while another follows, holding the aforesaid cords, which, as the animal moves forward, are to be strained so that he feels a slight pressure of the collar upon his shoulders. The intention of this treatment must be obvious; if the horse is alarmed by the effect of the collar, the man holding the cords which are affixed to the traces, can instantly relax them; and again, when he finds his pupil is reconciled, he may renew a moderate strain, and finally as much resistance as he has power to create. By this means the most timid horse will gain confidence, and by perseverance, the most refractory may be overcome. A horse when first encumbered with harness, if immediately attached to a vehicle, is astonished when required to move, to find a pressure on his shoulders that he has never before experienced. He discovers another novel apparatus for confinement; he is, in fact, trammeled, and endeavors to escape; probably he plunges, kicks or rears and becomes difficult to manage, but by the simple process just recommended, all this is obviated.—*Hints on Training.*

How the Salamander Safe was Dicovered. It is well known that iron safes are now made with a chamber between the inside and the outside filled with plaster of Paris. This is an effectual non-conductor of heat, and if the safe is made so strong as not to break when falling in a burning building, there is little danger that its contents will be burnt. The discovery of the qualities of plaster of Paris was made as follows: Mr. Fitzgerald, a very intelligent mechanic of this city, whom we know very well, was engaged in making plaster images, and frequently washed his hands in a tin pan. The bottom of the pan soon became encrusted over with plaster, and one day when it was set on the fire to heat the water, it was found that the water could not be heated in it. The discovery led to the knowledge that plaster of Paris was a suitable non-conductor for iron safes, thousands of which are made every year.

Tobacco.—"The habitual use of tobacco was never calculated for health or substantial comfort, or to prolong life. It destroys all these. Notwithstanding the slow and insidious manner in which it poisons the vitals and undermines the constitution, it is yet seen that it occasions, every where, a frightful waste of life. In the United States, intelligent physicians have estimated that 20,000 die every year, from the use of tobacco; and in Germany, where the streets, as well as the houses, are literally befogged with tobacco smoke, the physicians have calculated that, of all the deaths which occur between the ages of 18 and 35, *one-half* originate in the waste of the constitution by smoking! Such opinions as these, from men who ought to know, should startle all the world, and bring chewers and smokers to their senses, in regard to the powers of this Indian weed, and the effects of habits which too many have been inclined, hitherto, to call harmless."

We take the following extract from the New Era and Argus, published at Honolulu:

A well known, old, enterprising gentleman of Hamakua, Hawaii, in speaking of his vineyard, writes to a friend in Honolulu: "My grapes this year are hanging down to the ground. I wish you were up here to eat some of them. Visitors and travelers tell me that they never saw finer grapes. I only wish they were made into wine."

Thus casually and gradually we find out where the vine growing sections of the country are.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Great State Fair.**—We call attention to the Programme of the Great State Fair, to come off at the Musical Hall, in San Francisco. The List of Prizes will be found to be the largest, most comprehensive and complete ever offered in the United States. It is important that a wide circulation should be given to the plan of this Fair, that all may have an opportunity to enjoy its privileges, and that the greatest possible good may result to the whole State.

We trust the Press throughout the State will give their best influence to its promotion, and keep their readers continually advised relative to it—it is a duty they owe to this great interest. This is a Public Industrial Exhibition: the proud display of the products and genius of this country, and its success will be the beginning of greater exertions for future years. It is no private enterprize, for it is the State Society's Fair. The Prizes are the award of the State, and should serve as a stimulus to the citizens to do what they can to build up the Agricultural Interests and to awaken a lively regard to this basis of her prosperity.

We speak for the State and by its authority, being but her agent, we plead for her best weal. We therefore urge upon every citizen to lend a helping hand to this great enterprize, and the greatest and most glorious results will be accomplished.

WARREN, Corresponding Secretary, C. S. A. S.

N.B.—The Programme to which we allude above will be issued in an *Extra*, which will follow immediately, and we solicit for it prompt attention.

☞ **The Poet Says**—

Death is another life. We bow our heads,
At going out, we think, and enter straight
Another golden chamber of the king's,
Larger than this we leave, and lovelier.

Nevertheless, most people dread death, and will catch at every remedy for the tortures that rack the mortal body and hurry its dissolution. DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA, is pre-eminently the safest and most reliable medicine for restoring the human system to life and vigor.

This Sarsaparilla contains more of the pure Honduras Sarsaparilla than any other preparation that now exists—which is chemically combined with the *Extract of Yellow Dock* and the *Extract of Wild Cherry*, thus *making* the remedy more thoroughly ancient than any other Sarsaparilla before the public.

Scrofula has baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians in this country and in Europe. But there is an antidote for this disease in Dr. Guysott's Extracts of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, which is proving itself a specific in the most severe cases of Scrofula. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, third door above Montgomery. 7

☞ **Notice.**—*Persons* wishing business cards very widely circulated throughout the State, *can have* that opportunity by sending them to this office, and they will go out in the *Extra Premium sheet of many thousands, during the present week.* Send your cards early, to secure their place.

MARRIED.

On the 10th August, in Sacramento, H. W. Harkness, M. D., and Miss Amelia Griswold, all of that city.

On the 14th August, in Sacramento, by Rev. J. A. Benton, Mr. Stillman Jetts, of the former place, and Miss Susan Curran, of San Francisco.

On the 12th August, in this city, by Rt. Rev. Dr. Kip, Mr. E. Seyd and Miss M. A. Crittendon.

On the 6th August, at Fix & Co.'s Saw Mill, by H. A. Curtiss, Esq., Mr. Henry Ferrell and Miss Angeline Densmore, all of Shasta county.

DIED.

On the 11th August, in this city, of erysipelas, Wm. Wilder, only child of W. Huss and Anna E. Wood, aged 16 days.

On the 8th August, at his residence, Laguna Seco, Dr. George H. Bull, formerly of Troy, N. Y., aged 36 years.

On the 6th August, at Auburn, Placer county, Isaac C. Copeland, in the 27th year of his age, formerly from Taunton, Mass.

On the 13th August, in this city, Kate, infant daughter of J. F. and Kate Hutton, aged 1 month.

On the 7th August, at Adamsville, Stanislaus county, Mr. G. Work, from New York.

Book Bindery,

No. 78 Merchant street, below, Adams & Co.

THE undersigned beg to inform the citizens of California that they are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK BINDING of every description, and in every style. Also, Blank Books made to order, of superior paper, and ruled to any desired pattern. We are Practical Binders, and feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction in *style* and *price*.

BALDWIN & EMERSON, San Francisco.

N.B.—Orders from the Country promptly executed. 7

Lad Wanted.

WE want an Active LAD to attend to the office duties. One of good address and good education only need apply. Apply at our office only at 5 P. M. 7

Watches and Jewelry.

WE would direct the attention of those in want of fine Watches to our present stock, comprising manufactures of F. B. Adams & Son, T. F. Cooper, M. I. Tobias & Co., and David Taylor, names too long and favorably known to require comment. We are also sole agents in California for the sale of Samuel Lowry's Watches, which, for correctness of time and beauty of finish, stand unrivalled.

We are constantly receiving, by every steamer, additions to our stock of Diamonds and Jewelry, which we will sell as low as any others in the business, and are prepared to substantiate all that we guarantee.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
139 Montgomery street, two doors south of Clay.

N.B.—Watches of all descriptions repaired by skillful and experienced workmen. 4 tf

North Point Dock Warehouses,

Corner of Sansome and Lombard sts.

THE subscribers will make cash advances on goods stored in the above Warehouses, in sums to suit.

To Farmers and Produce Dealers, they offer the advantage of the saving of Cartage and Waste—vessels being enabled to discharge alongside the store.

5 COHEN & CO.

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ....AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.

FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

5

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, August 16, 1854.

THERE is but little use to note prices of heavy articles, for the sales are made as the circumstances of the case demand. Agricultural Implements and Hardware are in quantities in this market for two years supply. The crops of Grain will be gathered well, will yield well, and we do hope will pay well.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS		
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@— —
do do short handled	— —	@10 00
do Fields', long handled	14 00	@15 00
do do short handled, no sale.		
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00	@14 00
do do short handled	9 —	@10 00
do King's, long handled	14 00	@—
Spades, bright c. s. best make	15 00	@18 00
do iron	8 00	@10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@— —
do do iron	— —	@ 8 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	16 00	@18 00
do Hunts', do	— —	@15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	12 00	@16 00
do other brands	5 00	@ 7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50	@ 4 00
do do do axe	2 50	@ 4 50
Plows, best make } no	14 00	@30 00
do steel } sale	30 00	@75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—		
Hall & Pitts'	1000 00	@1200 00
Other makers'	400 00	@ 600 00
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	350 00	@ 500 00
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	12 —	@16
Rakes, horse and revolving	20 00	@25 00
do hand, wood do	6 00	@10 00
do do steel	12 00	@20 00
Pitchforks, ⅌ doz	10 00	@18 00
Scythes, best	10 00	@12 00
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@9
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per ℔	— 10	@ 12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.		
FLOUR—		
Gallego and Haxall	10 00	@11 00
Chile	8 75	@ 9 00
Repacked	— —	@— —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	none.	@— —
Benicia Mills, do	13 00	@14 00
Meal, in bbls	6 00	@ 6 50
do ½ bbls	3 25	@ 3 50
Bran, ⅌ lb	— —	@— 1¼
GRAIN—		
Corn, Eastern, ⅌ lb	— 2	@ 2 50
Barley, California	— —	@— 1¼
Barley, Chili	— —	@— 1¼
Buckwheat, flour	— 3	@— 5
Oats, California	— 2	@— 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.		
do Eastern	— 2	@— 3
Wheat, Chili	— 2	@— 3
do California	— 2½	@ —
LUMBER—		
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ⅌ M	25 00	@ — —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@ 30 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@ 70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	65 00	@ 00 00
do do 2d quality	45 00	@ 55 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	65 00	@ 75 00
do Oregon pine, rough	25 00	@ 30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00	@ 00 00
do do Hay and Bolinas	30 00	@ 00 00
Floor Joist	25 00	@ 30 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	7 00	@ 8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00	@ 36 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@ 8 00
do California	— 5	@ 6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50	@ 5 00
Sashes, window	2 50	@ 5 00
PROVISIONS		
Beef, Mess, ⅌ bbl	18 00	@20 00
do ½ bbl extra family	— —	@12 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ⅌ lb	14	@ 16
do Mess, nominal	12 00	@— —
Cheese	20	@ 25
California Cheese	20	@— 25
Eggs, fresh Cal	1 00	@ 1 00
Butter, choice	30	@ 32
do good ordinary	16	@ 25
do California	60	@ 25
Hams, ordinary	12	@— 14
do extra	18	@ 19
Lard, in kegs	14	@ 15
do tins 10-lb	17	@ —
do 15—20 do	—	@ 17
Pork, clear, ⅌ bbl	— —	@20 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@11 00
do mess, ⅌ bbl, choice	16 00	@17 00
do do ½ do	— —	@12 00
RICE—		
Carolina, in bbls	5½	@ 6
China, No. 1, in mats	4	@ 5
do No. 2, do		@ 4
Manila	3½	@ 4
VEGETABLES—		
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.		
Beans, California	3	@ 4
do Am. white	6	@
Split Peas	3	@
Beets, ⅌ ton	20 00	@— —
Carrots	40 00	@ —
Onions, prime, ⅌ lb	— 7	@ 8
Turnips, ⅌ ton	30 00	@ —
Potatoes, per sack	50	@ 75
do new, ⅌ lb	2½	@ 3
Peas		10
Squashes, ⅌ lb (summer)	10	@ 12

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ⅌ head	37	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ⅌ doz	none.	Leeks, ⅌ doz	1 00
Beets, ⅌ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 50	Tomatoes, ⅌ lb	12
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	8
Summer squashes	12	Lettuce, ⅌ doz	1 00
Celery, ⅌ doz	6	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ⅌ doz	6	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ⅌ doz	1	Cranberries, ⅌ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ⅌ lb	8	Pie Plant, ⅌ lb	20
Potatoes, new	4	Asparagus, ⅌ doz bdls	3 00
Onions, prime	10	Cucumbers, ⅌ doz	25
New Corn, ⅌ doz	75	String Beans	6
Egg Plant	37	Okra	50
Strawberries, ⅌ lb	1 50	Raspberries, ⅌ lb	1 50
Gooseberries, do	1 00	Apples, do	25@50
Pears, sugar, do	25	do extra size, each	25@50
do extra, each	25@50	Quinces, ⅌ lb	50
Whortleberries, ⅌ lb	1 00	Blackberries, ⅌ lb	50
Apricots, do	50	Nectarines, do	1 00

Whortleberries of good quality are now in market.

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

SMITH & VAN DYNE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osbund, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; Mott & Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale.

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 9 Clipper ship Golden Racer, Nagel, New York, 135 days; mdse.
Brig Fawn, Barrett, Umpqua river, 3 days; lumber.
Clipper schr Restless, Paty, Honolulu, 20 days; mdse.
Schr Loo Choo, Smith, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; lime.
AUG. 10—Stmr America, Fountleroy, Umpqua River, days.
Clipper schr Sea Breeze, Buchanan, Huahaine (S I), 32 days; with oranges.
AUG. 11—Ship Sweden, Goss, New York, 174 days; mdse.
Chinese ship Exchange, Braden, Whampoa, 100 days; mdse, and 513 passengers—85 died on the passage.
Brig Quoddy Belle, Hatch, Mendocino, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Boadie, Babcock, Crescent City, 8 days; lumber.
AUG. 12—Stmr Polynesian, Rogers, Honolulu, 14 days; mdse.
Schr Archimedes, Roberts, Magdalena Bay, 25 days; in ballast.
Schr Astoria, Willoughby, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; produce.
AUG. 13—Nic stmr Sierra Nevada, Blethen, San Juan, 12 days.
Fr ship Meteore, Chauchinbound, Bordeaux, 162 days; mdse.
Bark Emily Miner, Rogers, Sydney via Callao, 67 dys; mdse.
Schr Mount Vernon, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.
AUG. 14—Stmr Goliah, Haley, San Diego, 3 days; mdse.
Clipper ship Sinhound, Behm, New York, 109 days; mdse.
Ship Levant, Cooper, Hong Kong, 78 days; mdse.
Bark Wavelet, Smith, Honolulu, 22 days; mdse.
Mex brig Arezone, Newman, Mazatlan, 55 days; mdse.
Brig F Copeland & Co, Trussell, San Pedro, 17 days; flour.
Brig Detroit, Slocum, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber.
Clipper schr Lady Jane, Gagrey, from New York via Callao and Honolulu 17 days; mdse.
Schr Huntress, Haines, Bodega, 26 hours; lumber.
AUG. 15—Clipper ship Witchcraft, Rogers, New York, 97 days; with mdse.
Ship Michael Angelo, Moore, New York, 167 days; mdse.
Schr Queen of the West, Sweet, Santa Barbara, 8 days, with 500 crawfish.

CLEARANCES.

AUG. 9—Ship Clara Henrietta (Dutch), Croese, for Batavia; bark Palmetto, Manley, Prince Frederick Sound.

AUG. 10—Stmr Sea Bird, Smith, San Diego; Br brig Eastern City, Cromble, Callao; schr Mathew Vassar, Dodge, Portland.

AUG. 11—Brig Agate, Collins, Portland; schrs Laura Bevan Morton, San Luis Obispo; Harriett, Bowden, Crescent City.

AUG. 12—Stmr Isthmus, Hilliard, San Diego; ships Australian (Br) Chape, Hong Kong; Golden Gate, Dewing, Shanghae; bark American, Wiggin, Astoria; schr Wanderer, Phillips, San Pedro.

AUG. 14—Stmr America, Fauntleroy, Umpqua; bark Delegate, Gillan, New York; ship Golden Racer, Nagle, Benicia; schr Restless, Paty, Honolulu.

AUG. 15—Br brig Griffrord, Briard, Shanghae; schr Joseph Hewitt, Swain, Crescent City.

ADAMS & CO.'S

CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To ENGLAND, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis,
Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville,
New Orleans, London, &c., &c.,

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank..........Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co.......Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio..........Cleveland.

Utica City Bank........Utica.	Bank of Syracuse...Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn.......Auburn.	Bank of Attica.........Buffalo.
Rochester City B'k..Rochester.	Geo. Smith & Co....Chicago.
Michigan State B'k....Detroit.	Clinton Bank...Columbus, O.

☞ In the NORTHERN MINES we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville,
Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada,
Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands,
Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls,
Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through LANGTON & BRO.'S YUBA EXPRESS, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar, Beer Creek Crossing, Park's Bar,
Sicard's Bar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, French Corral,
Kennebec Bar, Sweetland's, Boston Bar,
Union Bar, Hoyat's Diggings, Hunt's Ranch,
Rose's Bar, Cherokee Corral, Barton's Bar,
Foster's Bar, Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba, Wombow's Bar,
Winslow's Bar, Slate Range, Slate Range,
Oak Valley, Junction House, Nevada House,
Indian Valley, Frenchman's Bar, Empire Ranch,
Sleighville, Bullard's Bar, Downieville,
Cox's Bar, Minesota Diggings, Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the SOUTHERN MINES, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by BROWN'S EXPRESS, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

INSURANCE.—We have made arrangements for Insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

7 ADAMS & CO.

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros. & Co.........................London.
Hottinguer & Co.............................Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co.......................New York.
Phenix Bank.................................do
J. E. Thayer & Bro.........................Boston.
Horace Bean & Co...................New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co.......................St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers.......................Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the Investment of money. 7

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851.]

Interest, one and one-half per cent, per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

DEPOSITS draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with Interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.

7 ROBINSON & CO.

WELLS, FARGO & CO

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a **Daily Express** to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,

Conecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for MT. OPHIR and MARIPOSA.

☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia.

3 WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
114 Montgomery street

MISCELLANEOUS.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Of New York. } { O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat, and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento

11 4m

CHARLES D. CARTER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

165 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers, 20

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,

Pay particular attention to the preparation of

Physicians' Prescriptions,

and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the

Purest and Best Quality,

and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.

☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

THE subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of

Tea Sets, Cups,
Waiters, Cake Baskets,
Pitchers, Castors,
Salvers, Spoons,
Goblets, Forks, &c.

These goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

Montgomery Paint Store,

No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

ATLANTIC, UNION and FRENCH WHITE LEAD;
TIEMAN'S ZINC WHITE; ENGLISH BOILED OIL;
TURPENTINE; 1st QUALITY FRENCH PICTURE GLASS;
WINDOW GLASS; TIEMAN'S COLORS, in oil and water;
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
BRUSHES in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.

6 HAYE & HANKS.

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan.
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON, }

A Material Reduction in the Rates on the Bill of Fare,

AT ROBB'S, 182 CLAY STREET,

HAS BEEN MADE IN ORDER TO KEEP UP WITH THE TIMES.

OUR Friends and the Public are assured that we shall keep on trying, and deserve the reputation of being *the place* to get a good breakfast and dinner, and in future at such prices that shall not fail to give general satisfaction.

We are gradually overcoming the many obstacles that at first presented themselves; and hope now, by every attention to business, to merit a due share of patronage.

Soup will be hereafter served at 12 M.

HOLMAN & SHERWOOD, Proprietors.
Wednesday, August 2d, 1854. 5

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS and SILVER WARE, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.

N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

Capital Wanted.

AN Active or Silent partner, with a capital of $25,000 or $50,000, can hear of an opportunity where a business can be made that will yield a large and certain profit, and at the same time be sure from all contingencies of loss. A business which may be increased to any extent.

Letters will be strictly confidential, addressed to S. R. T. P., this office. 4-1mls.

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.

5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

Mendocino Redwood.

THE California Lumber Manufacturing Company, having just completed their New Mills, are ready to contract for the delivery of their very superior BOARDS and PLANK, to the extent of *sixty thousand feet per day*; at prices which will enable their patrons to meet the present low market.

N.B.—Vessels wanted. Apply to
H. MEIGGS, President,
5 corner Bush and Montgomery streets.

Ex Whirlwind.

20,000 FEET of German Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings for Picture Frames and Looking Glasses.

ALSO,

A full supply of Looking Glass Plate, at moderate prices.

For sale by LOGAN & CO., 187 Clay street.

Picture Frames and Looking Glasses made to order at short notice. 5

SPECIMEN GRAINS!

DESIROUS to advance the knowledge of our California Crops to the various Horticultural and Agricultural Societies of the various States and Europe, we invite all who are willing to aid us in this matter to forward us specimens of Grains and Grasses, of any and all kinds. Such shall be forwarded carefully, with credit to the growers. The names of the growers, and place where grown, will always accompany the packages.

ART UNION.

CALIFORNIA ART UNION.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART!

SOON TO OPEN AT

DUNCAN'S

CHINESE SALESROOM!!

MR. DUNCAN has been engaged in Europe for some months past, in selecting everything beautiful in manufactures and arts for importation to this State. Having expended more than three times the amount gained by his last ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION in erecting a Gallery for the display of Paintings, Sculpture, Statuary, and Specimens of the World's Industry in this city, he will now receive the RICH and COSTLY WARES gathered during his tour, and intended for the SPACIOUS ROOMS erected for their reception. The collection will have no equal at home or abroad—and he can confidently say that neither London, Paris nor New York will be able to show—as the stock of a mercantile firm—the many treasures of Art and valuable objects of vertu intended for San Francisco. The Catalogue will embrace several thousand articles, from the delicately wrought

BRONZES OF PARIS!

TO THE

Grand Paintings of Italy, Germany, France and Spain!

SHAWLS of Cashmere, **VASES** Bohemia,
CRYSTAL of Prague and Vienna,
CARVINGS and **FILAGREE WORK** of Genoa,
MATCHLESS MECHANISM of Genoa,
MOSAIC WORK of Florence,
GEMS OF ART from Brussels,
SILVER and **GOLD BROCADES** of France.

THE COSTLY WARES OF PARIS!

CONSISTING OF

Sevres Porcelain, wonderful in its exquisite workmanship and prized in art;
Diamond Work of great beauty;
Solid Silver Dressing Cases;
Gold and **Silver Work** and **Music Boxes**;
Statuettes, Clocks and **Bronzes**,
Fans of Gold and Mother of Pearl, set with Diamonds,
Cabinets inlaid with Jewels, **Caskets** studded with Gems,
Superb Paintings by the best Artists of the age,
Beautiful Copies from the Priceless Originals in the Imperial Gallery of the Louvre, and
Countless Elegant Trifles for the Drawing Room and Boudoir.

It is impossible here to recount more than a few of the principal objects of interest purchased. Full catalogues will be issued on their arrival. Among the most conspicuous are—THE MAGNIFICENT PAINTING OF

Descent from the Cross!

after RUBENS, purchased by Mr. Duncan at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Antwerp, where the Great Original was presented by the renowned artist to the church of his native city.

The Chapel of Saint Therese!

the wonderful work of an invalid painter, while confined in the hospital of Bruges.

Three Original Paintings by Teniers, Vandyke and Greuze!

The Holy Family, by Blanchard!

The FINEST MODERN PAINTING for sale in Paris.

The Largest Diamond in the United States!

imported through the house of Messrs. ROVEAT, of Paris and New York.

Services of Sevres Porcelain!

formerly belonging to NAPOLEON THE FIRST and LOUIS PHILIPPE, with their Crown Mark, Initials, etc.

A Clock of the Days of Louis XIV.!

Exhibiting the most exquisite and surprising Mechanism, with pendants of Diamonds and Precious Gems.

The Famous Boudoir Clock of Mlle. Rachel, the Tragedienne!

Representing a flight of Birds—the plumage is true to nature—the whole scene most life-like. The mimic warblers fly from bough to bough, and fill the air with the notes of the Mocking Bird, Canary, etc.

An Intricate Piece of Mechanism from Cologne.

A Magician performing with perfect accuracy the curious tricks of his profession.

The Great Original Painting of the Huguenots!

This picture is well known to Parisians, and will be welcomed with enthusiasm by every lover of Art in California.

The superb Tableau of Psyche and Amour!

The twin to this Painting is owned by the French Government, and has the most conspicuous place in the Gallery of the Louvre.

A Series of Original Drawings, twenty in number, of the

BATTLES OF NAPOLEON!

BY AN OFFICER OF THE OLD GUARD.

The great interest that attaches to them, is enhanced by the extraordinary merit of the Pictures. They were visited by crowds in Paris, and

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

has since been offered for their purchase.

AN INGOT OF GOLD

For this amount will be placed beside them, ready for the person to whom they may fall. This sum in itself is a handsome little fortune, and will be immediately delivered, should he desire the exchange.

For the purpose of disposing of this *Magnificent Collection of Valuable and Beautiful Goods* from Europe, an

ART UNION

Has been formed, on the plan of similar Associations in London and Paris. The intent is to give to all an opportunity to secure for their homes, at a trifling cost, something pertaining to the artistic and beautiful; that the Cottage of the Artisan and the Dwelling of the Millionaire may alike boast that which money cannot replace, and which the man of taste in every walk of life may appreciate. The whole will be divided in shares, placed by general wish as low as

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Giving to the holder an INTEREST, BY PURCHASE, in the entire collection, and constituting a membership, with all the privileges annexed thereto, and the right to decide upon the mode of distribution. *When the sale is completed by the disposal of all the Shares*, the property will await the order of the Shareholders, through the fair and impartial decision of a committee chosen by themselves. The Number of Shares will be in the proportion of Sixteen to each Article in the Catalogue.

The satisfaction heretofore rendered by our house in all its transactions—its long standing and reputation, are guarantees of the faithful discharge of the trust and prompt delivery of every article specified. The same course that has gained us this position will be strictly adhered to, that no dissatisfaction can possibly occur.

CERTIFICATES OF SHARES

ARE NOW READY, AT

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

☞ Several articles of this Superb Collection have been just received, and are open for examination.
San Francisco, June 26, 1854. 26

TIME.

PARTICULAR attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, Montgomery st. 5

BUSINESS CARDS.

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

WILLIAM BAILEY,

OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush.. 12

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

C. A. McNULTY,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf
San Francisco. 12tf

SIM & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. G. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

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L. G. MASON, SUCCESSOR TO EASTERLY,

Importer and Dealer in
Lead Pipe, Bar and Sheet Zinc, Iron and Tin,
PUMPS, STOVES, ETC.
House and Ship Plumber, Manufacturer of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware.
110 SANSOME STREET, OPPOSITE CRESCENT CITY HOTEL,
San Francisco.

N. B.—Orders for ARTESIAN WELL PIPE and contracts for *Artesian Wells* in any part of the State, promptly attended to. 26

FRANK BAKER,

Carpet, Paper Hanging and Upholstery Depot,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
135 and 137 Clay street, San Francisco. 12

SWEETSER & CO.,

DEALERS IN
Game, Poultry, Fish, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c.,
Stalls Nos. 7, 17 and 19, Washington Market.
Particular attention paid to goods on consignment. Orders forwarded to any part of the country. 5

TREADWELL & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. ROBERT P. CHASE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has removed his office and residence to Washington street, corner of Pike.
Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. 22 tf

DR. COIT,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE AND RESIDENCE TO
No. 240 Washington street, corner of Stout's Alley,
Six doors above his old locality. 15tf

STEAMERS.

FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.

The fine steamer UNION, J. A. TREFRY, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
15 HORNER & CO., Broadway Wharf.

California Steam Navigation Company,

ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Harroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3¼, and Alviso 9¼ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'k.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to
R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 29 tf

Freights Reduced.

From and after this date the rates of freights from SAN FRANCISCO TO RED BLUFFS are reduced to $35 per ton.

Office of California Steam Navigation Co., April 23, 1854.
22 tf R. CHENERY, President.

Opera Glasses.

JUST received, a fine assortment of Opera Glasses; also, a lot of rich Silver Card Cases and Boquet Holders, China manufacture. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Chile Seed Wheat,

FOR sale by J. FRIEDLANDER & CO.
4 60 California street.

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by
BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARREN & SON.

Agricultural Implements and Hardware.

FANNING MILLS; assorted sizes; Hay Presses;
Heavy Wagons, for two or four horses; Manure Forks;
Ox yokes and bows; Hoes and hoe handles;
One fancy butcher's cart and harness, (Kipp's);
Two sets silver mounted Express Harness;
Iron, tray, coal and canal barrows;
Coal scoop shovels, double strapped;
One second hand chain cable, 90 fathoms, 1¼ inch;
2 For sale by JAMES M. TAYLOR.

Patent Planing Machine.

WE invite all who feel interested in seeing the working of fine machinery, to call at our establishment and see the operation of NORCROSS' PATENT PLANING MACHINE.

Having purchased the patent right for this valuable improvement for the State of California, we are prepared to perform work in the very best manner, in any given quantity and in the shortest time. Builders wishing work done in quantities will do well to call and see our machinery.

D. W. VANCOURT,
3 Proprietor Washington Steam Mills.

Horse Powers and Threshers.

EIGHT-HORSE POWERS, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Two-horse tread powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Wilkinson's premium grain cradles;
Grant's five-fingered grain cradles;
McCormick's last improved reaper and mower, combined, with full set of extras;
Ketchum's reaper and mower;
Portable flour mills, and burr mill-stones of all sizes;
Bolting cloth, Anchor brand;
Iron wire-cloth, 36-inch wide, Nos. 2 to 10, suitable for threshing machines and milling purposes;
Brass wire-cloth, Nos. 16 to 60;
Rover steel plows, extra article;
Thermometer churns; fan mills; ox yokes and chains and all articles pertaining to Agriculture,

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front, by
2 HENRY McNALLY.

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) latest improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners. Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Cochituate Baths.

No. 57 Sansome street, between California and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE proprietors of this well known Establishment, desirous of meeting the wants of a discerning public, have remodeled and thoroughly renovated the entire premises, added several new rooms and new furniture complete.

In making these improvements, we have had particular reference to the accommodation of the LADIES, and have provided a Private Entrance and Ante-Room, with *Extra large Bathing Rooms*, adjoining, expressly for their accommodation.

We have made many important improvements and additions, which cannot be particularized in a short notice, but will be readily appreciated by our friends and patrons. The

Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon,

has been greatly enlarged, and furnished with a new set of Chairs, Mirrors, &c., imported expressly for this Establishment, and of a style and quality superior to any in the State.

Prices as usual—single baths 75c; ten tickets for $5.

N. B.—A fine assortment of Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Collars and Cravats, Scarfs, Socks, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c. &c., constantly on hand, for the accommodation of our customers. (23) San Francisco, 1854.

To Purchasers of Groceries:

THE FAMILIES of the city and the farmers of the country, before purchasing elsewhere, are requested to call at our Store, where everything in the Grocery Line can be had, not only of the finest quality, but at the lowest market prices.

Our Flour is of the best brands, and our Hams are not surpassed in the country. We have always on hand a large collection of Pie Fruits, of natural preserves and Dried Fruits. All kinds of Sugars, Coffee, and Teas can be had at the cheapest rates. We have also the choicest Wines of France and Germany constantly on hand. All the staple articles of domestic consumption are selected with care and offered to the public at the most reasonable rates. Orders from the country will be forwarded with dispatch, as may be directed, and all orders in the city promptly attended to and delivered free of charge. Come and judge for yourselves.

BRISSENDEN & CO.
25 Corner of Montgomery and California streets

Mission Pottery,

Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHHO, WALTER & CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.

Orders promptly attended to 15 3m*

Artesian Wells.

HENRIKSON & LITTLE, Artesian Well Contractors, refer to Market street, First street, and all the principal water works in San Francisco; also to the Irrigating Fountains, San Jose, and at Horner's Mill, Union City. Wells of any depth contracted for.

Office at H. W. Vaughan's Plumbing Works, 25 Bush street, where orders will be received, or at B. A. Henrikson's, 83 Kearny street, or at S Little's, 40 first street. 23

HOTELS.

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.
5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO,............CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

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St. Charles Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.
J. HARPER AND J. L. MERRITT......Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating **three hundred lodgers.** The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visitors, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guests can procure rooms at all hours of the night.
24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY,..............................CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. [26

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,......MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. (17) R. J. MURRAY.

Union Hotel.

THE undersigned informs the public that he has purchased from Isaac M. Hall, Esq., the entire fixtures and appurtenances connected with the well known UNION HOTEL, situated on the Plaza, in this city.

Extensive repairs and alterations will be made, and the house fitted in a style equal in all respects to a first class European Hotel.

The BAR will be *par excellence*, and the patronage of his old friends is respectfully solicited. (25) T. K. BATTELLE.

International Hotel.

JACKSON STREET, (between Montgomery and Kearny,)
San Francisco, California.
PECK & FISHER,..............Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their old friends and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years the above five-story brick fire-proof Hotel, furnished it in the most substantial, chaste and elegant style, and it is now open for the inspection of and patronage of the public.

Their House, situated in the vicinity of the steamboat landings, and near to the business portions of the city, is convenient for the business community; and being located on elevated ground, just aside from the dusty thoroughfares, is also a desirable home for families and gentlemen of leisure.

The INTERNATIONAL is conducted on the European plan of lodgings, with meals a separate charge, in a Refectory in the basement, and also a Ladies' Ordinary on the main floor.
E. S. PECK, (25) HENRY FISHER.

Lake House.

C. L. WHITE,..............PROPRIETOR.

THE Proprietor announces to the public, that he has completed the erection of a large Hotel Building, at the old stand by the Lake of Como, (not Claude Melnotte's,) which has been thoroughly finished, and is furnished in the most splendid style, with elegant and costly furniture, where he will be happy to see his former patrons and the public generally.

The Culinary Department is under the charge of the most experienced caterers, and his table will be covered with the luxuries and delicacies of the seasons. A fine Bar Room is attached to the House. There are also Billiard Tables and Ten Pin Alleys connected with it.

For the accomodation of parties, fine boats will be kept in readiness at all times, for excursions on the Lake,—and to prevent accidents, they will be under the especial charge of an "OLD SALT."

An excellent road has been opened from the Lake House to the sea beach, affording a most delightful drive.

The distance from the city to the Lake House is but eight miles, affording a pleasant drive of an hour.

New Line of Coaches.

The undersigned have established a line of Concord Coaches to run between the city of San Francisco and the Lake House. The hours of departure are as follows:

Leaving Wilson's Exchange at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.
" Lake House at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Stopping at all the Hotels on the road.

☞ Families called for in any part of the city.
25 LINESS AND CLARK.

ATWILL & CO.

172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st. Sacramento.

SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars, Clarionets, etc.

Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 1 tf

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MUSICAL HALL,

BUSH STREET, NEAR MONTGOMERY.

THE Proprietors of this spacious and Elegant Hall are prepared to let it for
CONCERTS,
BALLS,
LECTURES, &c., &c.

They have recently added to it a *SUPPER ROOM*, 100 feet in length by 35 feet in width, together with Dressing Rooms, etc., forming the most complete establishment of the kind in the country.

The Hall is also admirably adapted for RELIGIOUS SERVICES
Apply to G. FRANK SMITH & CO.,
15 Room No. 19, Musical Hall Building.

Branch of Keyes & Co.'s

GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF J AND SECOND STREETS,......SACRAMENTO.

LARGE IMPORTATION of Summer Clothing, ex steamers John L. Stephens and Sierra Nevada. We are now receiving a choice assortment of single milled CASSIMERE PANTS, Fancy and White Drilling, do; and SUMMER COATS of every description, which with our already unprecedently large and varied stock, comprises *every article required for a Gentleman's Wardrobe.*

We have just received a small invoice of *CHILDREN'S and YOUTH'S CLOTHING*, and as we design giving particular attention to that branch of our business, we would invite the attention of the Ladies, in making selections of clothing for their children, to an examination of our stock. We shall receive by steamer invoices of the richest and latest styles children's suits, manufactured by our house in New York, and cut in the prevailing styles.

Punctuality observed in filling orders, and no deviation in prices. BRANCH OF KEYES & CO.,
24 Sacramento

RIVETT & CO.,

IMPORTER OF *PAPER HANGINGS.* Country dealers and the trade supplied at a liberal discount.

Dealers in Paints, Window Glass and Upholstery Fittings. Paper Hanging, Upholstery, &c. executed with dispatch and at the lowest city prices.

☞ *IN SIGN PAINTING* we defy competition, having engaged one of the most eminent sign painters in the state, and are now enabled to execute every description of sign work on the most moderate terms. 28 K street,
16 between Front and 2d, Sacramento city.

NOW.

[THE following lines from Household Words, are full of wholesome advice as well as beautiful imagery. They convey to the youthful *dreamer*, a lesson which it would be well for him to ponder:]

Arise! for the day is passing
While you lie dreaming on;
Your brothers are cased in armor,
And forth to the light are gone;
Your place in the ranks awaits you;
Each man has a part to play;
The past and the future nothing
In the face of the stern to-day.

Arise from your dreams of the future—
Of gaining a hard fought field,
Of storming the airy fortress,
Of bidding the giant yield;
Your future has deeds of glory,
Of honor; (God grant it may!)
But your arm will never be stronger,
Or needed as now—to-day.

Arise! If the past detain you,
Her sunshines and storms forget,
No chains so unworthy to hold you
As those of a vain regret;
Sad or bright she is lifeless ever;
Cast her phantom arms away,
Not look back, save to learn the lesson
Of a noble strife to-day.

Arise! for the hour is passing;
The sound that you dimly hear,
Is your enemy marching to battle!
Rise! rise! for the foe is near!
Stay not to brighten your weapons,
Or the hour will strike at last,
And from dreams of a coming battle,
You will waken, and find it past.

A NEW MODE OF BOOK-KEEPING.—"Who was it bought the handsome saddle, John?" enquired a saddle and harness maker in Philadelphia, some time ago, of his foreman, upon coming into the shop and finding a very handsome new saddle had disappeared.

"Indeed, I cannot tell who it was; and, the worst of it is, it has not been paid for. I was very busy this morning, when a gentleman came in, priced it, told me to charge it to his account, threw it into his vehicle, and drove off before I could ascertain his name. I am sure, however, he is one of our customers, for he has frequently bought articles before."

"That's rather a puzzling case, really," said the boss, scratching his head, "and some mode must be devised to find out the purchaser and get the pay for the saddle. Aye, I have it; John, charge every one of our customers, who have accounts open, with the saddle; those who didn't get it, will of course refuse to pay, and in that way we shall reach the right one."

John did as he was ordered. Two or three weeks after the July bills had been sent out, the foreman was interrogated as to whether he had succeeded in finding out the purchaser.

"It is impossible to say, sir," he answered; "*for about thirty have already paid for it without saying a word.*"

BOILED ICE.—In some hot countries, to which Yankee ice is sent, it is considered as a great luxury. An African journal relates that a gentleman who had purchased some lumps of it, sent it to his cook, with orders to have it sent up for dinner. The cook was at a loss what to do with it. But as he had a pot of boiling water over the fire, he dropped the ice into it. At the dinner-table, the master said, when the dessert was ready, "Now, fetch on the ice." "All gone, massa." "Gone! where is it gone to?" "Why, massa, me put into the pot to boil, and when me look for it, it wasn't there." The poor fellow had a bottle thrown at his head for his blunder.

DEAR DARLING.—A young and pretty girl stepped into a shop, where a spruce young man, who had long been enamored but dared not to speak, stood behind the counter selling dry goods. In order to remain as long as possible, she cheapened everything; as last she said, "I believe you think I am cheating you."

"Oh, no," said the youngster, "to me you are always *fair*."

"Well," whispered the lady, blushing as she laid an emphasis on the word, "I would not stay so long bargaining, if you were not so *dear*."

THE great law of nature is, "eat and be eaten." The spawn-eater swallows the worm, the shark swallows the spawn-eater; the hawk pounces on the chicken—the eagle on the hawk—the sportsman on the eagle; rogues feed on honest men, pettifoggers on rogues, and the devil on pettifoggers. Queer arrangement this; but who will say that this is not all for the best? Let us turn over and reflect.—*N. Y. Times.*

SPORTING FUN.—On the Duke of York's "Moses" winning a match at Ascot, his Royal Highness was observed to look very thoughtful. A spectator asked his companion what he (the royal sportsman) could be pondering on.

"Why, you know," replied he, "that the Duke is a Bishop, and he is doubtless thinking of Moses and the Profits!"

A HINT.—When you rub the knobs of your doors, use a piece of paste-board as large as your two hands, with a small hole large enough to encircle the knob in the centre and a slit in the paper to let it in. This slipped on, will keep off all soil from the paint, and is a nice way of doing it.

"TOMMY, how's all your folks?" "All well but Growler—he's got the bow-wow-el complaint."

INDUSTRIOUS.—The lady who "knit her brows," has commenced a pair of socks.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, *Roses*, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1851.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines.

A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines*, that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by

HENRY McNALLY, No. 185 Washington street,
15 (between Battery and Front streets.)

Reapers and Mowers.

JUST received per clipper ship "Swordfish,"
5 McCormick's Reapers, (pattern 1852.)
1 do Mower and Reaper, (pattern 1853.)
For sale by C. A. McNULTY,
4 31 84 Battery street.

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $1 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elton $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.

25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Reapers and Threshers.

PURCHASERS of Reapers and Treshers, or any Farming Machinery, can be directed in the purchase of them very greatly to their advantage, as we make it a point to be informed relative to these matters; and this will be a saving to purchasers. Persons at a distance can be supplied, and save the cost of coming to the city, by addressing us.

WARREN & SON, office "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
25 Musical Hall Building, San Francisco.

Manny's Patent Reaper and Mower combined.

THREE of the above celebrated machines, which can be used as a Reaper or Mower,—for sale by

HENRY McNALLY,
15 No. 183 Washington street, (near Battery st.)

FOUNDRIES.

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic.

GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22-3m SAN FRANCISCO

Donahue's Union Iron Works.

[The first established in the State.]
Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

21 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

ANTROBUS & HUBER,

GENERAL AGENCY AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
Corner Fourth and K streets.
Branch Office,
Fifth street, between J and K, second door from J, Sacramento

FARMERS and others promptly supplied with all kinds of Male and Female help, without charge. Orders from the country attended to with the utmost dispatch. They may be sent by mail or express, and should state the exact kind of help required and wages to be paid.

Ranches, Stock, &c., for sale. 5 tf

Wanted.

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.

Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.

Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.

Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.

T. H. PERKINS.

P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.
Intelligence Office,
21, 87 Long wharf.

BANKERS.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J. B. Macmurdo & Co.	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.

1

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, o the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our *Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis* and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis,	David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco.	Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co.	London.
F. Huth & Co.	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS;
3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;
1,100 choice Philadelphia Made Mantels;

The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish Samples now on exhibition at our office.

TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Onward.

TOMBSTONES, in great variety; made and carved to order.

☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Table—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.

☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.

We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.

COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Miscellaneous Goods.

Thermometer Churns, large size;
BASKETS—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
Coffee and Rice Huller, Fencing Wire;
REAPERS—Hussey's Patent;
MOWERS—Ketchum's do;
THRESHERS—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse,
do "Emery's," two horse power
Horse Revolving HAY RAKES;
STRAW CUTTERS—Assorted sizes;
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three bow rakes,
Fanning Mills—50, assorted sizes;
Ames & Rowland's L. H. Shovels; Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
PLOWS—100 Allen's Eagle, red, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers; Excelsior Soap,
11 Ox Carts—Iron hubbs, superior;
Transportation Wagon—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather,
Hickory Whip Stocks; Harness, for Express Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Berea, small size; do do frames complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves; Plantation Hoe Handles;
Ox Yokes—100 complete; Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—3 fine ones; Walnut Axles—For light Wagons;
Gold Washers, Mining Pans; Tuttle's Goose Neck Hoes;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe;
Top Onions, for seed; Marrow Fat Peas; Early Charlton Peas;
Buckwheat, for seed; Osage Orange Seed; White Celery Seed
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed; Hemp Seed—for Birds;
GRAPE VINES—one thousand Isabella;
do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Underhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camelia Japonica—Fifty, in fine order, assorted colors;
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety; Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in tin, a superior article; Borax; Buckwheat Flour;
Rye Flour, in tins; Cotton Twine, patent;
Sail Twine, patent cotton; Clothes Lines, in variety;
Bannisters, of Mahogany; Newells, of Black Walnut;
Fencing Wire; Butter; Mexican Spurs;
Invoice of Mexican Bits, &c., of the highest finish, &c,
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9-6m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a business arrangement by which JAS. KING OF WM. will hereafter take charge of Banking Department of the firm of ADAMS & CO.

Depositors, balances on the books of Mr. King will be transferred to the books of Adams & Co.

Mr. King takes this opportunity to return his thanks to his depositors for the confidence they have heretofore reposed in him, and trusts the same confidence will be extended to the house with which he has become associated.

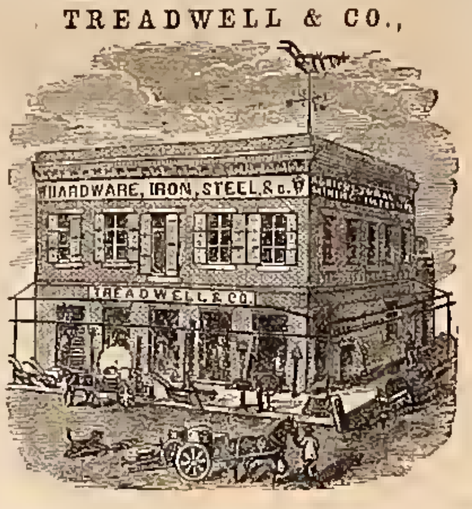
ADAMS & CO.,
1 JAMES KING OF WM.

Removal.

THE undersigned have removed to MONTGOMERY BLOCK southeast corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.
5 ADAMS & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,


HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, &c.
TREADWELL & CO.

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

Hardware at Whole-sale.

THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,
Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;
Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.
SAFES—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.
BEADS—The largest assortment in California.
E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
23 tf San Francisco.

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workman-like manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
3 Near the Oriental.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!

Cheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire and Water Proof

MATERIALS FOR SALE!

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.*, to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as

"Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."

It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither seams, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.

In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and nailed tightly*, so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for this roofing is from *half an inch to an inch*, to a foot.

All letters of inquiry, or orders for materials, must be directed to the subscriber. J. H. PURKITT,
2 Office 34 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco.

Notice.

LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.—The Trustees and Proprietors take pleasure in announcing that the Cemetery is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the Prices of Lots:

FULL SIZE LOT—12 by 25—containing 300 superficial feet—$175.

HALF SIZE LOT—10 by 15—containing 150 superficial feet—$125.

QUARTER SIZE LOTS—8 by 10—containing 80 superficial feet—$80.

LOTS IN THE REAR of Main Avenues and on Paths are 20 per cent. less.

SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the Location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing larger Plats, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS ARE GIVEN for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the Deed of Trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:

"*Sixty per cent. of the entire receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the cemetery.*"

A faithful and trusty keeper of the Grounds will always be found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

N. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

Applications for Interments must be made at the Office.

For further information inquire of either of the Proprietors, at MASONIC HALL, 112 Montgomery street. Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
WM. H. RANLETT,
FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN, } Proprietors.
JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq.,
DAVID S. TURNER, Esq.,
S. M. BOWMAN, Esq., } Trustees.
3 3m.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1854. NO. 8.

GRAND AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL FAIR, OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Government of the CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY invite the co-operation of all the Cultivators of the Soil, to an *Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial Fair*, to be held in the City of San Francisco, commencing on the Fourth of October, and continuing Four Days. The Fair will be held in MUSICAL HALL, Bush street, near Montgomery.

It is the desire of the Society to render all the aid in their power. They will receive, classify, arrange, and label all the various contributions. This will be done free of cost to contributors.

With an earnest will that the Exhibition should draw the finest productions of the State, Prizes amounting to Five Thousand Dollars for the best Farms, Gardens, Stock, specimens of Grain, Fruit, Flowers, Manufactures, Works of Art, &c., that shall be exhibited at the Fair, will be bestowed as enumerated in the List of Prizes annexed.

The Society are happy to state that the Steam Navigation Company have most liberally offered to convey to and from the Fair, all Stock and Articles intended for exhibition, *free of cost* to contributors. This instance of liberality deserves a just appreciation.

Prizes will be awarded by Committees who are disinterested, and who will be selected for the occasion.

That the Fair may be indeed worthy the noble Science of Agriculture, and of this great and influential State, we invoke the hearty co-operation of its friends, far and near.

The Hall will be ready to receive contributions on the 2d of October. Specimens not liable to decay, had better be sent as early as that day.

The Society will be very grateful to any and all who may possess Paintings or Statuary, appropriate to adorn the Hall during the Fair.

Works of Art will be received and duly noticed, and whenever very rare, suitable prizes will be awarded.

To encourage Home Industry, we take pleasure in announcing as follows.

PREMIUMS OFFERED BY THE

California State Agricultural Society, 1854.

The following section from the Act of Incorporation, by the Legislature, is the the basis for the premiums announced below:

"SEC. 8. There is hereby appropriated from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars annually, for the space of four years, to be paid in September each year, to the Treasurer of said Society, on a requisition on the Treasurer of this State, signed by the President and Recording Secretary of said Society, which sum shall be used only for the purpose of paying premiums, and for no other purpose whatsoever."

No premium will be awarded to any competitor, who does not strictly comply with the following rules and regulations:—

Competitors for premiums on Farms, Vineyards, Orchards, Nurseries and Gardens, must make application to the President, or Corresponding Secretary of the Society, before the first day of September; for the purpose of having them visited and examined by the Committee, at such time or times as they may deem best.

FARMS, VINEYARDS, ORCHARDS, ETC.

Best improved Farm	$200
2d best do	175
3d best do	150
4th best do	125
5th best do	100
Best Vineyard	50
2d best do	40
3d best do	30
Best Orchard	50
2d best do	40
3d best do	30
Best Nursery	50
2d best do	40
3d best do	30
Best Kitchen Garden	30
2d best do	25
3d best do	20
Best Flower Garden	40
2d best do	30
Best Nursery of Timber Trees	25
2d best do do	15
Best Nursery of Hedge Plants	30
2d best do do	10

GRAIN.

Competitors for Premiums on Field Crops, must deliver samples of the same to the committee, on or before the second day of October. The Fields shall be measured by the surveyor of the county or by two competent persons where they are located, or by one of the members of the society: and their certificate of the amount of land shall be presented to the committee, and the crop shall be measured or weighed by such ~~such persons who shall make affidavit of the amount of the~~ same, to be presented to the committee.

Best ten acres or more of Wheat	$30
2d best do do	25
3d best do do	20
Best ten acres or more of Barley	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best ten acres or more of Oats	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best five acres or more of Corn	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best five acres or more of Buckwheat	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best five acres of Onions	20
2d best do	15
Best fleece of Wool	25
2d best do	15
Best crop of Sweet Potatoes	20
2d best do do	10
Best twenty-five ears Seed Corn	15
2d best do do	10
Best specimens and crop of Tobacco	25
2d best do do	15
Best specimens and crop of Cotton	25
2d best do do	15
Best five acres or more of Potatoes	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best fifty pounds of Butter	50
2d best do do	40
Best one hundred pounds of Cheese	50
2d best do do	40

FLOUR.

Best 100 lbs. of Wheat Flour	30
2d best do do	25
3d best do do	20
Best 100 lbs. of Buckwheat Flour	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best 100 lbs. Rye Flour	20
2d best do do	15
Best 100 lbs. Corn Meal	15
2d best do do	10

FRUIT.

Competitors for Premiums on Fruit, Garden Vegetables and Flowers, must deliver to the Committee on or before the second day of October, the quantity required, with a statement that the same are grown by the applicant within the State, and whatever there may be peculiar in the mode of cultivating them.

Best and largest variety of Apples	$20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best and largest variety of Pears	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best and largest variety of Peaches	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best specimens of Nectarines	20
2d best do	10
Best specimens of Apricots	20
2d best do	10
Best quart of Cherries	20
2d best do	10
Best and largest variety of Grapes	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best and largest variety of Plums	15
2d best do do	10
Best and largest variety of Quinces	15
2d best do do	10
Best variety of Oranges	15
2d best do	10
Best exhibition of Olives	15
2d best do	10
Best specimens of Limes	15
2d best do	10
Best specimens of Lemons	15
2d best do	10
Best variety of Figs	15
2d best do	10
Best quart of Cranberries	10
2d best do	5
Best six Water Melons	10
2d best do	5
Best six Musk Melons	10
2d best do	5

FLOWERS.

For the best Floral Design	$25
best display of Pot Plants	25
best collection of Roses	10
best collection of Dahlias	10
best pair of vase bouquets	10
2d best do do	5
best pair of mantle bouquets	10
2d best do do	5
best six hand bouquets	10
2d best do	5
best evergreen wreath, 36 yards	20
2d best do do	10
best collection of natural flowers	10

VEGETABLES.

Best six Squashes	$10
2d best do	5
Best six Pumpkins	10
2d best do	5
Best bushel of Onions	10
2d best do	5
Best bushel of Beets	10
2d best do	5
Best bushel of Carrots	10
2d best do	5
Best bushel of Parsnips	10
2d best do	5
Best bushel of Salsify	10
2d best do	5
Best exhibition of Green Corn	10
2d best do do	5
Best exhibition of Turnips	10
2d best do	5
Best bushel of Tomatoes	10
2d best do	5
Best six heads of Cabbage	10
2d best do	5
Best six heads of Brocole	10
2d best do	5
Best six Egg Plants	10
2d best do	5
Best bushel of Potatoes	10
2d best do	5
Best bushel Sweet Potatoes	10
2d best do	5
Best six heads of Cauliflower	10
2d best do	5
Best six heads of Lettuce	10
2d best do	5
Best specimens of Rhubard	10
2d best do	5
Best bunch of Celery	10
2d best do	5

MANUFACTURES AND HOME INDUSTRY.

Best Steam Engine	25
Best Fire Engine	20
Best Hook and Ladder Truck	15
Best Hose Cart	10
Best specimens of Boots and Shoes	10
Best set of Furniture	20
Best specimens of Tailor's work	10
Best specimens of Hats and Caps	10
Best specimens of Millinery	10
Best specimens of Mantau Making	10
Best specimens of Needle Work	10
Best specimens of Printing	10
Best specimens of Tin work	10
Best specimens of Marble work	10
Best specimens of Silverware	10
Best specimens of Silk goods	10
Best specimens of Cotton goods	10
Best specimens of Linen goods	10
Best specimens of Woolen goods	10
Best specimens of Carpeting	10
Best specimens of Oil Cloths	10
Best specimens of Paper Hangings	10
Best specimens of Blacksmith work	10
Best Cooking Stove	5
Best Parlor Stove	5

PREMIUM ON BABIES.

Competitors for premiums on Babies must have them on exhibition between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M., on the second day of the Fair. A special hall will be provided for the accommodation of the "little children," and every convenience provided. The committee will pass in examination from two to four o'clock, P. M.

Finest Baby under one year old	$100
2d finest do do	75

WORKS OF ART.

Best specimens of Embroidery	10
Best specimens of Wax Work	10
Best specimens of sign and ornamental Painting	10
Best specimens of Oil Paintings	10
Best specimens of Drawings	10
Best specimens of Dentistry	10
Best specimens of Daguerreotypes	10

NATIVE WINE.

Best Wine from the Grape, made in this State	25
2d best do do do do	20
3d best do do do do	15
Best Currant Wine	15
2d best do	10

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

All manufactured articles and implements must be entered and placed on exhibition before the second day of October, and remain until the close of the Fair.

Best Treshing Machine	$50
2d best do	40
3d best do	30
Best Reaping Machine	25
2d best do	20
3d best do	15
Best Mowing Machine	20
2d best do	15
3d best do	10
Best Steel Plough	15
2d best do	10
Best Cast Plough	15
2d best do	10
Best Grain Sower	15
2d best do	10
Best Fanning Mill	10
do Harrow	10
do Horse Rake	10
do six Hand Rakes	5
do Straw Cutter	5
do Grain Cradle	5
do Hay Press	10
do six Hay Forks	5
do six Manure Forks	5
do six Axes	5
do six Hives	5
do six Sythes and Snaths	5
do Ox Yoke	5
do [illegible]	5
do Churn	5
do Cheese Press	5
do two horse Wagon	10
do two horse Carriage	10
do one horse Wagon	5
do one horse Carriage	5
do Dray	5
do pair of Team Harness	10
do pair of Carriage Harness	10
do single Harness	5
do Dray Harness	5

No premiums will be given for manufactured articles not produced in California, but the society will receive any such articles and place them on exhibition.

CATTLE SHOW.

The Cattle Show will be held near San Francisco, (the particular ground will soon be announced,) and will take place on, the third day of the Agricultural Fair.

Competiors for premiums on animals must deliver a list of those intended for exhibition to the committee, on or before the first day of the Fair.

Stock must be on the ground on or before 10 A. M., on the 5th, when proper places will be assigned them, and on the day of the Cattle Show must remain in their places from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Best imported or American Stallion	$50
2d best do do do	40
3d best do do do	30
Best imported or American Gelding or Mare	25
2d best do do do	20
3d best do do do	15
Best Stallion, bred in California	30
2d best do do	25
3d best do do	20
Best Gelding or Mare, bred in California	25
2d best do do do	20
3d best do do do	15
Best breeding Mare, with her colt	25
2d best do do	20
3d best do do	15
Best span of Matched draught Horses	25
2d best do do	20
3d best do do	15
Best span of Matched carriage Horses	25
2d best do do do	20
3d best do do do	15
Best Saddle Horse	20
2d best do	15
3d best do	10
Best Cart Horse (to be shown in Cart)	20
2d best do do do	15
3d best do do do	10
Best Express Horse (to be shown in express wagon)	20
2d best do do do do	15
3d best do do do do	10
Best Colt, over one and under three yerrs old	20
2d best do do do do	15
3d best do do do do	10
Best span of Mules	20
2d best do	15
3d best do	10
Best Bull	40
2d best	30
3d best	20
Best Cow, with her calf	25
2d best do	20
3d best do	15
Best pair Heifers, yearlings	20
2d best do do	10
Best yoke of Working Oxen	30
2d best do do	25
3d best do do	20
Best six head of young cattle, two under one, two under two, and two under three years old	20
2d best do do do co	15
Best Buck	20
2d best	15
3d best	10
Best Ewe and Lamb	15
2d best do	10
Best six Lambs, under one year old	15
2d best do do do	10
Best collection of Goats	15
2d best do	10
Best Boar	20
2d do	15
3d do	10
Best breeding Sow, with her pigs	15
2d best do do	10
Best litter of three or more Pigs, under 5 months old	15
2d do do do do do	10
Best pair Fat Swine	20
2d best do	10
Best three Fowls (Cock and pair of Hens)	10
Best pair of Turkeys	10
Best pair of Geese	10
Best pair of Ducks	10

Discretionary premiums, not exceeding $ —— in amounts, may be awarded by the Society on articles or animals which they shall deem highly meritorious, although they may not be named in the list of premiums.

Each Committee is authorized to recommend special premiums upon objects that properly belong to the class assigned to them.

The managers of the Society will be present during the Fair to give directions to all who may wish to enter animals or any articles for premium or exhibition, and forage will be furnished gratis for all animals entered for premiums.

The Society earnestly desire to be informed, at the earliest possible moment, how far the different Farmers in the State can co-operate in this undertaking, and what specimens they intend to exhibit—so that suitable provision may be made for their contributions.

All communications upon the subject, will be promptly responded to, and all information cheerfully rendered.

The announcement of the awards, together with appropriate exercises, will take place on the last day of the Fair.

☞ Address the President, or Corresponding Secretary, San Francisco.

F. W. MACONDRAY, *President.*
E. L. Beard, Alameda County,
J. R. Rose, San Francisco Co.,
D. W. C. Thompson, Sonoma Co.,
H. C. Malone, Santa Clara Co.,
W. N. Thompson, San Francisco Co.,
C. I. Hutchinson, Sacramento Co.,
J. W. Osborn, Napa Co.,
Vice Presidents.
C. V. Gillespie, *Recording Secretary.*
J. L. L. F. Warren, *Corresponding Secretary.*
David Chambers, of Page, Bacon & Co., *Treasurer.*

Dr. C. F. Winslow's Letters from the Mountains.

THE "BIG TREE."

Washington Mammoth Grove,
August 8th, 1851.

Dear Sir: At half-past three P.M. yesterday, we started from Murphy's for the Big Tree, on the stump of which I am now writing. The ride is fifteen miles long, and is one of the most varied and charming which I have ever enjoyed. At first you follow a ravine for several miles, hedged in by sloping and rounded hills, sparsely wooded with varieties of the conifera; and in the bottom of this winds a clear brook which forms the stream of the Union Water Company, for supplying the miners with water during the dry season at Murphy's Camp. Subsequently the beautiful ravine opens into a broad vale, which at last is lost in the gentle slopes and varying aspects of landscape that swell and charm the eye in all directions. A great variety of pines, oaks and other trees and shrubs add finish and endless charm to this fresh and virgin landscape. After gradually ascending for some miles by a winding and well made carriage road, you reach points where the lofty and magnificent pines open and afford prospects of distant mountain slopes and summits, covered to the uppermost ridge with such grand and magnificent coniferous forests that I will not attempt to describe them. The sun shone with heated and golden beams, and the light, softened and mellowed by the radiating vapors of the highlands, lent tints to the verdant wilderness and towering ridges which heightened the charms and magnificence of the broad and wild panorama. The road was more or less shaded all the way by pines so gigantic as to awaken in me, who had never before seen the native and lofty forest scenery of the north temperate zone, the strongest feelings of wonder and admiration. I had never before conceived of the capacity of the various species of conifera to attain such enormous dimensions. They were often six feet through, and from one hundred and thirty to three hundred feet high, and so symmetrical and perfect in form as to impress me with new and more commanding ideas respecting the force and operation of the vital principle presiding over the nourishment and growth of organized bodies. The delicate and symmetrical development of some of these towering and gigantic vegetable forms filled the mind with emotions of the beautiful, similar to those felt at beholding the most perfect models of the human form wrought from marble or delineated on canvass. There they stand against the deep blue sky, cell having been added to cell by slow processes of growth, fashioned by the breath of the Almighty, until they have attained such strength as to defy the ordinary methods of violent destruction. All along the last few miles of the road I was filled with impressions wholly new, and often involuntarily surrendered myself to the idea that I was approaching the visible and actual presence of the Great One, who realized himself to Moses on the heights of Sinai. Such sublime thoughts have rarely impressed my soul, and it is only here, in the midst of these living wonders of the mountain forests, that such conceptions have been awakened to their complete height of grandeur and awe. On the summit of these lofty mountains, amid the columns of this great temple of nature, I am compelled to bow down and acknowledge the utter nothingness of mortal man and the infinite greatness of the power that hovers around the globe and weaves a germ from the dust of the earth that shall outlast sixty human generations. But another order of reflections crowd upon the mind. What changes have transpired in the condition of people and of States since the germ shot down the root on which I record these thoughts. The golden age had not yet dawned on the Roman empire, and the ancesters of the present polished races of Great Britain, France and Germany, were naked and wandering savages in the bleak and snowy forests of northern Europe. Within this time the man of Nazareth and the prophet of Mecca have overturned the dogmas and idolatrous worship of the benighted nations of Asia and Europe, and, like the waves of the ocean, little and great kingdoms have arisen, and, melting away, mingled their elements with each other, until no trace exists of their former bounds or grandeur. How strangely interesting are all these multitudinous events when crowded by contrast into the space of time occupied by the growth and life of a single tree on these Alpine and lonely heights. If the lifetime of a single vegetable germ shall outlast and look down on all these stripes and transactions of the races of man for two thousand years; how ancient must be the earth, the parent and the stage of them all?

The height of this spot above the ocean is rather less than five thousand feet, and it is two thousand four hundred feet above Murphy's Camp. The road, gradually ascending for several miles over a varied landscape, becomes afterwards more level, or rather it undulates and winds for a long stretch among hills and vallies thickly wooded, and fit for farms, and deer parks. During the last three miles the ascent is steady and through a virgin wilderness of pines, firs, spruce, arbor vitæs and other cone bearing trees, whose magnitude perceptibly increases with the altitude of the locality. The whole surface of the hill sides is covered with herbage or plants, more or less verdant, and in spots there is a freshness to the verdure which reminds one of spring, and which contrasts strongly with the arid and dusty plains and hills of the lower sections of country. The wild raspberry, strawberry, pea and hazelnut mingle their humble or more prominent foliage with the diversified undergrowths of the forests, and here and there new and attractive flowers struck my eye so pleasingly that I was compelled at times to stop, gather, examine and admire them. The charm of these regions to the botanist would be in the freshness and luxuriance with which nature elaborates her vegetable forms. The vital principle, stimulated by the condensing vapors of the cool fresh of night, and nourished by a suitable pabulum in the decomposing soil, acts with a steady energy, and thousands of stately trees stud the hills in all directions, so lofty as to amaze the observer and to compel him when near them to strain his eyes to catch a view of their topmost offshoots. But the most amazing of all these vegetable productions is here, and nature, by peculiar geognostic arrangements, seems to have isolated them to startle and arrest the attention of mankind, and to strengthen scientific truth, teaching the special distribution of organic races. So far as known, the vegetable growth to which the name of "Big Tree" has been attached, grows in no other region of the Sierra Nevada, nor on any other mountain range of the earth. It exists here only, and all the individuals of its kind, so far as I can learn, are localised to this vicinity. They are embraced within a range of two hundred acres, and are enclosed in a basin of coarse siliceous material, surrounded by a sloping ridge of sienitic rock, which in some places projects above the soil. The basin is reeking with moisture, and in the lowest places the water is standing, and some of the largest trees dip their roots into the pools or water-runs. The trees of very large dimensions number considerably more than one hundred. Mr. Blake measured one ninety-four feet in circumference at the root; the side of which had been partly burnt by contact with another tree, the head of which had fallen against it. The latter can be measured four hundred and fifty feet from its head to its root. A large portion of this fallen monster is still to be seen and examined; and by the measurement of Mr. Lapham, the proprietor of the place, it is said to be ten feet in diameter at three hundred and fifty feet from its uptorn root. In falling it had prostrated another large tree in its course, and pressed out the earth beneath itself so as to be imbedded a number of feet into the ground. Its diameter across its root, is forty feet. A man is nothing in comparison of dimensions, while walking on it or standing near its side. This to me was the greatest wonder of the forest. The tree which it prostrated in falling has been burnt hollow, and is so large, a gentleman who accompanied us from Murphy's informed us, that when he first visited the place two years ago, he rode through it on horseback for 200 feet without stooping, but at one spot as he entered at the root. We all walked many scores of feet through it, but a large piece of its side has fallen in near the head. But there are many standing whose magnitude absolutely oppress the mind with awe. In one place, three of these gigantic objects grow side by side, as if planted with special reference to their present appearance. Another so monstrous as to absolutely compel you to walk around it, and even linger, is divided at from fifty to a hundred feet from the ground into three of these straight mammoth trunks, towering over three hundred feet into the sky. There are others, whose proportions are as delicate, symmetrical, clean and straight as small spruces, that rise three hundred and fifty feet from the ground. In one spot a huge knot of some ancient prostrate giant is visible above the soil, where it fell ages ago, and the earth has accumulated so as nearly to obliterate all traces of its former existence. The wood of this tree, I am told by Mr. Lapham, is remarkable for its slow decay. When first cut down its fibre is white, but it soon becomes reddish, and long exposure makes it as dark as mahogany; it is soft and resembles in some respects pine and cedar. Its bark, however, is much unlike these trees; nearest the ground it is prodigiously thick, fibrous, and when pressed on has a peculiar feeling of elasticity. In some places it is eighteen inches thick, and resembles a mass of cocoa-nut husks thickly matted and pressed together, only the fibrous material is exceedingly fine, and altogether unlike the husk of the cocoa-nut. This bark is fissured irregularly with numerous indentations, which give it the appearance of great inequality and roughness. A hundred and fifty feet from the ground it is only about two inches thick on the living tree, which is now being stript of its bark for transportation from the country.

The cone of this tree is small and compact, and nearly regularly oval; and although the tree itself is the largest of the conifera, its fruit is as small as that of the dwarfish pines of North Carolina and Cape Cod. Its foliage is not, as a general thing, altogether agreeable to the eye, as the head of the tree is small in proportion to the size and height of the trunk. But the boughs, when examined more closely, are bright-green, rather complicated and delicate in structure, and pleasing to the mind by contrast with the rough and gigantic stem and branch from which they spring.

The name that has been applied to this tree by Prof. Lindley, an English botanist, is Wellingtonia Gigantea. By him it is declared to be so much unlike other conifera as not only to be a new species, but to require description as a new genus. Other botanists, of eminence, think differently. To this, however, he has seen fit to apply the name of an English hero, a step indicating as much personal arrogance or weakness as scientific indelicacy; for it must have been a prominent idea in the mind of that person that American Naturalists would regard with surprise and reluctance the application of a British name, however meritoriously honored, when a name so worthy of immortal honor and renown as that of Washington would strike the mind of the world as far more suitable to the most gigantic and remarkable vegetable wonder, indigenous to a country, where his name is the most distinguished ornament. As he and his generation declared themselves independent of all English rule and political dictation, so American Naturalists must in this case express their respectful dissent from all British scientific "stamp acts." If the "Big Tree" be not a Taxodium, let it be called now and forever *Taxodium Washingtonium.* If it should be properly ranked as a new genus, then let it be called to the end of time, *Washingtonia Californica.* The generic name indicates unparalleled greatness and grandeur; its specific name, the only locality in the world where it is found. No names can be more appropriate, and if it be in accordance with the views of American botanists, I trust the scientific honor of our country may be vindicated from foreign indelicacy by boldly discarding the name now applied to it, and by affixing to it that of the immortal man whose memory we all love and honor, and teach our children to adore. Before many ages shall elapse the ruthless hand of man, or climatic changes, may totally annihilate the few giants of this remarkable race, now growing on and confined to this small basin in the Sierra Nevada. Seeds indeed may be planted and means employed to prolong its existence elsewhere, but few spots of earth, perhaps none, will be so eligible for its natural and complete development as its present locality. Under any and all circumstances, however, whether of perpetuity or extinction, the name of Wellington should be discarded, and that of Washington attached to it, and transmitted to the schools of future ages.

At this place is a very excellent public house, kept by an urbane proprietor, who spared no pains to interest us and give all information in his power. The half I heard or saw, I have not noted here. The hotel is built near the "Big Tree," whose bark was stripped last year and exhibited in San Francisco. An appendage of the house is built over it, and it constitutes a hall for cotillion parties; at the root it measures ninety-six feet in circumference, and a portion of its prostrate trunk is used for a bowling alley. To overthrow it holes were bored through it with a large auger, and after the trunk was mostly separated, attempts were made to wedge and upset it. But its immense size and weight prevented the success of this undertaking, and on the fourth day it fell by the force of a strong wind. In falling, it convulsed the earth, and by its weight forced the soil from beneath it so that it lies in a great trench, and mud and stones were driven near a hundred feet high, where they have left their marks on neighboring trees.

The coolest, purest, choicest water in the world is here. I have never tasted such water in all my wanderings over the earth. The well that supplies it is sunk twenty-two feet, through coarse sienitic sand and fine angular gravel, apparently the mere unwashed detritus of the neighboring ridges of the basin, and the water stands twelve feet deep in the well.

Here we spent the night; rose early and inspected the forests, and contributed a large share of blood for the maintenance of the numerous musketos that infest the luxuriant under-growths of the moist and teeming soil. The abundance of these pertinacious and venomous creatures was the only drawback to our enjoyment; but I have seen them no where else, away from the delta, and even during the night the cool temperature destroyed their activity here.

The night spent here was delightful. The moon shone with unparalleled splendor, and the atmosphere was so pure that it seemed as if the stars of heaven had quadrupled in number. I shall never forget this night, nor the first glimpses of the rising moon as her mild and pensive beams penetrated the waving foliage of two mighty giants not far from me. O glorious orb! how thou stealest the heart from strong men's breasts, and on thy lambent beams transportest it athwart a continent and layest it down in the silent chambers of the beloved! Only assure us that thou lendest it thy pencils to paint pleasant dreams on the slumbering souls of the little and the weary, and we will yield it gladly and rejoicingly to thy benign sway. As silent as is thy voice and influence, so sweetly shall that heart pass to its repose; and the images of the distant and beloved shall rise or vanish as thy beams brighten or the night grows dark.

Respectfully, yours, C. F. Winslow.

Rain in Sacramento.—We were at our "Home" in Sacramento on the morning of the 21st, and were surprised on awakening to find a cool, cloudy morning—and at 6 A. M. to find the rain falling as gently as one of our old fashioned "April showers," in New England. After the preceding hot Sunday, the change was most agreeable. The air had a most delicious freshness—the birds sang their songs anew—children awoke merrily—the lambs were seen to sport friskily, and nature robed herself with a clean blue above and a bright green beneath. O there was a freshness that made all feel happy, for the memory of such showers awoke scenes of by-gone days, and the tear-drop stood in the eye of all, like as the dew-drop upon the new opened flower.

To Remove Marks from Tables.—Hot dishes sometimes leave whitish marks on varnished tables, when set, as they should not be, carelessly upon them. To remove it, pour some lamp oil on the spot, and rub it hard with a soft cloth. Then pour on a little spirits, and rub it dry with another cloth, and the white mark will disappear, leaving the table as bright as before.

HORTICULTURAL.

Agricultural Meeting at Sacramento.

Sacramento City, August 22d, 1854.

Messrs. Editors: I herewith send you a report of the "Sacramento County Agricultural and Horticultural meeting," held in this city on Saturday last, which you will do us the favor to publish in your valuable paper. You will see by the proceedings that a Constitution and By-laws were adopted, and an organization of a County Society nearly completed. Our city papers are so full of important matters at this time, that we cannot find it in our hearts to trespass upon their columns. You are aware that the political canvass is now fully open, and to ask political journals to publish articles upon subjects as *unimportant and uninteresting as Agriculture*, to the exclusion of discussions which affect the *sacred rights of the dear people* and our glorious country, would be unkind indeed. You will therefore confer a great favor upon the Farmers of this County, by giving the proceedings of our meeting, and our Constitution and By-laws a place in the Farmer.

Your ob't serv't,
Geo. R. Moore, Secretary.

The Sacramento Agricultural and Horticultural Society met on Saturday, August 19th, '51, pursuant to previous notice, and organized by calling Col. Smart to the Chair, and electing Geo. R. Moore Secretary.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting to draft a Constitution and By-laws for the government of the Society, submitted their report, which was accepted and the committee discharged.

The Constitution and By-laws were then taken up by sections, and unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Saturday, August 26th, at 2 o'clock, p. m.; at which time permanent officers will be elected.

Nursery Notices.

We would call very particular attention to the advertisement of the Messrs. Hovey & Co., of Boston, Mass., *Nurserymen, Seedsmen, and Florists.* It has been a pleasure to us to note the advance of Agriculture, Horticulture and Floriculture in California—it has been more than a pleasure—it has been our endeavor and study to aid onward these glorious sciences to the utmost of our ability; and now when we see the gathered treasures of the older States—their well stocked nurseries—their best seed warehouses—their conservatories, vieing with each other to pour these treasures into Californai, we rejoice earnestly, and we say to them, gather your *richest and best*—these, and these only, are what California wants.

We are most happy to publish to-day the card of the Messrs. Hovey, of Boston—and as nurserymen, as seedsmen and florists we can most cheerfully commend them to our friends in California who desire to import from the East either seeds, trees, plants, or shrubs. They have undoubtedly one of the largest and finest stocks in the East, in every department of their business; they make their business their study; they are practical working men, and they take an honorable and just pride in excelling. We know their grounds well, and from a personal knowledge of them and of their skill and attention to business, we conscientiously say to our friends—you can rely upon this establishment for everything you wish to import.

Messrs. Hovey & Co. deserve well of the country for their zeal and perseverance in the cause of horticulture. We remember well, years and years gone by,—(before Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture was started)—the little green house and garden plat near the smoke house. We remember the brothers Hovey, and their early endeavors to excel in whatever they then produced. This was the early beginning—it was well. It was their example that stimulated others, and has called into action many a skillful cultivator; and the pages and reports of the "Massachusetts Horticultural Society" will find enrolled many a name as member of that eminent Society, and many a gem in horticulture and kindred science inscribed there, that has been stimulated and brought into action by the early efforts of the Messrs. Hovey and a visit to their gardens at Cambridgeport, Mass. Men may not always be willing to give credit when credit is due, but we ourselves remember how the exhibitions of their skill and taste aroused our own, and we are willing to give them credit for it, and know it had an influence upon us for good.

We feel it but an act of justice to speak thus, and say also that the largest and finest invoice of fruit trees that has ever been imported into California, came from Messrs. Hovey & Co.'s nurseries, the last year, and were exhibited at our warehouse on Battery street; many will remember that *pears were formed and grew upon the trees on their passage out, and we exhibited them here.* These were the finest trees we ever had from the east, and many of them will bear fruit for the Exhibition the present year.

Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture has now reached its *twentieth volume*, is justly ranked as one of the first magazines of the kind in our country, is most deservedly popular, and has arisen and been brought into action by this same enterprising firm. It is a work we also recommend to our friends, and we shall be glad to forward subscriptions to them for their magazine.

We have written more than is usually accorded to a mere notice—but this deserves more, and we are pleased to do justice to the deserving.

Sacramento County Agricultural Society.

We publish the letter of the Secretary of this new Society, and the report of their meeting last Saturday. Were it possible, we would publish the Constitution and By-Laws also in this issue, and do it *free*. It was received one day too late for this week; but it shall be published in our extra, with other important matter. The letter of the Secretary reveals the cause of the laggish feeling in regard to the great interest of the State. The leading journals of the day are established and maintained as political journals, and it is not to be expected they could give their columns to any great extent to Agriculture, yet we do believe that they committ a fatal error in not giving it more space. Many of our journals we are happy to see, express a genuine and combined interest by their notices, &c.; but we believe their pecuniary interests would be favorably affected if they would do more. In this instance of Sacramento, we should have thought the two journals of that city would have tried to publish the Constitution and By-Laws of their own County Society, and to have devoted a liberal space to so great on interest. There are no two journals in the State more widely circulated than the "Sacramento Daily Union" and the "State Journal," and certainly do we accord the Union to be one of the ablest in the State. No paper is more ready with important news for its readers; no paper is got up in better style or furnishes better matter, or exerts a wider influence. It is for this very reason we would urge its influence in pleading for the Agricultural interest of its own county.

And the "State Journal," we have ever found it ready, and we plead for a continuance of the same, and even more interest. Sacramento county demands it, for there is much dependant upon it. Let these journals then both, see that their interest and influence is felt for the coming meeting next Saturday, 26th inst., at McNulty's Hall, and they may be assured their own interest as well as that of the County will be promoted.

The World Beaten.—We have just received from A. P. Smith, Esq., of the "Pomological Gardens," at Sacramento, a memorandum account of the sale of Peaches from two peach trees. The fruit was gathered and carried to Sacramento and sold on commission. The net amount received by Mr. Smith was the astonishing sum of *three hundred twenty-six dollars and a-half*. The commissions paid and the fruit eaten and distributed would swell the amount to over *four hundred dollars*. We challenge the world to beat Sacramento.

San Jose Nursery.—We take great pleasure in calling attention to the card of Messrs. Prevost & Co., of San Jose. We have visited this establishment and know it is deserving of particular notice. We heartily commend it to the notice and regards of all our friends, and shall give a full and extended notice in our extra the present week.

Favors Received.

Our kind friend D. W. Van Court, Esq., of the Washington Mills, sent us two neat bags of his "premium flour," that we might take it home; and such bread, such cakes, such flapjacks. If any one doubts the reality, and the extra qualities ot that flour, just call at our office and see how fat we grow in spite of the labor we perform.

Most kindly was it for our friend H. Chauncey Beals, Esq., to send us that volume of the Rev. Dr. Scott's—"Daniel, a model for young men"—together with the Doctor's Lecture before the Mercantile Library Association. Both these gifts are valuable, and additionally so for the kind manner and motive which brought them to hand.

We found upon our table a generous parcel from stall No. 1, Washington Market, from Mrs. Weaver. How easy to describe things when you have them before you: all susceptible of touch, taste and smell. Here we find the luscious peach, the juicy apricot, the melting pear, strawberries and whortleberries. Just think of it, whortleberries in California. But these strawberries, the best dentifrice in the world—it needs no brush. We recommend those who wish handsome teeth to go to Mrs. Weaver, stall No. 1, and buy strawberries every day. It is not hard to use this dentfrice for the teeth and breath, and we are told it is a good lip salve also. Mrs. Weaver has all the good things. No. 1 is hard to be excelled. We were so refreshed that we could not refrain from walking to witness these good things, and saw a basket of fruit made and arranged to order; and such a basket! five kinds of apple, six kinds of pears, three kinds of peaches, strawberries, blackberries, whortleberries, raspberries, grapes, figs and limes. The very sight made the mouth water. We know it requires taste to *weave a boquet*; but by the way this basket was put together we say this lady must be the best "Weaver" in the market, and if labor and skill is of any account, then that basket must have cost two XX's and a V.

The Potato Crop.—We find in the Tribune, of San Jose, the following information in regard to the potato crop:

The prospect of the potato crop this year in our valley is gloomy. There have been but few planted by our farmers, and the yield is by no means encouraging. The early crop is materially injured by the worm, and the late crop has suffered much on account of the extreme dry season of this year. We have endeavored to ascertain with certainty the quantity in our county, but regret to say this article of our consumption has been neglected by our farmers. Last year every one suffered by an over product, and this year the same consequences must ensue for the want of them.

From what we can gather, the quantity in our county, that will be offered in the market, will not exceed five hundred acres, and the yield from them will be small to what it has been in years past.

In Santa Cruz, they are limited to the Pajaro district, and this renowned locality, there are but comparatively few planted compared with last year—the amount in quantity and yield not being over one-fourth.

The accounts from Alameda are, that the crop has been injured by drought, and the worm also.

Throughout the county a general complaint is made, and we venture the assertion, that this article, which enters so largely in our consumption, must necessarily be in demand this fall. There is not a sufficient yield this year to supply the demand of our growing population. They are worth now in our home market two cents a pound by the sack; and we believe that the farmer will reap a rich reward from his potato crop.

There is already much inquiry, and some offers made for the purchase of crops. We are assured that the crop is a short one, and we advise our farmers not to sacrifice their interests by selling at this time.

Two Men Hung.—Amadi Canne and Peter Ancham, the one a Frenchman, and the other from Illinois, arrested for cattle stealing, were taken at Withrell's Hotel, San Antonio, yesterday morning, 22d inst., and hung on a tree. Forty persons from the Redwoods, and several others who had lost cattle in the neighborhood, were present, and aided in the execution. Attempts were made to rescue Canne, by some Frenchman, but without success. It is said that Canne was wealthy.

Letter from the "Big Tree," by Dr. C. F. Winslow.—There can be no need of a word from us to call the attention of those who have perused the previous letters of this gifted writer. They will seek them as a thirsty soul would clutch again the cup at the gushing spring. The present letter will be sought for and read with more than ordinary delight, by every one who has a gleam of the true or beautiful in their nature. Those who have not the first of these letters, can find them at our office.

Correction.—We published inadvertantly as original, two old and beautiful songs—"The Sailor Boy's Grave," and "Silken Bands." They were sent us by a lady, and being in manuscript copy were thus published as original while we were absent. Our neighbor of the San Jose Telegraph need not fear us, for we never *intentionally* rob authors or editors of their rights, although we often see Agricultural items that we could easily mark *stolen*.

Is that So?—That the gold *fish*, one of the prizes in a late "grand raffle," after being drawn by one of the ticket holders, was well sealed before it was delivered to the winner?

(The above was handed us at Sacramento, to publish. We ask was it so?—Ed.)

Congressional Favors.—We have received by last mail valuable favors from our ever attentive delegation at Washington, particularly Senator Gwin and Hon. M. S. Latham.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

"Absorbed day and night by the vast occupation Heaven has intrusted to me," says the Emperor of China, in a public document, "I have need of an assistant actuated by the same spirit as myself." Nin-lou-Ron, the lady he proposes to raise to this high position, is a lady of honorable extraction, who is highly esteemed in the Palace, where her exemplary character is shown by the exactness with which she performs her domestic duties—not even shrinking from washing even fine or coarse linen with her own hands. She is, therefore, to be in the imperial costume, and to be at the head of the ladies of the "six pavilions." A sensible fellow, the Emperor of China, he is.—*Exchange.*

Such is the language of the paper from which we clip, in announcing what may seem of little moment to this erudite editor. "A sensible fellow, the Emperor of China, he is." There may be more in this little event as it seems to you, than is "dreamed of in your philosophy." An Emperor can be assisted, and counselled even, in duties of high moment, by a "woman," such as is described to be the one selected by the Emperor of China—"A lady highly esteemd in the palace, where her exemplary character is shown by the exactness with which she performs her domestic duties—not even shrinking from washing either fine or coarse linen with her own hands. We would almost believe that Solomon had instructed the Emperor, for if the wise editor who makes so light of the matter had perused the thirty-first chapter of Proverbs, he would have found a perfect description of the character such as is given of Nin-lou-Ron:

"The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her."

"She will do him good and not evil all the days of his life."

"She riseth while it is yet night and giveth meat to her household and a portion to her maidens."

"*Her* husband is known in the gates where he sitteth among the elders of the land."

"She maketh *fine linen* and selleth it—and delivereth girdles to her maidens."

"Strength and honor are her clothing, and she shall rejoice in time to come."

"She openeth her mouth with wisdom—and in her tongue is the law of kindness."

"She looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness."

"Her children rise up and call her *blessed*; her *husband* also, he *praiseth her.*"

Such is the principal point which the wisest man that ever lived gave of the character of woman—virtuous woman—the fit companion of man, and such are the points of character which are ascribed to Nin-lou-Ron. It may be we have said sufficiently to lay ourselves liable of being thought in favor of "Woman's Rights." If so, we abide the charge. We do pray to live to see the day, when man shall not be too proud and lordly to be counselled and guided by the woman whose character and virtues are described by the sage of old. Better, far better would the world be, if the influence of noble and virtuous woman was felt in our midst with greater power. Political asperities would cease, sectarian strife pass away, and the discordant elements made to move harmoniously.

The Lesson.—On a beautiful evening in spring, a father said to his wife, "Let us go out into the fields and rest on the hill, to enjoy the sight of the setting sun. It will be a lovely evening." When his two children—a boy and a girl—heard this, they said, "We will go before you, and wait for you on the hill." And with these words, they skipped on before. Soon after, the grave father and the kind mother followed them, talking of the beauties of creation and of their children—the father speaking from the treasure of his wisdom, the mother from the simplicity of her heart. When they came to the hill and ascended it, the children were there already, and ran joyously towards them with a white pet lamb they had taken with them. When the sun went down in glory, the parents looked on with emotion, and the father lifted up his voice and spoke to the children of the creation of the universe, of the host of the stars, and of the sublime Creator of nature, who has made heaven and earth, and the sea, and all that therein is; and he made them look at the sun in his glory, saying, "It is a wondrous work of the Most High;" for he thought in his heart, "It is now time to teach them heavenly wisdom." When the father had finished speaking the children exclaimed suddenly, "Oh, see, dear father, and dear mother, how pretty—how lovely!" They had adorned their lamb with flowers like a bride, and it ate the herbs of the hill out of their hands. The father looked at the mother, and shook his head with a grave gesture. But the mother smiled and said, "Ah, my beloved! let them continue in their child-like simplicity. They need not yet the knowledge of rising and setting worlds, and the deep word of wisdom; they need only love, and of them is the kingdom of heaven." Then the father and the mother caressed the two children, and rejoiced with them at the gaily decked lamb.—*Krumacher.*

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1854.

Savings' Bank.

The history of banking, the rise and progress of this "money power," with all its influence over the world, powerful as it has been, has never yet been fully revealed in its *best features*, or felt under its *best influences*. The United States Bank, the Bank of England, the Rothschilds, Lafitte the Banker, Hottinguer & Co., and other powerful public and private money kings, have all been more or less affected by political as well as pecuniary interests; and when the former prevails, the latter must suffer. In all such cases the innocent are made to feel the sad effects of mismanagement.

There is now a better and brighter feature in banking—where the political is entirely separated, and the pecuniary interest alone is regarded. We mean the most excellent plan of Savings' Banks. Although they have been established for many years, and their value enjoyed to a great degree, yet their full power has never been understood, nor their value rightly comprehended. The cities of the east have enjoyed them for years, quietly, and without *excitement*. *The* "*Suffolk* Institution for Savings," at Boston, is among the oldest institutions of the kind, and has done a large and successful business. Millions of dollars have laid in the vaults, and millions have accumulated as the interest to be paid out to the hardy and industrious citizens. The amount that has been deposited as savings, and now invested in Boston, is carefully estimated at twenty millions of dollars, and the amount in New York at twenty-five millions. There are now very many institutions of the kind in every city of our Union.

The establishment of the "five-cent" bank of Savings at Boston, exciting a curiosity at first, has now become firmly established, and thousands and tens of thousands lie in the vaults from these little beginnings.

If economy and savings are required in the old States, surely they are more demanded in California; and we rejoice to know that the value of these institutions are beginning to be better understood and more fully appreciated. California has now a countless store of wealth—hoarded, locked up, buried—idle millions, that should be in active circulation; and it is for the want of a knowledge of the conditions of banks and banking, and the fear that many feel against our private banks, that so much of the capital lays inactive. This ought not to be, for we have as strong and solvent Houses as any in the United States.

The banking houses of Page, Bacon & Co.; Adams & Co.; Wells, Fargo & Co.; Burgoyne & Co.; Drexel, Sather & Church; Davidson & Co.; and others, are houses beyond question—but they have capital enough, and therefore do not offer those inducements that are required to give increase to the earnings of the laboring classes. The want created here, is a Deposit for Savings, where *increase shall be added to safety*. We are pleased to know that there is such an institution founded in California, and we feel gratified, after a careful inquiry, that we can direct our Farmers and Mechanics to a place where they can feel that their earnings would be secure, and that they can also enjoy a fair interest for their money.

Robinson & Co's Savings' Bank, corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, is an institution that has been founded for years; possessing an ample capital, it now enjoys a high reputation. The proprietor is a permanent resident, his family and all his interest are located and established here, and he possesses the fullest confidence of the city and State. To such an institution we can look with pleasure and satisfaction, and can cheerfully commend it to all.

The amount of *real available capital* at this moment, even amid all the depression upon trade, is *millions;* and with all the drawbacks upon Agriculture now, wealth and capital will soon spring from this mighty interest, that shall overleap all other interests and over-size all other piles; and this capital wants a place of deposit where it may be safe and drawing a moderate rate of interest, and such is found in the Savings' bank of Robinson & Co.

Smith's Pomological Gardens.

Early Rising....Doing Good....Pleasant Ride....Beautiful Flowers....Fine Fruit....Luxurious Repast....Satisfaction.

When we were at our "pet city," Sacramento, last week, meeting our friend Smith and actuated by a desire to throw a little sunlight into a political editor's sanctum, we took our friends to our neighbor of the "Journal," and absolutely prevailed upon him to rise early the next morning, and, forsaking the town, eschewing all politics, go out into the country and breathe God's fresh air, and see the beautiful flowers that were scattering their fragrant breath around, to realize that the "whole earth was full of his glory."

We know how hard this early rising is for an editor, but we felt that if we could accomplish it; we could persuade our contemporary to see the sun rise, take a pleasant ride, &c, we should be "doing good." Our friend Smith, with his usual liberality, provided conveyance and the thing was done. Taking our pony we crossed the valley next morning and met our friends at Smith's gardens, as per agreement. And now, readers, don't you think we were doing good. If any one will only read the Sacramento State Journal the morning of their description of *that* excursion, they will see how the rough corners were clipped off and the sharp edges shaved down from their *political horizon*. Oh, it is a good thing to take such men and show them the "better way." Go, friends, and get the State Journal of August 10, and read the fact that once these Editors were revelling in a flower garden, forgeting the strife of politics.

It was a delightful day—an early ride gave a fresh zest to the enjoyment, and we were early on the ground. The broad acres of these fine grounds are well managed, every portion being well and judiciously cultivated, and giving assurance to the proprietor of a just reward for his years of labor. Mr. Smith has in his grounds all the best varieties of approved Agricultural market products, such as, asparagus, rhubard, artichoke, horse-raddish, and every species of annual crops. In these gardens may be found fine ornamental trees, the locust, ash, ailanthus, chesnut, &c. The fruit orchards will comprize about twelve acres, and being familiar with every variety of fruits, we hesitate not to say that in these gardens will be found as choice a collection of pears, peaches, grapes and figs, as in any garden in the Sacramento Valley. Mr. Smith has been very successful in his nursary operations. He is also fortunate in having an excellent nursery gardener—Mr. Michael Doherty—and we are pleased to note his success in budding, this being one of the evidences of a good gardener.

The Peach Orchard was a gratifying sight; nearly every tree was in bearing, and only two years planted. The grasshoppers had done some injury, eating clean to the stone and taking the foliage. The crop of the Peach Orchard will be a pretty income.

The Pear Trees are young, yet remarkably thrifty. We notice many that had grown the present year from the *bud*, four and five feet, strong and healthy.

The Grapes were in full bearing, and many fine clusters of the Golden Chasselas and Black Hamburg, reminded us of our own gardens and graperies in New England.

Some Fig Trees, also, we noticed, and a few Orange and Shaddock.

"There's a good time coming," and we hope to live to see a just and full appreciation of God's munificence from those who have enjoyed his bounty. After a general view of the ground outside we descended the banks of the river, and there, beneath the broad oaks and shrubbery upon the bed of the river, about forty feet below the high water of last winter, we found a splendid collection of roses, and other green-house plants; this was an admirable place for plants during the hot months, and worth a "plum" to friend S. for this purpose. The next conservatory contained a fine collection of many plants, no where else to be found in the county. Here we find Mr. Thos. O'Brien, who has charge of the Green-house and Floral department, and whose industry and good taste ensure success in each branch of Flora's home.

We next examined the elegant, costly and complete Engine and apparatus, for irrigating the gardens. Mr. Smith having gone East the past year, he examined the various inventions for the purposes of irrigation, and selected the one now used on his grounds, "Worthington's Safety Steam Pump and Fire Engine;" the power and capacity of this small but powerful engine, is truly astounding, for while it is not more than 10 or 12 feet in length and 2 to 3 feet wide, it is capable of throwing *twenty thousand gallons per hour* easily; it is one of the most perfect and neatly finished pieces of machinery we have seen. Pipes are led from the reservoir over a large portion of the grounds, the water flowing so free as to completely saturate the whole; the soil of this garden being a fine sandy alluvial, the result is of the highest possible good, Mr. S. being able to continue planting all the year round. The cost of this machinery, complete, in New York, was $1,200; freight, extras, putting up, pipes and layers, &c., brought the amount to about $3,000. We saw the working of every part of the machinery, and found it the *ne plus ultra*. Mr. S. has never been miserly in his outlays, but dealt with a liberal hand in all his improvements. Such men should be sustained; they deserve prosperity.

Mr. Smith's grounds are located finely, near the American River, with a fine row of large shade trees, that in a little time will, with the new ones planted, form a beautiful avenue from his entrance-gate around his entire grounds, and thus give the citizens of Sacramento the finest drive for miles around.

Having fully viewed, though we have briefly sketched the outside, we were shown into the—the——; now friend Smith, don't be angry if we speak the truth—we entered the Batchelor's Saloon—and although there was every comfort around us, and everything to tempt the appetite, we could not but think how lonely such a place must be, even with those beautiful flowers and that luscious fruit. "It is not good for man to be alone." But we had to forgive, and Mr. S. was ready as a liberal host. We sat down to a repast fit for a "Board of Aldermen;" after an abundance of good things, enough to satisfy any appetite, we were tempted by large dishes of rich and luscious peaches full equal to "Jersey frees," grapes, and other luxuries. And these things in Sacramento, '54—the city of fires and floods. The varieties of peach were "Crawford's Early Melacaton," and "George IV." We saw upon the trees "Old Mixon Cling," and "Mixon Free," the "President," and "Crawford's late Melacaton;" these are the best varieties grown, and worthy a place in every garden.

At this repast we could not but notice the peculiar kind of *wonderment* of our neighbors of the Journal—like a cat in a strange garret. They did venture to eat peaches and cream—real peaches, grown in California—and we could not help looking at them occasionally, and seeing the workings of this to them mystery—the *contrast* from a close application in a political sanctum, to a fifty-acre garden of fruit and flowers, and the first time our friends had ventured so far. This is one reason the cause of Agriculture is so lagging—ordinarily public journals know nothing of these subjects, and if a plain statement of facts go forth, unless they *know* it to be so, they call it *sham*. We hope the *truth* they have imbibed now, will awaken them to a sense of the obligation resting upon them, and call them into action on this great interest, which at this moment demands the most earnest attention. We suppose if we had been of the true political stamp we should have been remembered in their glowing thoughts at that time; but we are glad our friends are awake to the reality. We shall expect now that the Journal is aware of the reality of the Agriculture of its own neighborhood, to be electrified upon the "Agriculture of Sacramento county."

We spent the hours most happily, and bade adieu to our friends—our appetite satisfied, our mind gratified, our heart grateful, our pockets and parcel full, and our thoughts full of good wishes to our generous host. The only doubt upon our mind to disturb us, we hope to see removed; if our neighbors of the Journal, after this, *don't do their duty*, we will take them again and, *choke them with strawberries and cream*.

We close by giving the statement of the crop of two Peach Trees, in this garden, and the amount received the present season, in cash. After paying commission to those who sold in the city, the net proceeds amounted to *Three hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty cents;* in addition, Mr. S. has used and contributed among his friends sufficient to have swelled the amount to over *Four hundred dollars*. The world cannot produce a parallel case. We would invite all who love beautiful things, to visit "Smith's Pomological Gardens," at Sacramento. If you are in pursuit of fruit trees, ornamental trees, plants, shrubs, vines, etc., you will find them there; and no one will ever regret a visit to this place. Mr. Smith is ever ready, with courtesy and attentions, to make a visit agreeable; and we most sincerely rejoice to know that he will surely be successful in his enterprise.

The Press.

The quicker intelligence is communicated of matters of moment, the more widely knowledge is diffused. The more stimulus that is given to develope and aid the industrial interests of a country, the more rapid is its advancement and the more certain its prosperity. The Press is the *great lever* for the diffusion of that kind of knowledge which most rapidly awakens the interests of a country. Agricultural and Mechanical industry is the basis of the wealth, and the best guaranty of the permanency of California.

If the Press will but give these interests a tithe of what they demand, devote a portion of their columns weekly to the coming Exhibition, and do what they can to create and keep alive but a just regard to its merits, not a word they utter or a sentence they shall pen, but will be a rich investment, returning more than compound interest; for rich and prosperous Agricultural States, are always the best sustainers of the Press.

We trust, nay, we feel assured, that the Press of California will unitedly give the State Agricultural Society a liberal share of their kind attention and thought.

California State Agricultural Society.

ENROLL YOUR NAMES.

Certificates of Membership are now ready, and it is important that all who desire to unite with the Society, should forward the amount of subscription and receive their *Certificates*.

The following sections from the Act of Incorporation, are annexed, and will be a guide for action:

Sec. 5. For the purpose of carrying into effect this act, F. W. Macondray, of San Francisco county, is hereby appointed President of this Society; E. L. Beard, of Alameda county; J. K. Rose, of San Francisco county; D. W. C. Thompson, of Sonoma county; H. C. Malone, of Santa Clara county; W. N. Thompson, of San Francisco county; C. I. Hutchinson, of Sacramento county; and J. W. Osborne, of Napa county, Vice Presidents; J. L. L. F. Warren, of San Francisco county, Corresponding Secretary; C. V. Gillespie, of San Francisco county, Recording Secretary; Judge David Chambers, of San Francisco county, Treasurer; who shall call the first meeting of the Society at the city of San Francisco; and who are hereby authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions to said Society, as hereinafter specified.

Sec. 6. The members of this Society shall be composed of such persons as shall pay the sum of Ten Dollars to the Treasurer, annually, and such persons shall be members only for the year for which they shall have thus paid the amount aforesaid.

It is to be hoped that citizens of all interests will feel a desire to unite with this Society, and thus aid to make it efficient for good.

Peacemakers.

"Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."

Scarce a day passes but we see brawls and drunken quarrels in our streets, and the records of our courts are paraded in the public journals with such fancy style as seems a desire to gloss over crime and debauchery and make it less hideous. This is wrong. If the reports of our criminal courts need be made, let them be exposed in their darkest colors, so that men shall be shocked at their occurrence, rather than pleased at the witty manner in which they are dressed. So long as the press will palliate crime and debauchery by dressing the reports of it in gay and fancy colors, so long it will increase in our midst; and those early tempted and led astray will attend our courts for curiosity, and thus brought in contract with criminals, be led astray and led into the same crime.

We are led to remark on this subject by the matter of a drunken quarrel that arose in the street opposite our windows, and the manner in which the troubled waters were allayed called forth the words at the head of this article. We noticed in this quarrel three horsemen, and one on foot—all appeared in liquor; and from words they proceeded to blows, which would soon have called out the police to place them in the lock-up. In the morning the scene in the recorder's court would have been fines, costs, and another high and fancy colored report. In the early part of this melee a waterman drove along, who seeing the quarrel, and feeling that liquor was at the bottom of it, he sprang from his cart, and seizing the men, he held them like little children, and coolly and calmly spoke to them. His firm and gentle words had the effect; peace was restored; the men mounted their horses, and all went away quietly. That young man was a *peacemaker;* and while some dozen of men stood ready to add fuel to the flame, preferring bloodshed to peace, he with a noble spirit, poured oil upon the waters and calmed the storm, simply and calmly remarking to those around him, who asked if he knew them—"I do not know either of them; but I do know they would all be sorry if they had quarrelled, when they came to their senses." Saying this he mounted his cart and moved on his round of duties.

Young man thou art rewarded well! thou art rewarded within thine own breast, for thy nature is "Peace on earth—good will to men." Thy influence will tell for good long after this act may be forgotten. We wish that young man could have heard the words of praise that fell from the lips of a beautiful young maiden: that would have been a reward indeed. The heart of that maiden loved peace also, and as her words of earnest praise were uttered for his generous acts, the color rose in her cheek, telling of the truthfulness of the sentiment she uttered. We reverenced the sentiments as the God spirit that shall bring blessing upon all that cherish them, and at last they shall enjoy the promise conveyed in the words we have uttered: "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."

Card your Cattle.

How few stock raisers ever give that time and attention to their stock which they require, how few ever provide them with stalls in wet weather, or with shelter from the heat of the sun, and how few ever think that oxen, milch cows, or young stock need the action of the card.

We would like to have some of our stock raisers *try the experiment of extra care,* and if they will do this they will be astonished at the results. Any dairyman can satisfy himself by selecting two cows of equal quality as milkers—let one run in the yard, lay upon the ground in all weathers, wet or day, hot or cold, let her be fed in the lump and never be cared for, except as common stock; then take the other cow, and when the day is done, place her in the stall, once a day have her well carded and thoroughly rubbed down, let her have good litter to sleep on, be fed regularly morning and evening, give her protection from the sun in the hottest weather and shelter from the storms—and then keep strict account of the expense of the keeping both ways, and take account also of the quantity of milk taken, and then see WHICH PAYS.

We have only to say, *try it.* Knowing its value, for always having practiced it with our stock East, we desire it practiced here—and were reminded of its utility by seeing fine "cattle cards" at C. A. McNulty's, on Battery street, and hope their value will be proved by our stock raisers.

Letter from Port Orford.

WE call attention to the annexed Letter, as one of much interest touching the cause of Agriculture, stock raising, farming in general, and mining in particular. We have been highly gratified and obliged by the courtesy and kindness of our friend to whom the letter was addressed, for the very fine samples of *grasses* alluded to, which he kindly presented to us, and which are far superior to any we have seen in this country. They are at our office, and worthy the attention of agriculturists:

PORT ORFORD, July 30th, 1854.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I am now in this most healthy region of country, and have since I left you been most actively employed in pioneering my way to future prosperity and success. I have often wished that you were my companion, to witness the varied beauties of Nature, as well as the numerous channels which direct men of prudent enterprise to wealth and fame.

Since my return I have paid a visit to the famed Rogue River, and if I had every gift of language, I could not find words to convey to you my exceeding delight. The river called Rogue river, is a most beautiful sheet of water, commanding at its mouth a beautiful and safe harbor for inland trade, abounding with immense quantities of fine salmon, and would afford not only the most accessible, but the most lucrative salmon fisheries in this region. The lands adjoining, and in the immediate vicinity of its entrance into the ocean, are of the most valuable class for grazing and farming purposes. They are of an elevated character, devoid of marsh, and covered with proportionate verdure, without the exhausting effects of hot weather or a dog-day sun. The winter, I am informed, is the most pleasant part of the year, and the heat not greater than a Maryland May.

I send you a sample of the growth which I cropped from the hills, and which you may receive as an honest specimen of the growth of the land which I have alluded to. The timothy grows in common, together with luxuriant blue grass and red top, which you well know render the lands of Kentucky so extremely valuable for grazing purposes. A visit to this place is worth a trip across the Atlantic. I have never seen any thing to equal it, and to secure them becomes an immense fortune for the parties holding them.

You would be surprised to see the herds of the most beautiful cattle that luxuriate upon the gentle slopes of the hill sides, so burthened with fat as to render them dull and sluggish; and what is most remarkable, they become fat and fit for the market in six or eight weeks after taken from the drove. The lands which I have alluded to are government lands, and can be secured by the preemption law; and for a very small expenditure, certain points can be secured to control a very extensive range of grazing country.

To survey some four thousand acres, including the most important points, would secure not less than eight or ten thousand acres, and which would not require more than one thousand dollars outlay; as a permanent occupancy of the same would entitle the holders to a permanent title from the government.

The gold excitement at the Coquille River is beginning to subside, and from all the information which I can gather, I think there will be a rush to the beach at this place, as they will by proper management pay well for their working; and the claims which have been partially abandoned, and many that can be at this time purchased for a small consideration, will in a short time quadruple in value, particularly as they are getting machinery to separate the gold.

Yours, most truly, JOHN S. WEBSTER.

Post Office Again.

WE have commenced the warfare and do not mean to lay down our weapons until we see a change for the better. It is a crying shame that publishers should be debarred from enjoying the support of their best subscribers, because some of the offices on the routes are so miserably conducted. We intend to publish such letters as we receive from every quarter, and do what we can to find out where the blame lays, and if we find it we shall expose it. To-day we have a complaint of an office on the San Jose route, where the papers of all the subscribers are thrown out promiscuously upon the counter, and people come in and help themselves. We instantly felt it our duty to call on Postmaster Henley and state the fact, being interested ourselves. We found, as we expected, a prompt and ready will on the part of Mr. Henley to remedy the evil, and he assures us that complaints of this kind shall be instantly attended to and rebuked; also if the Postmasters fail in their duty they shall be removed. That is the only way to secure efficiency, and if the *press* wills success they will see how far they are each affected, and seek a remedy for the evil.

Major Henley will act without fear or favor, and if our subscribers will advise us, being careful to give us reliable facts, as near to all the material as they can, we will go to head quarters and aid them to the extent of our power. Now, if our friend "Roving Jack" will hold on a little longer and not get too desperate; if he will recall the electricity of his wrath, *we* will cry, and spare them not the next time they "steal the FARMER." Forgive them, Jack, do, and we will make up your loss; for don't you know they must be literary men, and men of taste and good sense. Don't be too severe. You would be merciful to a poor creature that stole bread, if you knew he was absolutely starving; and may it not be that they were really *mentally* starving, for the amount of —— that is circulated could not sustain life, so they stole and lived. Don't get angry. We have sent the back numbers. Yours ever, ED.

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SNELLING'S RANCH, August 16th, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS; With the best of feelings for the perpetuity and prosperity of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, I take the liberty, (which liberty I hope you will excuse,) of sorely complaining that from some unaccountable reason—if however such a thing *could* be *attributed* or in any way connected with *reason's* laws—I have not received a single copy of your estimable journal since the 6th day of July; whether it is the negligence of the *mails,* or the "too close attention of the *males,*" I am unable to decide. But certain it is, that I get no paper, and somebody is to blame; and unless I shall get my paper regular I may be induced to perpetrate something rash, and say that the mails are not what they should be! or that perhaps some literary *gent,* who has more time than money, is guilty of the very degrading offence of petty larceny in the shape of pilfering a poor white man's newspapers from the post office; or else that the paper is not regularly mailed to my address. All this would be disagreeable to any one, more especially a modest farmer; and I hope that I will not be driven to such extremes. Your investigation of the matter will perhaps throw some light upon the subject, and anticipate the tornado that is gathering. That such may be the result is my devout prayer—as it would be entirely too bad to let anything disturb the innate equilibrium of so pacific a temper as mine is conceded to be (?) by all.

Your ob't. serv't, ROVING JACK

NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTION.—The New York Courier, through their Parisian correspondence, furnishes the important information, that the Olympic Academy of Vicenza, Italy, having carefully examined the discovery made by their fellow citizen, Tremeschini, of electric telegraph by secret transmission, has publicly declared it to be a perfectly successful invention. The commission appointed to test its efficacy, was composed of the Councillor Delegate of the Podesta, the superior Commissary and the Academic Council. The first experiment consisted in sending and receiving a dispatch in the ordinary way, with secresy. In the second experiment a dispatch was sent secretly, and the answer received in the same manner, by the aid of the new apparatus. In the third a dispatch was sent openly, and the answer received secretly, to show that the secret apparatus might be used or suspended at will. The results of the inquiry show: 1st, That the apparatus of Tremeschini may be applied to Morse's telegraph; 2d, That when a dispatch is sent secretly, it can only be received so, any fraud in that respect being subject to immediate detection; 3d, That secresy may be suspended or applied at pleasure. The report of the Commission is highly eulogistic of the invention.

A PROFITABLE SHEEP.—A correspondent in the Ohio Farmer, furnishes the editor with the following: "I herewith furnish you a brief description of my celebrated buck *Old Tiger.* He is five years old, 185 lbs weight of carcase, 16 lbs 11 oz. weight of fleece, and very clean for unwashed wool. The wool is fine and even, for that variety. His stock is superior, and sought after by our best wool growers. I have repeatedly refused $500 for him. I purchased Old Tiger, as he is called, August 20th, 1850, of Mr. A. S. Bingham, of Cornwall, Vt.; and he is known as the Tainter stock. I paid $200 for him, and I confess that it has been the best investment I ever made, having realized the sum of $1,200 profit from him, in three years. My present flock consists of French, Silesian and Spanish Merinos, selected mostly from Mr. Campbell's celebrated flock, who is now breeding each variety, distinct, except in a few cases of cross with each other, which have thus far proved very satisfactory." Very truly, A. V. Stockwell. Brattleboro', Vt.

HARDSHIPS OF FARMERS.—The Hampshire Gazette gives the following as the pith of a speech by Pres. Hitchcock, at a late cattle show in Amherst:

Dr. Hitchcock followed, and in a pleasant way proceeded to speak of the hardships of Farmers. They were obliged to cultivate their fields in order to make them produce; they must stay at home and not spend their time in grog shops. In order to prosper they must educate their children, if they would have them grow up men and women; and then, worst of all, their fine cattle and good products will be taken away by men who will leave nothing but money in place of them. He closed with the following sentiment:

"*The Farmers of the Connecticut Valley*—May their hardships go on increasing till they cry out for very joy."

A MACHINE has been invented, and is now in operation in New York, for bending the largest and strongest timbers into any requisite shape. It is of immense value to ship building, as by this means timber stronger and more durable can be furnished, and at a much cheaper rate, to take the place of the knees and other crooked material of natural growth, now so much in demand in ship building, and which is at the same time growing more and more scarce. In this way a whole ship's frame may be bent to the proper mould, and as by this process the acids in the timber are expressed, there is much less liability to its decay.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE CALIFORNIA FARMER. We can supply a few copies of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, at $8, neatly bound. Subscribers wishing their Volumes bound, or binding of any kind, we recommend them to Messrs. Baldwin & Emerson, whose advertisement appears in our columns, and who have done work for us satisfactorily.

Farmers, Study your Profession.

IT is somewhat strange that the little time farmers devote to literary pursuits, they spend in acquiring political in preference to agricultural knowledge. We now address the farming community.

The lawyer spends his time poring over his law books, acquiring a knowledge of jurisprudence. The physician dissects the human body, ascertains the precise location of every artery, vein, muscle, nerve, bone, &c., &c., acquires a knowledge of the conditions of health, and the causes of disease. The minister ponders over the sacred scriptures, and reads works that will afford him a knowledge of divinity. In short, they all "*study their profession.*" Now, how is it with the great mass of those who devote their time to tilling the soil? You profess to be farmers—agriculturists—and yet almost the sum total of your reading and study is of a political character. We are denominated a nation of farmers; yet we patronize and support about three thousand political, and but sixty or seventy agricultural, papers—about in the ratio of forty-five to one. The greatest source of our nation's wealth and prosperity is in her agriculture. Our schools and colleges for disseminating a knowledge of the professions of law, medicine and divinity, are numerous (all well enough); yet the whole nation can scarcely boast of one such institution for the spread of a scientific knowledge of agricultural operations. We read with delight and admiration of our vast exports of agricultural products; yet do little or nothing, in the aggregate, to keep up the productiveness of our virgin soil. We boast of our privilege of having a voice in the elevation of our officers; yet vote for men unskilled in our profession, who will legislate on any and every subject save that of spreading abroad a scientific knowledge of agricultural pursuits. Each State, county and town throughout the Union, almost has its regular meetings for the discussion of political topics; yet how few such societies meet regular and *exclusively* for the discussion of agricultural topics, compared with the political.

Now, farmers, our appeal is to you—to *you,* who have the power of swaying every legislative body in the Union—to *you,* who may say to them, legislate for us, encourage our profession, attend to our wants, do what you *can* at least to aid us in discharging successfully the most important duty devolving upon man, or it shall be our most imperative duty to act the part of a Cromwell—to throw you out of our employ, and place those in your stead who will do our bidding. We say, to you the question is asked, shall this system of things continue, so long as "water runs" and mankind are born with the demand of food stamped upon their constitutions? We have more confidence and faith in the growing intelligence of American farmers than to believe that such a system of things will long be permitted to exist. Farmers, awake! behold your dignity and your strength! Exercise the power you have for your own best interests and the good of the race, and your wants will not be neglected. Every farmer, or tiller of the soil, may aid in this great work.

If your library consists of but half a dozen volumes, let one at least be devoted to agriculture. If you obtain and read two periodicals, let one be devoted to agricultural. And since *farming* is your profession, if you should read four or more papers, let two or more be devoted to the same subject. If in the future you should contribute your mite for the erection and support of two institutions of learning, let one be an agricultural school or college. If you have two sons to be educated, let one have an agricultural education, if such can be had in America—if not, patronize the schools of the "Old World." If you attend conventions, fail not to attend the agricultural convention. If one or two associations is to be attended, patronize the agricultural. When you cast your vote into the ballot box, let it be for one who will advocate boldly and faithfully the interests of your profession.

If every farmer would attend as closely to his own profession as here set forth, or as the minister to his text, how long, think you, it would be till the farmer's calling would be as honorable as though he were classed with the titled nobility? How long, think you, it would be till the farmer's profession would be sought by the educated, the talented and the wealthy? How long before his occupation would be loved, desired, admired, and sought?—*Cor. Genesee Farmer.*

ARTESIAN WELLS.—The Artesian Well at St. Louis, Mo., is probably the deepest in the world. It has been bored to the depth of 2,200 feet; the first 1500 feet through solid limestone, and afterwards through sandstone and limestone formations. An abundant supply of water impregnated with salt and sulphur, was obtained, at the depth of 1700 feet. At present the color is like that of the Blue Lick water; it is supposed that in 300 feet more, pure fresh water will be reached. The work has progressed day and night, and is driven with an engine by four men. The well furnishes pure water for a large sugar refinery.

There is an Artesian well at Paris, 1800 feet deep; one at Charlestown, S. C., 1000 feet and yet unfinished; and several in Alabama, from 500 to 700 feet in depth.

MORTISING MACHINE.—Hiram & S. H. Plumb, of Honesdale, Pa., have invented an improvement on mortising machines which consists in the employment of two chisels for cutting the ends of the mortise, and a reciprocating planer working horizontally for cutting out the wood between the two end chisels, as the lattter are forced gradually into the wood.

Destructive Fire in Butte—Prospects of the Crops.—A correspondent of the Herald of this city, writing from Chico, Butte county, Aug. 17, says: Some of our citizens in this nighborhood have sufferred severely from a recent fire, which broke out by some means on the Sacramento river a few days ago. About 16,000 bushels of grain have been burned, and nearly all the grass between Chico and Big Butte. Mr. Couples lost about sixty acres of excellent wheat. Messrs. Rice and McCutcheon also suffered considerable loss. One house burned down, with a fine set of carpenter's tools and about 200 bushels of barley. A considerable amount of grain was also burned on the west side of the Sacramento. Crops in this vicinity are generally good—wheat especially. Major Bidwell has as fine a crop of wheat as I ever saw. From five acres he threshed 282 bushels. The best of his crop blew down. Had it stood, it would have averaged 75 bushels to the acre. I saw a squash last Sunday, raised on Mr. Henshaw's farm, which weighed fifty-one punds.

A correspondent of the San Joaquin Republican, says in relation to the crops on the Stanislaus and Tuolumne rivers, that the grain crops are all gathered, and the grain mostly threshed out. The yield has not equalled the just expectations of the planters. The season has been too dry, not affording moisture sufficient to fill the berry, hence the lightness of the crops. In some few instances, portions of extensive fields have yielded fifty or sixty bushels to the acre. Some fields have averaged twenty-four or twenty-five bushels to the acre, others not above ten or twelve. Barley, as a general thing, has afforded a better yield than wheat.

Large Fires.—Three extensive fires, nearly destroying as many towns in the interior, have occurred lately. August 17, the town of Campo Seco, situated about fourteen miles from Mokelumne Hill, was totally destroyed.

On the morning of the 20th, a fire occurred at Mokelumne Hill, destroying the main part of the town, including the Chronicle office with all its contents,

On the night of the 19th, the town of St. Louis was totally destroyed by fire. Loss $115,000.

At French Bar, on the Tuolumne river, about four miles above Branch's ferry, is said to be plenty of room for several hundred miners to make good wages, as soon as they can obtain water. One company having water from the river by means of a force pump, are taking out from half an ounce to $12 to a man each day.

The Marysville Herald states that the grasshoppers continue to destroy the grain and vegetable crops on the Calaveras and Mokelumne rivers. Great damage has already been done. One gentleman at Mokelumne has lost over three thousand dollars worth of property by these destructive insects.

Barley Burnt.—We learn from the Stockton Argus, that the barley field of Vance & Athens' ranch, six miles above Staples' ranch, caught fire on Saturday, 12th inst., and burned 150 acres of barley, it having just been cut. The house was saved with great difficulty by plowing.

On Thursday last, the thermometer at Auburn, Placer county, stood at 104 deg., and at Ophir, at 114.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Poet Says—**

Death is another life. We bow our heads,
At going out, we think, and enter straight
Another golden chamber of the king's,
Larger than this we leave, and lovelier.

Nevertheless, most people dread death, and will catch at every remedy for the tortures that rack the mortal body and hurry its dissolution. Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, is pre-eminently the safest and most reliable medicine for restoring the human system to life and vigor.

This Sarsaparilla contains more of the pure Honduras Sarsaparilla than any other preparation that now exists—which is chemically combined with the Extract of Yellow Dock and the Extract of Wild Cherry, thus making the remedy more thoroughly ancient than any other Sarsaparilla before the public.

Scrofula has baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians in this country and in Europe. But there is an antidote for this disease in Dr. Guysott's Extracts of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, which is proving itself a specific in the most severe cases of Scrofula. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, third door above Montgomery. 7

☞ **Notice.**—Persons wishing business cards very widely circulated throughout the State, can have that opportunity by sending them to this office, and they will go out in the *Extra Premium sheet of many thousands, during the present week.* Send your cards early, to secure their place.

☞ **Great State Fair.**—We call attention to the Programme of the Great State Fair, to come off at the Musical Hall, in San Francisco. The List of Prizes will be found to be the largest, most comprehensive and complete ever offered in the United States. It is important that a wide circulation should be given to the plan of this Fair, that all may have an opportunity to enjoy its privileges, and that the greatest possible good may result to the whole State.

We trust the Press throughout the State will give their best influence to its promotion, and keep their readers continually advised relative to it—it is a duty they owe to this great interest. This is a Public Industrial Exhibition: the proud display of the products and genius of this country, and its success will be the beginning of greater exertions for future years. It is no private enterprise, for it is the State Society's Fair. The Prizes are the award of the State, and should serve as a stimulus to the citizens to do what they can to build up the Agricultural interests and to awaken a lively regard to this basis of her prosperity.

We speak for the State and by its authority, being but her agent, we plead for her best weal. We therefore urge upon every citizen to lend a helping hand to this great enterprise, and the greatest and most glorious results will be accomplished.

WARREN, Corresponding Secretary, C. S. A. S.

Arrival Extra.—The French clipper ship St. Ann, with one hundred and fifty tons freight for Duncan's Art Union, arrived yesterday. We trust now our citizens will enjoy a rich repast for the higher faculties.

Express Favors.—We experience many valuable favors from the obliging messengers of Adams & Co. This week we received, while going our rounds, full lists of both up and down river papers; and from Mr. Haskell, particular favors and many personal attentions.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, August 23, 1854.

There is scarce an article in the market which has a fixed value. Breadstuffs are abundant; stock of Foreign Flour decreasing, although yet large. Grains somewhat firm. Wheat still firmer than last week; we know of some large parcels of extra that have been sold at 3c—this precludes the shipping; we have note also of a very large contract to deliver at 3c, very many thousand *bushels*. *Potatoes* will be scarce and high—so one extreme follows another. Agricultural Implements are a perfect drug; shovels, hoes, rakes, &c., can be purchased here at half the home cost. Provisions still lower. Lumber drags heavily and coming in abundantly. Merchandise generally fills our warehouses, often breaking them down and their owners too, and if those on the other side don't begin to feel yet, they had better prepare, for the avalanche is coming, and they deserve to feel it.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS		
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@— —
do do short handled	— —	@10 00
do Fields', long handled	14 00	@15 00
do do short handled, no sale.		
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00	@14 00
do do short handled	9 —	@10 00
do King's, long handled	14 00	@—
Spades, bright c. s. best make	15 00	@18 00
do Iron	8 00	@10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@— —
do do iron	— —	@ 8 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	16 00	@18 00
do Hunts', do	— —	@15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	8 00	@10 00
do other brands	5 00	@ 7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50	@ 4 00
do do do axe	2 50	@ 4 50
Plows, best make } no {	14 00	@30 00
do steel } sale {	30 00	@75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—		
Hall & Pitts'	1000 00	@1200 00
Other makers'	400 00	@ 600 00
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	350 00	@ 500 00
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	12 —	@16
Rakes, horse and revolving	20 00	@25 00
do hand, wood do	6 00	@10 00
do do steel	12 00	@20 00
Pitchforks, ⅌ doz	— 00	@— 00
Scythes, best	— 00	@— 00
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@9
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@ 12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $450.		
FLOUR—		
Gallego and Haxall	10 00	@11 00
Chile	8 00	@ 9 00
Repacked	— —	@— —
Horner's Mills, (domestic)	none.	@— —
Benicia Mills, do	13 00	@14 00
Meal, in bbls	6 00	@ 6 50
do ½ bbls	3 25	@ 3 50
Bran, ⅌ lb	— —	@— 1½
GRAIN—		
Corn, Eastern, ⅌ lb	— 2	@ 2 50
Barley, California	— —	@— 1½
Barley, Chili	— —	@— 1½
Buckwheat, flour	— 3	@— 5
Oats, California	— 2	@— 2½
do Oregon, none in mk't.		
do Eastern	— 2	@— 3
Wheat, Chili	— 2	@— 3
do California	— 2½	@ —
LUMBER—		
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq. ⅌ M	25 00	@ — —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@ 30 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@ 70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	65 00	@ 00 00
do do 2d quality	45 00	@ 55 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	65 00	@ 75 00
do Oregon pine, rough	25 00	@ 30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00	@ 00 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	30 00	@ 00 00
Floor Joist	25 00	@ 30 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	7 00	@ 8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00	@ 36 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@ 8 00
do California	— 5	@ 6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50	@ 5 00
Sashes, window	2 50	@ 5 00
PROVISIONS		
Beef, Mess, ⅌ bbl	14 00	@18 00
do ½ bbl extra family	— —	@12 00
Bacon, extra clear sides, ⅌ lb	14	@ 16
do Mess, nominal	12 00	@— —
Cheese	20	@ 25
California Cheese	20	@— 25
Eggs, fresh Cal	1 00	@ 1 00
Butter, choice	30	@ 32
do good ordinary	16	@ 25
do California	60	@ 25
Hams, ordinary	12	@— 14
do extra	18	@ 19
Lard, in kegs	14	@ 15
do tins 10-lb	17	@ —
do 15—20 do	—	@ 17
Pork, clear, ⅌ bbl	17 00	@18 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@10 00
do mess, ⅌ bbl, choice	13 00	@15 00
do do ½ do	— —	@ 8 00
RICE—		
Carolina, in bbls	5½	@ 6
China, No. 1, in mats		@ 5
do No. 2, do		@ 4
Manila	3½	@ 4
VEGETABLES—		
Beans, Chili Bayos, 7c, few in market.		
Beans, California	3	@ 4
do Am. white	6	@
Split Peas	3	@
Beets, ⅌ ton	20 00	@— —
Carrots	40 00	@ —
Onions, prime, ⅌ lb	— 7	@ 8
Turnips, ⅌ ton	30 00	@ —
Potatoes, per sack	50	@ 75
do new, ⅌ lb	2½	@ 3
Peas		10
Squashes, ⅌ lb (summer)	10	@ 12

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ⅌ head	37	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ⅌ doz	none.	Leeks, ⅌ doz	1 00
Beets, ⅌ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 50	Tomatoes, ⅌ lb	12
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	8
Summer squashes	12	Lettuce, ⅌ doz	1 00
Celery, ⅌ doz	6	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ⅌ doz	6	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ⅌ doz	1	Cranberries, ⅌ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ⅌ lb	8	Pie Plant, ⅌ lb	20
Potatoes, new	4	Asparagus, ⅌ doz bdls	3 00
Onions, prime	10	Cucumbers, ⅌ doz	25
New Corn, ⅌ doz	75	String Beans	6
Egg Plant	37	Okra	50
Strawberries, ⅌ lb	1 50	Raspberries, ⅌ lb	1 50
Peaches, each	12@50	Cal. Grapes, fine, ⅌ lb	75
do extra, each	75@1 00	Grapes, foreign	1 50
Gooseberries, do	1 00	Apples, do	25@50
Pears, sugar, do	25	do extra size, each	25@50
do extra, each	25@50	Quinces, ⅌ lb	50
Whortleberries, ⅌ lb	1 00	Blackberries, ⅌ lb	50
Apricots, do	50	Nectarines, do	1 00

MARRIED.

On the 20th August, by Rev. T. Mooshake, Mr. John G. Beutler and Mrs. Rosina Beck.

On the 21st August, by Rev. Mr. Wellhoff, M. Goldman, of Stockton, and Miss Celia Rosenfeld, of New York.

On the 17th August, in Shasta, Mr. P. F. Terbush and Mrs. Catherine Foutz.

On the 20th August, in Vernon township, Sutter county, Mr. Samuel and Miss Sarah Barney.

DIED.

On the 20th August, in this city, Mrs. Madeline Edwards, formerly of New Orleans, and cousin to Col. Jack Hays, of this city, and well known as the "Madeline" of the New Orleans Delta and Picayune.

On the 22d August, in this city, Mr. Walter Newman, formerly of Woodsdown, Ireland, aged 62 years.

On the 20th August, in Prairie City, Catharine Gertrude, only daughter of J. Foot and Ellen Turner, aged 4 years.

On the 19th August, in Sacramento, Caroline Poissot, late of New Orleans, aged about 35 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 16—Stmr Peytona, Sampson, Oregon, 70 hours, having in tow steamer Lot Whitcomb; mdse and passengers.
Clipper bark Mermaid, Smith, Hong Kong, 44 days; mdse.
H B M frigate Amphitrite, Chas Frederick com'g, Honolulu, 41 days; all well.
French corvette Alcmene, Commander l'Edeque, Honolulu, July 25, all well.
Clipper ship Star King, Turner, Boston, 118 days; mdse.
Dutch bark Almelo, Aufwochiro, Liverpool, 171 days; mdse.
Ham bark Congo, Diuse, Hong Kong, 45 days; mdse.
Peruv brig Independent, Sandric, Valparaiso, 100 days; mdse.
Schr Gazelle, Prescott, Humboldt Bay, 7 days; lumber.
Schr Odd Fellow, Austen, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.
Schr Favorite, Wheelwright, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.
Schr Piedmonte, Porter, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber.
Aug. 17—Dutch bark Eliza J Johanna, Duerhill, Hong Kong, 48 days; mdse.
Ship Hope, Briggs, New York, 160 days; mdse.
Brig Æolian, Briard, Oregon, 9 days; lumber.
Aug. 18 Stmr Sea Bird, Smith, San Diego, 3 days; mdse, etc.
Br clipper ship Northfleet, Pentreath, Hong Kong, 40 ds; mdse.
Ship John N Gossler, Dewing, Hong Kong, 100 days; mdse.
Brig Jane, Kingston, Humboldt Bay, 36 hours; lumber.
Brig Dudley, Staples, Mendocino, 3 days; lumber.
Brig Cohansey, ——, Humboldt Bay, 3 days; lumber.
Schr Ada, Josselyn, Monterey, 3 days; produce.
Schr J M Ryerson, McCarthy, Mendocino, 23 days; lumber.
Aug. 19—Steamship Panama, McLane, Panama, 17 days; mdse.
Brig Carbon, Sampson, Puget Sound, 9 days; lumber.
U S schr Monterey, Barnard, Oregon; lumber.
Schr Mount Vernon, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; lime.
Aug. 20—Schr Toronto, Turner, Mendocino, 2 days, lumber.
Schr Curlew, Grey, Santa Cruz, 3 days; lumber.
Schr Favorite, Wheelwright, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; lime.
Aug. 21—Stmr Southerner, Hilliard, San Diego, 3 days; mdse.
Schr Loo Choo, Smith, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; lime.
Fr ship St Anne, Irwin, Havre, 143 days; mdse.
Schr Empire, Davis, Shoalwater Bay, 5 days; oysters.

CLEARANCES.

Aug. 19—Steamships Cortes, Cropper, for San Juan; Oregon, Hudson, Panama.

Aug. 19—Mex schr Alerta, Arnold, for Guaymas; schr Spartacus, Robinson, Melbourne.

Aug. 20—Stmr Goliah, Haley, for San Diego; ship Talbot, Hale, Callao; brigs Leverett, Gilespie, Mazatlan; Daniel, Baker, Port Philip; schr Gen Morgan, May, Honolulu.

Aug 21—Barks Wavelet, Smith, New York, via ports in the Pacific; Nadir, Curnet (Fr), Guaymas; schr Julius Pringle, Holmes, ports in the Pacific; Lady Jane, Garvey, Honolulu.

Aug. 22—Stmr America, Fauntleroy, Umpqua River, two days.
Stmr Columbia, Dall, Oregon, 60 hours; mdse, etc.
Clipper bark Skimmer of the Seas, Mann, Hong Kong, 55 days; mdse.
Bark Success, Coupe, Port Townsend, 8 days; lumber.
Schr Francisco, Miller, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber,

San Jose Nursery.

We are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees, 44 varieties;
Pear do 41 do
Apple do 54 do
Plum do 15 do
Apricots 6 do
Almonds 2 do
Quinces do 2 do
Cherry do many do
Grapes, 12 do

Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Fig Trees;
Pomegranates;
Walnuts;
Chestnuts;
Locust Trees, very large;
Rose Acacias, } for hedges.
Osage Orange, }

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. Delabione, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

8 istf L. PREVOST & CO.

To Fruit Growers in California.

Hovey & Co., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubard Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
Boston, Mass.
8

Pennock's Patent Seed and Grain Planter.

For planting Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Indian Corn, Beans, Peas, Turnips, &c. This machine operates equally well on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with rocks, roots, &c., and by completing the work at one operation, obviates the necessity of harrowing after the grain is sown. With two horses it will plant from ten to twelve acres of Wheat or Barley per day, and of Corn, Beans or Peas, fifteen to twenty per day—besides effecting a considerable saving in the seed. For sale, with full sets of extra parts, by

JOS. S. PAXSON, 26 Front street, cor. of Pine.

Also,—Cultivators, Garden Drills, Hay Cutters, Hay Presses, Grist Mills, &c., &c. 8 6t.

SPECIMEN GRAINS!

Desirous to advance the knowledge of our California Crops to the various Horticultural and Agricultural Societies of the various States and Europe, we invite all who are willing to aid us in this matter to forward us specimens of Grains and Grasses, of any and all kinds. Such shall be forwarded carefully, with credit to the growers. The names of the growers, and place where grown, will always accompany the packages.

HOTELS.

Rassette House.

San Francisco..............Cal.

This Hotel offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast. Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

American Hotel,

Napa City..............................California.

L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

Good accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. 126

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

The subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of

Tea Sets,
Cups,
Waiters,
Cake Baskets,
Pitchers,
Castors,
Salvers,
Spoons,
Goblets,
Forks, &c.

Those goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,

Pay particular attention to the preparation of

Physicians' Prescriptions,

and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the

Purest and Best Quality,

and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

Book Bindery,

No. 78 Merchant street, below, Adams & Co.

The undersigned beg to inform the citizens of California that they are prepared to execute all orders for Book Binding of every description, and in every style. Also, Blank Books made to order, of superior paper, and ruled to any desired pattern. We are Practical Binders, and feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction in *style* and *price*.

BALDWIN & EMERSON, San Francisco.

N.B.—Orders from the Country promptly executed. 7

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

Mr. & Mrs. Weaver would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.

5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

Watches and Jewelry.

We would direct the attention of those in want of fine Watches to our present stock, comprising manufactures of F. B. Adams & Son, T. F. Cooper, M. I. Tobias & Co., and David Taylor, names too long and favorably known to require comment. We are also sole agents in California for the sale of Samuel Lowry's Watches, which, for correctness of time and beauty of finish, stand unrivalled.

We are constantly receiving, by every steamer, additions to our stock of Diamonds and Jewelry, which we will sell as low as any others in the business, and are prepared to substantiate all that we guarantee.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
139 Montgomery street, two doors south of Clay.

N.B.—Watches of all descriptions repaired by skillful and experienced workmen. 4 tf

Jewelry and Silverware.

Our immense stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver Ware, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.

N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

Montgomery Paint Store,

No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

House and Sign Painting, Glazing, Gilding, Graining, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

Atlantic, Union and French White Lead;
Tieman's Zinc White; English Boiled Oil;
Turpentine; 1st Quality French Picture Glass;
Window Glass; Tieman's Colors, in oil and water;
Artists' Materials, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
Brushes in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.

6 RAYE & HANKS.

Artesian Well Boring.

We would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

Smith & Van Dyne having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale.

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

Situated in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence.

Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON, }

15. Washington Market. 16.

Henry Piley would respectfully solicit the attention of his friends and the public to the variety and quality which it will be his purpose to offer at all times. The finest and fattest of our best American Beef; Mutton, fine as the finest; Pork, sweet as the sweetest; and every kind of meats and solids that each season offers. We can say to our customers that we do not intend to be behind any one in this or any other market, in quantity or quality, but will always aim to have the very best, and thus merit the approval of all our customers.

8 HENRY PILEY, 15 and 16 Washington Market.

FOUNDRIES.

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;

Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic.

GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
29-3m San Francisco

Donahue's Union Iron Works.

[The first established in the State.]

Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco.

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

24 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

ADAMS & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To England, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis,
Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville,
New Orleans, London, &c., &c.,

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.		
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	Milwaukie.		
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio.	Cleveland.		
Utica City Bank	Utica.	Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.	Bank of Attica	Buffalo.
Rochester City B'k	Rochester.	Geo. Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Michigan State B'k	Detroit.	Clinton Bank	Columbus, O.

☞ In the Northern Mines we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco,
Benicia,
Colona,
Georgetown,
Greenwood,
Sacramento,
Grass Valley,
Placerville, or
Hangtown,
Shasta City,
Marysville,
Nevada,
Mormon Islands,
Salmon Falls,
Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties.

Through Langton & Bro.'s Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar,
Sicard's Bar,
Kennebec Bar,
Union Bar,
Rose's Bar,
Foster's Bar,
Winslow's Bar,
Oak Valley,
Indian Valley,
Sleighville,
Cox's Bar,
Deer Creek Crossing,
Bridgeport, S. Yuba,
Sweetland's,
Hoyat's Diggings,
Cherokee Corral,
Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba,
Slate Range,
Junction House,
Frenchman's Bar,
Bullard's Bar,
Minesota Diggings,
Park's Bar,
French Corral,
Boston Bar,
Hunt's Ranch,
Barton's Bar,
Wombow's Bar,
Slate Range,
Nevada House,
Empire Ranch,
Downieville,
Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the Southern Mines, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by Brown's Express, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

Insurance.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars,* on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

7 ADAMS & CO.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Of New York. O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET,* up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento

11 4m

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE .... AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either, public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

CHARLES D. CARTER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers, 20

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 Montgomery Block.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;

Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutillums, Azaleas, Orleanders, Passiflora, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson,* No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Chile Seed Wheat,

FOR sale by J. FRIEDLANDER & CO.
4 60 California street.

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

BAKER & HAMILTON,
New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to Warren & Son.

Agricultural Implements and Hardware.

FANNING MILLS; assorted sizes; Hay Presses;
Heavy Wagons, for two or four horses; Manure Forks;
Ox yokes and bows; Hoes and hoe handles;
One fancy butcher's cart and harness, (Kipp's);
Two sets silver mounted Express Harness;
Iron, tray, coal and canal barrows;
Coal scoop shovels, double strapped;
One second hand chain cable, 90 fathoms, 1¼ inch;
2 For sale by JAMES M. TAYLOR.

Patent Planing Machine.

WE invite all who feel interested in seeing the working of fine machinery, to call at our establishment and see the operation of Norcross' Patent Planing Machine.

Having purchased the patent right for this valuable improvement for the State of California, we are prepared to perform work in the very best manner, in any given quantity and in the shortest time. Builders wishing work done in quantities will do well to call and see our machinery.

D. W. VANCOURT,
3 Proprietor Washington Steam Mills.

Horse Powers and Threshers.

EIGHT-HORSE POWERS, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Two-horse tread powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Wilkinson's premium grain cradles;
Grant's five-fingered grain cradles;
McCormick's last improved reaper and mower, combined, with full set of extras;
Ketchum's reaper and mower;
Portable flour mills, and burr mill-stones of all sizes;
Bolting cloth, Anchor brand;
Iron wire-cloth, 36-inch wide, Nos. 2 to 10, suitable for threshing machines and milling purposes;
Brass wire-cloth, Nos. 16 to 60;
Rover steel plows, extra article;
Thermometer churns; fan mills; ox yokes and chains
and all articles pertaining to Agriculture,

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,
65 Washington street, between Battery and Front, by
2 HENRY McNALLY.

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by JOS. S. FAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of Hussey's Reapers and Mowers, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power.

BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 11 J street, Sacramento City.

New Planing Machines.

THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive right for the State of California, to use and vend **Norcross' Patent Planing Machines,** would respectfully call the attention of parties engaged in the manufacture of lumber to the operation of the above machine. To those acquainted with the machine it is deemed unnecessary to urge anything in its favor; but to others would state that to this machine was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Rotary Cutter Planing Machine, after a trial of three weeks in competition with two of the best Woodworth Machines, at the Fair of the American Institute, New York; and also from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association of Boston. It is highly recommended by the most eminent mechanical experts in the United States, and parties having used the machine, as can be shown by affidavits and certificates in my possession.

To set aside all doubts which may arise in the minds of the public relative to "infringement," it is only necessary to quote the closing paragraph from the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice Catron:

"Therefore, The defendent, Norcross, has made a new and independent invention, and does not use the arrangement or mode of combination of the plaintiff, and hence it is not an infringement."

Machines, together with rights for counties, towns, or single machines, for sale at the **Washington Mills,** Market street, San Francisco, where the above machine may be seen in operation, and all necessary information obtained relative to the same.

7 D. W. VAN COURT, Proprietor.

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Comklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3½, and Alviso 9½ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'lk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.

For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. Squire, Vice President. 20 tf

Freights Reduced.

From and after this date the rates of freight from SAN FRANCISCO TO RED BLUFFS are reduced to $35 per ton.

Office of California Steam Navigation Co., April 23, 1854.
22 tf R. CHENERY, President.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,

95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.

We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.

8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.

Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

C. A. McNULTY,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf
San Francisco. 12tf

SIM & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, San Francisco.

☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.

Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

SWEETSER & CO.,

DEALERS IN
Game, Poultry, Fish, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c.,
Stalls Nos. **7, 17** and **19,** Washington Market.

Particular attention paid to goods on consignment. Orders forwarded to any part of the country. 5

TREADWELL & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

ANTROBUS & HUBER,

GENERAL AGENCY AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
Corner Fourth and K streets.
Branch Office,
Fifth street, between J and K, second door from J, Sacramento

FARMERS and others promptly supplied with all kinds of Male and Female help, without charge. Orders from the country attended to with the utmost dispatch. They may be sent by mail or express, and should state the exact kind of help required and wages to be paid.

Ranches, Stock, &c., for sale. 5 tf

Wanted.

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.

Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.

Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.

Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.

T. H. PERKINS,

P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.

Intelligence Office,
24 87 Long wharf.

Hardware at Wholesale.

THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,
Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;
Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.
Safes—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.
Beads—The largest assortment in California.

E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
23 tf San Francisco.

ART UNION.

CALIFORNIA ART UNION.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART!
SOON TO OPEN AT
DUNCAN'S
CHINESE SALESROOM!!

MR. DUNCAN has been engaged in Europe for some months past, in selecting everything beautiful in manufactures and arts for importation to this State. Having expended more than three times the amount gained by his last ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION in erecting a Gallery for the display of Paintings, Sculpture, Statuary, and Specimens of the World's Industry in this city, he will now receive the RICH and COSTLY WARES gathered during his tour, and intended for the SPACIOUS ROOMS erected for their reception. The collection will have no equal at home or abroad—and he can confidently say that neither London, Paris nor New York will be able to show—as the stock of a mercantile firm—the many treasures of Art and valuable objects of *vertu* intended for San Francisco. The Catalogue will embrace several thousand articles, from the delicately wrought

BRONZES OF PARIS!
TO THE
Grand Paintings of Italy, Germany, France and Spain!

SHAWLS of Cashmere, **VASES** of Bohemia,
CRYSTAL of Prague and Vienna,
CARVINGS and **FILAGREE WORK** of Genoa,
MATCHLESS MECHANISM of Geneva,
MOSAIC WORK of Florence,
GEMS OF ART from Brussels,
SILVER and **GOLD BROCADES** of France.

THE COSTLY WARES OF PARIS!
CONSISTING OF

Sevres Porcelain, wonderful in its exquisite workmanship and prized in art;
Diamond Work of great beauty;
Solid Silver Dressing Cases;
Gold and Silver Work and **Music Boxes;**
Statuettes, Clocks and **Bronzes,**
Fans of Gold and Mother of Pearl, set with Diamonds,
Cabinets inlaid with Jewels, **Caskets** studded with Gems,
Superb Paintings by the best Artists of the age,
Beautiful Copies from the Priceless Originals in the Imperial Gallery of the Louvre, and
Countless Elegant Trifles for the Drawing Room and Boudoir.

It is impossible here to recount more than a few of the principal objects of interest purchased. Full catalogues will be issued on their arrival. Among the most conspicuous are—THE MAGNIFICENT PAINTING OF

Descent from the Cross!

after RUBENS, purchased by Mr. Duncan at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Antwerp, where the Great Original was presented by the renowned artist to the church of his native city.

The Chapel of Saint Therese!

the wonderful work of an invalid painter, while confined in the hospital of Bruges.

Three Original Paintings by Teniers, Vandyke and Greuze!

The Holy Family, by Blanchard!

The FINEST MODERN PAINTING for sale in Paris.

The Largest Diamond in the United States!

imported through the house of Messrs. ROVEAT, of Paris and New York.

Services of Sevres Porcelain!

formerly belonging to NAPOLEON THE FIRST and LOUIS PHILIPPE, with their Crown Mark, Initials, etc.

A Clock of the Days of Louis XIV.!

Exhibiting the most exquisite and surprising Mechanism, with pendants of Diamonds and Precious Gems.

The Famous Boudoir Clock of Mdlle. Rachel, the Tragedienne!

Representing a flight of Birds—the plumage is true to nature—the whole scene most life-like. The mimic warblers fly from bough to bough, and fill the air with the notes of the Mocking Bird, Canary, etc.

An Intricate Piece of Mechanism from Cologne.

A Magician performing with perfect accuracy the curious tricks of his profession.

The Great Original Painting of the Huguenots!

This picture is well known to Parisians, and will be welcomed with enthusiasm by every lover of Art in California.

The superb Tableau of Psyche and Amour!

The twin to this Painting is owned by the French Government, and has the most conspicuous place in the Gallery of the Louvre.

A Series of Original Drawings, twenty in number, of the

BATTLES OF NAPOLEON!
BY AN OFFICER OF THE OLD GUARD.

The great interest that attaches to them, is enhanced by the extraordinary merit of the Pictures. They were visited by crowds in Paris, and

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

has since been offered for their purchase.

AN INGOT OF GOLD

For this amount will be placed beside them, ready for the person to whom they may fall. This sum in itself is a handsome little fortune, and will be immediately delivered, should he desire the exchange.

For the purpose of disposing of this *Magnificent Collection of Valuable and Beautiful Goods* from Europe, an

ART UNION

Has been formed, on the plan of similar Associations in London and Paris. The intent is to give to all an opportunity to secure for their homes, at a trifling cost, something pertaining to the artistic and beautiful; that the Cottage of the Artizan and the Dwelling of the Millionaire may alike boast that which money cannot replace, and which the man of taste in every walk of life may appreciate. The whole will be divided in shares, placed by general wish as low as

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Giving to the holder an INTEREST, BY PURCHASE, in the entire collection, and constituting a membership, with all the privileges annexed thereto, and the right to decide upon the mode of distribution. *When the sale is completed by the disposal of all the Shares,* the property will await the order of the Shareholders, through the fair and impartial decision of a committee chosen by themselves. The Number of Shares will be in the proportion of Sixteen to each Article in the Catalogue.

The satisfaction heretofore rendered by our house in all its transactions—its long standing and reputation, are guarantees of the faithful discharge of the trust and prompt delivery of every article specified. The same course that has gained us this position will be strictly adhered to, that no dissatisfaction can possibly occur.

CERTIFICATES OF SHARES
ARE NOW READY, AT
ONE DOLLAR EACH!

☞ Several articles of this Superb Collection have been just received, and are open for examination.

San Francisco, June 26, 1854. 26

WELLS, FARGO & CO

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a **Daily Express** to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,

Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for Mt. Ophir, and Mariposa.

☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
3 114 Montgomery street

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office in Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

A "LOVE STORY" CONTINUED.

A FEW weeks since, was published a humorous poem, entitled an "Original Love Story," in which the lovers finally, from the word shan't, *shantied.* A continuation of the "story" appears in a Cooperstown paper. The last line of the story runs: He said "shan't we, my dear?" and they shantied! The *continuation* goes on:

And gently beamed over them love's colored, ray
(The bridegroom and the bride of this ballad,)
He said "let us walk at the close of the day,
My own lovely Sal!"—and they sallied.

He plucked her the sweetest and loveliest flower
That scented the path where they wandered,
And when she exclaimed, "let us turn from this bower
And roam near the pond"—then they pondered.

And when the glad sun hid his radiant light
And the frogs a "good evening" had croak-ed,
Said the bride—"As the moon is just peeping in sight,
We'll walk round the slope"—and they slope-ed!

Old time softly passed o'er the home of this pair,
Nor grief or perplexity daunted,
And when the meek husband asked "what may I wear?"
She answered "plaid-pants"—and he panted!

So, like a good wife, was the wardrobe her care,
(Neglecting it seemed to her wicked,)
And when she brought linen so shining and fair,
Saying—"wear this, dear Dick"—then he dickied!

And when a bright bud of divinity came
To gladden the home where it tarried,
They put to a vote that the young stranger's name
"Sweet Carrie" should be,—and '*twas carried!*

A VERY SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—How one of our gay young brokers was recently furnished with a new wrinkle is told by his friends on the streets, as thus:

A fellow came riding a fair-enough looking horse to the front of the office at which Joseph does the needful trimming for his fellow citizens, and halloed:

"Say, understand you want to buy a hoss here, at this shop."

Banker leaned against the side of the door, half opened his eyes, shut 'em again, gazed sleepily at the bi-pedal, and then at the quadrupedal animal, and at last—

"How much?"

"A hundred and fifty dollars," was the reply.

"Can't give it, my friend. You're a good fellow, I don't doubt, but I can't give that price. Some judge of horse-flesh myself!"

"Well, say what you will give!" exclaimed the horse-merchant; "I want to sell."

"Tell *what,*" drawled Joe, very sleepily, "tell what—I'll give you *twenty-five dollars* for that horse."

"He's wuth more," said the jockey, tossing his legs over the saddle and sliding slowly to the ground; "but I never was the man to let a *hundred and twenty-five* dollars split me in a hoss trade. He's yourn.

Banker took the horse and has him yet, having utterly failed in a dozen efforts to give him away. His last trial was to bestow him on Professor Snow, Veterinarian, to be used as a living illustration of all the diseases to which the horse is subject in this climate. But the Professor steadily objects, on the ground that several of the beast's ailments may possibly be contagious.—*Montgomery, Ala., Mail.*

A BOUNCING GIRL.—Miss Rosina Delight Richardson, according to the Boston Journal, is a delectable armful, belonging to the State of New Hampshire, where she resides with her father, a substantial farmer. She is thus described: Miss Rosina is nineteen years of age, is five feet three and a quarter inches in height, measures five feet four and a quarter inches around the waist, six feet two inches around the hips, twenty-two inches around the arm above the elbow, fourteen in a straight line across the shoulders. At birth, she weighed six pounds; at ten years two hundred and sixty-eight pounds; at fifteen years of age, three hundred and sixty-five pounds; and now, at nineteen years of age, she weighs four hundred and seventy-eight pounds! On estimating the quantity of cloth in her clothing when dressed for a ride on a winter's day, we found it to contain ninety-eight yards of three-quarter cloth.

A HOT PLACE.—An old Dutchman took a job of hauling cotton across the country to a river and one day he stopped his horse about noon for the purpose of eating his dinner and giving refreshment and rest to his horses. Perceiving indications of a spring a little distance from the road, he left his son in charge of the horses and carried his tin pail over to the water. It proved to be a hot spring, and the old Dutchman cried out in terror to his son, with a loud voice:

"Haunse! trive on! trive on de team, for Got's sake! *Haell* ish not von mile vrom dish playshe!"

FASHIONS.—Kerseymere for pantaloons, says a New York paper, of the plaid style now in vogue, have the stripes so far apart that a chap has to buy two patterns to get one check. Such proceedings ought to be checked.

IN Michigan, Mr. Henry Bills was married to Miss Mary Small. We hope the issuing of small bills is not prohibited in that State.

THERE is no book so cheap as a newspaper in a family.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Manny's Patent Reaper and Mower combined.

THREE of the above celebrated machines, which can be used as a Reaper or Mower,—for sale by
HENRY McNALLY,
15 No. 183 Washington street, (near Battery st.)

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, *Cemetery and Street,* in *great variety,* including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbillcata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best *foreign novelties* of 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines.

A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines,* that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by
HENRY McNALLY, No. 185 Washington street,
15 (between Battery and Front streets.)

Reapers and Mowers.

JUST received per clipper ship "Swordfish."
5 McCormick's Reapers, (pattern 1852.)
1 do Mower and Reaper, (pattern 1853.)
For sale by C. A. McNULTY,
4 3t 84 Battery street.

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $1 per dozen; Black Prince $1 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elton $1 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.
25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by
BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Reapers and Threshers.

PURCHASERS of Reapers and Treshers, or any Farming Machinery, can be directed in the purchase of them very greatly to their advantage, as we make it a point to be informed relative to these matters; and this will be a saving to purchasers. Persons at a distance can be supplied, and save the cost of coming to the city, by addressing us.
WARREN & SON, office "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
25 Musical Hall Building, San Francisco.

North Point Dock Warehouses,

Corner of Sansome and Lombard sts.

THE subscribers will make cash advances on goods stored in the above Warehouses, in sums to suit.

To Farmers and Produce Dealers, they offer the advantage of the saving of Cartage and Waste—vessels being enabled to discharge alongside the store.
5 COHEN & CO.

Mendocino Redwood.

THE California Lumber Manufacturing Company, having just completed their New Mills, are ready to contract for the delivery of their very superior BOARDS and PLANK, to the extent of *sixty thousand feet per day;* at prices which will enable their patrons to meet the present low market.

N.B.—Vessels wanted. Apply to
H. MEIGGS, President,
5 corner Bush and Montgomery streets.

Branch of Keyes & Co.'s
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

CORNER OF J AND SECOND STREETS,......SACRAMENTO.

LARGE IMPORTATION of Summer Clothing, ex steamers John L. Stephens and Sierra Nevada. We are now receiving a choice assortment of single milled CASSIMERE PANTS, Fancy and White Drilling, do; and St[illegible] COATS of every description, which with our already unprecedently large and varied stock, comprises *every article required for a Gentleman's Wardrobe.*

We have just received a small invoice of *CHILDREN'S and YOUTH'S CLOTHING,* and as we design giving particular attention to that branch of our business, we would invite the attention of the Ladies, in making selections of clothing for their children, to an examination of our stock. We shall receive by steamer invoices of the richest and latest styles children's suits, manufactured by our house in New York, and cut in the prevailing styles.

Punctuality observed in filling orders, and no deviation in prices.
BRANCH OF KEYES & CO.,
24 Sacramento

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!

Cheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire and Water Proof
MATERIALS FOR SALE!

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.,* to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as
"Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."

It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither seams, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.

In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and nailed tightly,* so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for this roofing is from *half an inch to an inch,* to a foot.

All letters of inquiry, or orders for materials, must be directed to the subscriber. J. H. PURKITT,
2 Office 34 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco.

BANKERS.

Daniel D. Page,
Henry D. Bacon,
St. Louis,

David Chambers,
Henry Haight,
San Francisco.

Francis W. Page,
Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co	London.
F. Huth & Co.	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].
Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

DEPOSITS draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought *at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits* received from merchants and other business men.
7 ROBINSON & CO.

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros, & Co	London.
Hottinguer & Co	Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co.	New York.
Phœnix Bank	do
J. E. Thayer & Bro.	Boston.
Horace Bean & Co.	New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co.	St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers	Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. H. Morton, Esq	Richmond. Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co.	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.
JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.

Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

RIVETT & CO.,

IMPORTER OF *PAPER HANGINGS.* Country dealers and the trade supplied at a liberal discount.

Dealers in Paints, Window Glass and Upholstery Fittings.

Paper Hanging, Upholstery, &c. executed with dispatch and at the lowest city prices.

☞ *IN SIGN PAINTING* we defy competition, having engaged one of the most eminent sign painters in the state, and are now enabled to execute every description of sign work on the most moderate terms. 28 K street,
16 between Front and 2d, Sacramento city.

Mission Pottery,

Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHHO, WALTER & CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.

Orders promptly attended to 15 3m*

Notice.

LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.—The Trustees and Proprietors take pleasure in announcing that the Cemetery is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the Prices of Lots:

FULL SIZE LOT—12 by 25—containing 300 superficial feet—$175.

HALF SIZE LOT—10 by 15—containing 150 superficial feet—$125.

QUARTER SIZE LOTS—8 by 10—containing 80 superficial feet—$80.

LOTS IN THE REAR of Main Avenues and on Paths are 20 per cent. less.

SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the Location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing larger Plats, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS ARE GIVEN for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the Deed of Trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:

"*Sixty per cent. of the entire receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the cemetery.*"

A faithful and trusty keeper of the Grounds will always be found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

N. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

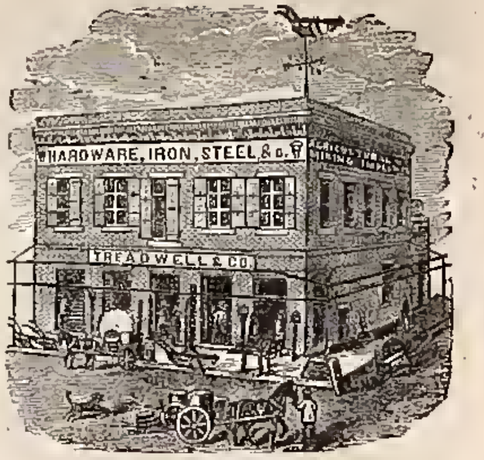
Applications for Interments must be made at the Office.

For further information inquire of either of the Proprietors, at MASONIC HALL, 112 Montgomery street. Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
WM. H. RANLETT,
FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN, } Proprietors.
JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq.,
DAVID S. TURNER, Esq.,
S. M. BOWMAN, Esq., } Trustees.
3 3m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,


HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL &c.
TREADWELL & CO.

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FERERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workman-like manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.
D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
3 Near the Oriental.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that, for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street**, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Ex Whirlwind.

20,000 FEET of German Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings for Picture Frames and Looking Glasses.
ALSO,
A full supply of Looking Glass Plate, at moderate prices.
For sale by LOGAN & CO., 187 Clay street.

Picture Frames and Looking Glasses made to order at shor notice. 5

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS;
3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;
100 choice Philadelphia Made Mantels;

The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish. Samples now on exhibition at our office.

TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS—Just received, ex Onward.

TOMBSTONES, in great variety; made and carved to order.

☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.

☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.

We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.
COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Miscellaneous Goods.

Thermometer Churns, large size;
BASKETS—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
Coffee and Rice Huller, Fencing Wire;
REAPERS—Hussey's Patent;
MOWERS—Ketchum's do;
THRESHERS—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse,
do "Emery's," two horse power
Horse Revolving HAY RAKES;
STRAW CUTTERS—Assorted sizes;
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three bow rakes,
Fanning Mills—50, assorted sizes;
Ames & Rowland's L. H. Shovels; Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56. 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
PLOWS—100 Allen's Eagle, rod, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers; Excelsior Soap,
6 Ox Carts—Iron hubbs, superior;
Transportation Wagons—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather,
Hickory Whip Stocks; Harness, for Expres Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Beres, small size; do do frames complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves; Plantation Hoe Handles;
Ox Yokes—100 complete; Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—3 fine ones; Walnut Axles—For light Wagons;
Gold Washers, Mining Pans; Tuttle's Goose Neck Hoes;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe;
Top Onions, for seed; Marrow Fat Peas; Early Charlton Peas;
Buckwheat, for seed; Osage Orange Seed; White Celery Seed;
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed; Hemp Seed—for Birds;
GRAPE VINES—one thousand Isabella;
do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Underhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camelia Japonicas—Fifty, in fine order, assorted colors;
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety; Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in tin, a superior article; Borax; Buckwheat Flour;
Rye Flour, in tins; Cotton Twine, patent;
Sail Twine, patent cotton; Clothes Lines, in variety;
Banisters, of Mahogany; Newells, of Black Walnut;
Fencing Wire; Hulter; Mexican Spurs;
Invoice of Mexican Bitts, &c., of the highest finish, &c,
For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9-6m 94 Battery street, conerr of Clay

THE
CALIFORNIA FARMER
And Journal of
Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1854. NO. 9.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY WARREN & SON.
Office in Musical Hall Building, Bush street.
TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.
A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

HYMN OF WELCOME,

SUNG BY THE CHILDREN ON MR. GRAY'S RETURN.

DEAREST Pastor thou hast come,
Welcome, welcome, welcome home!
Though long absent thou hast been,
Welcome to thy church again;
Here we come with willing feet,
Joying, thee again to greet;
Glad we are that thou hast come—
Dearest Pastor, welcome home.

We with joyful hearts will raise
Cheerful notes of grateful praise,
Unto him whose guardian care
Still to us thy life doth spare;
His kind hands from day to day
Led thee on thy toilsome way;
Thou to us again hast come—
Dearest Pastor, welcome home.

Friends, unto thy soul most dear,
Near thee still, thy heart doth cheer;
Loved ones of thy family
Our kind Father spares to thee;
Friends, whose love thou long hast tried
Still are near on every side;
Glad are all that thou art come—
Dearest Pastor, welcome home.

The Two Choices.

BY AUSTIN C. BURDICK.

GEORGE ELLINGWOOD and his sister Augusta were seated in a well-furnished parlor, the windows of which looked out upon the street—said street being one of the most fashionable localities of the large city. It was a winter evening and a bright coal fire burned upon the grate. George and his sister were orphans, having met with their second paternal loss—that of the father—about a year previous to the opening of our story. They were rich, for their father had divided a large amount of property between them, and thus far they had lived together in the parental mansion, George continuing the business his father had left, and Augusta taking charge of the orphaned home.

The brother had seen his five-and-twentieth year. He was a handsome man, and though possessed of a naturally good heart yet his mind was considerably warped by circumstances by which he had been surrounded. He was very proud, and very rigid and tenacious in his opinions. Augusta inherited her mother's nature; being not only eminently beautiful, but kind and affectionate, and possessing a mind of rare moral excellence. She had been taught by her mother many important lessons of life, and she had learned to look upon all things in the light of their real value. Her mind was a moral balance and everything of life she tried against a moral standard.

For some time the brother and sister had been sitting in silence. Augusta gazed mildly upon her companion, while he gazed nervously into the fire.

"Well," he said at length, raising his eyes to his sister's face—"you are of age and I suppose you can do just as you please."

"But, my brother, you do not reason calmly on the subject," returned Augusta, in a mild, persuasive tone. "This is an affair of grave moment."

"Ah, so it is," said George, speaking quickly and with bitterness. "and for that very reason does it provoke me to see you so foolish."

"Foolish, George! Ah, you do not speak the sentiments of your heart."

"Yes I do Augusta."

"And wherein am I foolish?"

"Wherein? Why, in everything connected with this mad freak of yours. Here you are, the mistress of nearly two hundred thousand dollars, placed by birth and endowments in the very midst of the most select and aristocratic circle in our city, courted on all hands by the very first men of the fashionable world, loved and esteemed by every one of your acquaintance, and yet you would discard all these advantages—advantages for which thousands envy you—by marrying with a penniless and briefless lawyer. Is not that foolish enough?"

"You have a summary method of disposing of the lawyer, at all events," said Augusta with a smile.

"I gave him all the consideration he is worth," returned George, in a sneering tone.

The rich blood mounted to the face of the sister as she heard this unkind answer, and the smile passed from her features.

"George," she said, in a very calm, firm tone, "I beg that you will at least speak with becoming dignity. I have made up my mind how to act, and shall not change it unless I can be convinced by some reasonable argument that I am wrong. I will admit that Allan Johnson is what you call a poor man; but yet I love him, and I tell you why. His widowed mother was our mother's best and dearest friend. When our mother lived I used often to visit at Mrs. Johnson's, and I was placed much in Allan's company. I found him to be a noble, generous-hearted youth, with a high mind, a rich store of information, and good moral character. I loved him and he loved me. I knew this long before he dared to speak of the subject, and from that moment I began to study all the points of his character, At length—only two months ago—he asked me if he dare to hope for my hand. I told him that I would give him an answer in one week."

"And did you study hard during that week?" asked George.

"I studied carefully," replied Augusta, not seeming to notice the tone of irony in which her brother had spoken. "I held my future in my own hands, and meant my decision should be just such an one as should conduce to my greatest good. I weighed well the different opportunities that were opened to me, and in making up my mind was governed solely by my own moral sense of right. I had offers of marriage from several wealthy gentlemen, and after I had subjected them to my test they all came out wanting."

"Did not Harry Lannel offer you his hand, Augusta?"

"Yes."

"And was he subjected to this test?"

"He was."

"And will you be so gracious as to inform me wherein you found him wanting? I have been acquainted with Lannel for many years, and he is not only wealthy and holding a high position in society, but his moral character is above reproach. Pray, *Miss Moral*, wherein does Lannel lack?

"I will tell you, George. He lacks one of the most essential qualities of life. He lacks in heart; his good qualities are all of the head. He may strict fulfill all the outward moral requirements, but there is a want of sincerity which renders him an unfit companion for me. In fact I considered him unsuitable for a husband; and for nearly the same reason do I dislike your choice of a wife. Miss Allyne is but a heartless child of fashion, and will never make you a pleasant home companion."

"O fudge!" exclaimed the brother,—I will trust Angeline. She is my choice."

"Very well," added Augusta, "all I can say further, is that I hope both our choices may be happy ones."

"I have one word further to say," resumed the brother, not in the best humor; "if you marry Allan Johnson, you must not presume on his relationship to make free with me. He must never think to look to me for sociability or assistance."

There was a tear sprang to the eye of the maiden, but she turned away her head to hide it. For a while she felt unhappy; but she looked forward into the future and joy settled once more upon her soul. * * * * *

Time passed on, and Augusta Ellingwood became the wife of Allan Johnson, and a year after they were married they moved to the Great West. The young lawyer felt that a new field of action would be advantageous, and as he passed his opinion upon good reasons, his wife hesitated not to agree with him. In his new home, Allan found some things that were discouraging, but he resolved to persevere. People soon found out that the young lawyer was an honest, industrious, generous man, and at length they began not only to trust him with business as an attorney, but they soon learned to love him as a friend. Much of his success was owing to his own innate energy, but he knew he owed more to the gentle wife that presided over his home, and assisted him by her wise and loving counsel.

George Ellingwood made Angeline Allyne his wife, and he fancied that he was going to be happy. But he had made his choice without any deeply moral considerations, and he was destined ere long, to find that he had not looked deep enough for the qualifications of his wife. It was not long before he began to miss the society of his gentle sister.

"Did I understand that you ordered the carriage," said George, addressing his wife. He had just returned from his day's business, and he was much fatigued. It was six months after his marriage.

"Yes, Mr. E."

"And where are you going?"

"Well, I thought I should drop into Jones', and then into LeGrand's, and I may go to the opera if any of them are going. Won't you go with me?"

"No, Angeline, I am too tired. I was in hopes that I should have your company this evening."

"What to do?"

"Why, to pass a social, quiet evening at home."

"O! heaven preserve me! Ha, ha, ha! A social, quiet evening at home! Why, Mr. Ellingwood, didn't you know that you couldn't be more quiet than when you are all alone? No, no—don't you think that I can drudge away an evening as unprofitably as that."

"Unprofitably, Angeline? And do you think that your own fire-side —— "

"Stop stop, Ellinwood. You are going to give me some moral lecture that you learned from your sister; but I don't want to hear it. I have heard too much of that already. If you fancied that your sister was such a pattern of propriety, you ought to have kept her by you. Ah, here's the carriage. I must dress. Good evening."

When she was gone, George Ellingwood sat back in his chair. "O, heavens!" he murmured, "What a life this is! No home—no comfort—no peace. All is either hubbub and bustle, or else drear loneliness.

It was at such times as these that George Ellingwood thought of his sister. He remembered how many evenings he had enjoyed her society, and what pure comfort he used to take when she was by his side to sooth and cheer him. Then he would think how happy must be the fortunate man who had gained her for a wife. This would lead him to a contrast miserable. In society he was sometimes flattered by the homage which was paid to his wife, and he was often congratulated in the prize he had gained. He desired momentary gratification even from this thrilling boon, but it did not make up for the loss of the sweet comforts of home. He now realized the truth of what his sister told him—the woman who might shine in society, and even adorn some circle, might not be a true wife. He now began to wish that he had looked deeper into the qualifications of the woman he was to have taken for his partner through life.

On the next morning George had to eat his breakfast alone, his wife having not yet arisen. At noon he did not return to his dinner—he had contracted the habit of getting his dinners at a hotel near his place of business. At night, when he came home, he found his wife dressed and all prepared for a whist party she had invited in. George felt sick and weary, but the company came, and he had to make himself agreeable. He used to like these sorts of parties when he and his sister attended them once a month or so, but he found it quite a different thing now.

"By my soul, George Ellingwood, how I envy your happiness," said one of the gentlemen, during the evening.

"Do you, Atwood?"

"In faith I do. What a magnificent wife you have drawn! What wit and beauty!—she is always in smiles. Egad, you're a lucky fellow."

George turned to where his wife sat with a choice circle about her, and his heart bounded with a quick feeling of pride when he saw how beautiful and smiling she looked. But in a moment more came the thought that those smiles were not for him—that they were not for the lighting up of his home—and he felt unhappy.

And yet George Ellingwood was forced to admit that his wife had not deceived him. All that she had appeared to be before her marriage she really was. He had married her because she would make a splendid mistress of his mansion, and shine in society. She did all this; but his soul yearned for joys she was not capable of giving him.

"Ah, if I had but listened to my kind sister! but it is too late now!" * * *

Ten years rolled away, and George Ellingwood stood in the streets of the great city without a home. His wife had worn herself out in her ceaseless round of excitement; and he had laid her in the cold grave—another victim to—call it what you please. It is hard enough under any name. Two trembling, sickly children had been given him, but they lived not long to suffer. His wealth had passed from him—his wife had spent most of it, but he could blame only himself.

He stood now with just two hundred dollars in his pocket—that was all his earthly wealth—and with that small sum he determined to seek some home in the West, where he could commence life anew. He sought out one of the most flourishing Western States, and there he looked about for some good opportunity to enter into business. At length he heard that the Governor of the State wanted to employ a land agent, and George determined to seek the berth.

It was just at dusk, on a cool November evening, that George Ellingwood rang the bell at the Governor's door. He had hesitated some time ere he could gather the assurance to make the application, but he remembered the old adage:—"Nothing ventured, nothing gained," and he determined to make the trial. His summons at the door was answered by a girl, and he asked if the Governor was in. She replied in the affirmative, and bade him walk in. He was conducted to a well finished parlor, where the girl left him and went to call her master. The room was very large, and furniture, though evidently costly, was yet very plain and substantial. Everything seemed made for use, even to the maps and pictures which adorned the walls.

At length the door opened, and a plainly dressed, middle-aged man entered. His appearance was at once commanding and friendly, and he saluted his visitor with a graceful smile.

"You are the Governor, I believe, sir," said George, after he had shaken hands with his host.

"Yes! you are Mr. George Ellingwood, if I mistake not," returned the Governor.

George started at the sound of that voice, and as he gazed more searchingly into the host's features, he was moved by a strange sensation. The countenance was familiar, but where he had before seen it, he could not think.

"Do you not remember me?" asked the Governor, with a smile.

"I have surely seen you before, sir," replied George, with much embarrassment; "but I cannot call the circumstances to mind."

"Yes sir," said George, speaking with difficulty and hesitation. "I heard that the power had been left with you to employ a land agent, and that you had not yet made a selection."

"Ah! and would you like the berth?"

"Why—yes—yes sir—if I could satisfy you of my qualifications."

"Wait a moment, Mr. Ellingwood."

As the Governor thus spoke he turned and left the room. George was not left long to puzzle his brain, for the host soon returned, and was followed by a female.

"This is my wife, Mr. Ellingwood. Perhaps she my solve the problem for you."

George Ellingwood trembled like an aspen. His mind went back over the space of half a score of years, and he remembered a scene that he had often tried to forget.

"George," said the still beautiful woman, "I am happy to see you once more. It is a blessing I had not looked for."

George Ellingwood reached forth his trembling hand, and on the moment his head was reclined upon the shoulder of his sister.

"O, Augusta! my dear, dear sister," he uttered, "this is the first resting place of pure joy I have found these ten years! I know that you will forgive and ever love me."

"Yes, George," returned the affectionate sister, still holding his hand, and gazing through her tears into his face; "I cannot forget my deep love for you. Are your family here?"

"Alas! my sister, I have none left to me on earth but you. My children are dead long ago, and my poor wife has now joined them." * *

Allan Johnson had risen from post to post, working his way up upon his own manhood in the confidence and affections of the people, until he now stood at the head of the State.

George Ellingwood did not get the office he sought; but with the aid of his brother-in-law he gained a business that was far more lucrative, and he found a home beneath the roof of his patron. He was once more in the society of his kind and gentle sister, and he began to live over again the days of his youth. But he could not forget the years of misery he had passed. He saw that Allen Johnson had an earthly home, and that his sister was the very spirit of peace and joy.

"Augusta," he said, as he and his sister were alone one evening, "you can never know how bitterly I have repented the hour when I rejected your kind counsel. O, how often since then have I realized the truth of all you told me. I cannot look about in society without seeing a demonstration of that truth on all hands. For ten years I have owned a house and a wife—but I have had no HOME—no spot that I could call my own, to love and cherish as the depository of my joys and comforts, and the haven of my needed rest."

"Ah! George," returned the sister, as she wiped a tear from her cheek, "there are indeed too few who enter into the great field of married life with the proper ideas of the new duties they thus assume. They mistake the very nature of these duties, and hence they do not recognise the true qualifications that are necessary to make a good husband or a good wife. The consequences are indeed sad. Children are reared up without the uses of the life that has been given to them, and even the parents cannot teach them. Then again how often do you hear the husband and the wife speak of "*Home, sweet home!*" without once dreaming that the term should apply to their own fire-side. Alas! when they speak thus they are looking back upon the home of their childhood, and regretting that the happy days of youth have passed from them forever! They have entered the married life in ignorance."

"O, my sister, how truly you speak. I was ignorant, but it was because I would not learn of you. You have lived long years of true joyous life, while I have just learned life's first lesson. 'Tis strange how many will suffer in bitter experience rather than be wise at first."

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1854.

California Babies.

"To the pure all things are pure."

Lest some of our cotemporaries should think we had overlooked the deep interest they feel for the coming Exhibition of the "California State Agricultural Society," and more particularly that portion of the Fair announced at the head of this article, we would most sincerely return our personal regards for the interest thus expressed by them. Having been absent for some days, we have not had an opportunity of ascertaining *how far* the entire Government has been annihilated by the wisdom, the holy horror, the delicate social sensibilities or the shrinking modesty, of all these "bachelor" gentlemen who dissent from the plans of the State Fair, and have only space to say a few words and to assure our friends that in due season the California Farmer will meet the question.

We rejoice indeed for our "single" brethren of the quill; the interest they express on subjects of this kind, is the best and strongest assurance of their reformation. We should like to hear from some one qualified by his interest as a *parent* to speak understandingly. We are but one of the government, and only responsible for one vote, and that we mean shall be an open one; our cotemporaries may rest assured we shall not dodge the question. The leaven of discussion is all important, and that theme that will not bear open and manly discussion, ought not to stand. We ask those, however, who discuss the subject, to use such statements in reference to this *part* of the exhibition while alluding to the *place* of exhibition, as can be substantiated by the plans proposed; for we shall never in any discussion, or under any circumstance, give time or place, or descend to disputes or the exchange of any remarks that could be construed into personalities, not absolutely required as argument of defence. In our present remarks we speak of our cotemporaries as "Bachelors," our only purpose for so doing is the *fact* that *we do not think they are* competent to sit on a jury in such a case; they can come into Court and give their opinions, and the Judges will of course take their evidence for what it is worth.

We do sincerely hope those who are qualified to judge, will speak out and give us light. We would earnestly hope there are those who can "show us some good" that might result to the world, when parents shall regard the physical and moral well being of their children, as of at least equal consequence to the lower order of creation. We hope some one wise and learned in morals will tell us the wrong that would result in looking upon innocence and purity, as we have never yet seen a man so hardened that the sight of an innocent child would not remind him of his "early home," and our hope of such a man would be weak, if a tear would not rise to his eye quicker than a coarse jibe to his lip. Most unfortunate will be the day for any city when pure and innocent children will not demand the tribute of a pure and happy thought.

That the associating little children with any other part of the Fair may not be misunderstood or *misrepresented*, we append the following:

PREMIUM ON BABIES.

Competitors for premiums on Babies must have them on exhibition between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M., on the second day of the Fair. *A special hall* will be provided for the accommodation of the "little children," and every convenience provided. The committee will pass in examination from two to four o'clock, P. M.

As we have said, we have only introduced these few remarks at this time; we shall not shrink from our duty, but will endeavor to meet every question frankly, and never depart from our position or plan of discussion.

Continued Favors.—Not a day but we have to acknowledge kind favors from the obliging and attentive messengers of Wells, Fargo & Co., and Adams & Co. Papers from the interior, and parcels to help the great cause which brings out the "fat things of the earth."

Change of Hours of Ocean Steamships.—The time of departure of the Panama Mail steamers, and of the Nicaragua steamers, is hereafter to be 8 o'clock, A. M. The steamers of the Independent line leave at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Savings' Bank.

Since the publication of our former article upon this subject, we have received the Banker's Magazine of July last, from which we make copious extracts upon this important subject.

The first attempts to establish Savings' Banks in the city of New York, were made in the year 1818. Previous to that period several of these institutions had been in operation in Massachusetts. On the 30th Dec., 1818, a letter was addressed by John White Treadwell, Esq., secretary of the Institution for Savings in the town of Salem, Mass., to John E. Hyde, Esq., of New York city, detailing the operations of the bank in Salem. This, and similar favorable reports, led to the establishment of the "Bank for Savings," in the year 1819, in this city. The progress of the important principles of Savings' Banks is fully shown in the fact that the deposits in this city alone have increased to nearly $27,000,000, as will appear by details now given.

In Boston there are three Savings' Banks, whose deposits, &c, were as follows, in 1853:

	Depositors.	*Deposits.*
Provident Savings' Institution	27,910	$5,155,918
Suffolk do do	7,461	1,856,460
East Boston do do (just begun)	380	63,600

The total for Massachusetts was as follows, in the last three years:

	1851.	1852.	1853.
Number of Depositors	86,537	97,353	117,404
Amount of Deposits	$15,554 088	$18,401,307	$23,370,102

In Great Britain the progress has been alike remarkable. In the year 1830 the number of depositors were 412,217, and the amount of their deposits £13,507,565 sterling. Their condition at three several periods may be stated as follows:

	Depositors.	*Deposits.*
November, 1830	412,217	£13,507,565
" 1840	1,065,011	26,671,963
" 1850	1,092,581	27,198,503

Equal to $135,992,515, or nearly so.

In addition to these there were 32,233 other similar institutions, under the names of Friendly Societies, Manchester Unions, Foresters, Druids, &c., with a capital fund of £11,360,000. Making a grand total of £38,558,503 sterling, or $192,792,515.

On the first day of January, 1847, there were in nine Savings' Banks in the State of Connecticut, $3,215,292, and on the first of January last, $8,143,357. All these institutions were established for the ostensible purpose of safe repositories for the earnings and accumulations of the laboring classes, and for the safe keeping and faithful use of their deposits. The accumulations or interest being divided among the depositors after deducting the expenses, losses, &c., in their management. They are regulated and managed by a board of from fifteen to forty trustees, who receive compensation for their services; nor are they liable and responsible for the success or failure of the institutions. They are only moral guarantees for the faithful management of the [illegible] confided to them, and, as with banks, insurance offices, &c., the management is confided in the main to two or three, such as the president, treasurer, cashier, &c.

The founding of a Savings' Bank for California, in San Francisco, by Messrs. Robinson & Co., three and a-half years ago, was upon this plan, and their operations, rules and regulations were copied from the Boston Savings' Bank, being modified to suit this particular locality, and the peculiar exigencies of this country, regulating the rates of interest according to the value and demand of money from time to time, and paying depositors on demand instead of requiring a week or ten days' notice.

The great utility of Savings' Banks and unusual necessity for them in this country is not to be questioned. There is no place in the world where the accumulations of the laboring and industrious classes are so large as here, and where the safe keeping of their savings is so hazardous, except when in the hands of our able bankers; but then, except in a few cases, they are not drawing interest. We hesitate not to say that there ought today to be million of dollars in the Savings' Bank, and were it an incorporated institution and managed by a board of trustees or directors, (although they are not responsible for a dollar,) there would be an enormous accumulation of deposits, far excelling all others in the history of these institutions. Our community have only to decide whether it is safer to trust their money to an association of men who are neither individually or collectively responsible for the keeping, use and management of it (as would be the case of a Savings' Bank, under the old form), or to an individual or firm who have had years of training and experience, and who have earned an enviable reputation by the success of their enterprise. We are informed by Messrs. Robinson & Co. that the increase of their depositors is rapid, at this time being more than two hundred depositors a month, and an increase of more than $1,000 a day. Their experience and success, prompt and thorough business habits, and strict integrity of purpose; past success, present reputation and prosperity, and their permanent interests, are sufficient guarantees for the future. We can not do our readers and the public a better service than by recommending them to a liberal patronage of this Savings' Bank, not only as a safe place for the deposit of their money, but also where they may receive a liberal rate of interest for the use of it. Messrs. Robinson & Co. are for the present allowing for deposits at the rate of one and a half per cent. per month interest.

News from the East.

By the arrival of the Brother Jonathan at this port yesterday morning we have dates from New York to Aug. 4. The news is not of much importance. The market for breadstuffs in New York remains without much change.

The Canadian Reciprocity Treaty had been ratified. Col. Charles Loring, formerly Receiver of Public Moneys at Benicia, was killed at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, Aug. 2, by Robert M. Graham, of New Orleans, who ran a sword through his body, in consequence of an altercation between them. A disastrous conflagration had occurred in Jersey City on the 30th July—loss 300,000. The steamer Franklin remained in the same position—all her cargo has been saved.

The New York Herald says a special mission has arrived *from Russia with a proposition from* the Czar to sell Sitka, and to enter upon a new commercial treaty with the United States.

Among the deaths by cholera, we notice that of the daughter of ex-President Fillmore, at Aurora, on the 17th August. Also a brother of the ex-President died of cholera, at St. Pauls, Minnesota, on the 28th of July last.

The consulship of Havana falls to Mr. Roger Barton, of Mississippi. Gen. Campbell, the former consul, supersedes Mr. Sanders, and goes to London.

FROM EUROPE.

No change had occurred in the state of the Eastern War, and none was likely to occur until after further consideration by the English and French governments of the recent conduct of Austria.

The news from Spain is very important. The insurrection was spreading rapidly. By telegraph from Bayonne, on the 20th, it is stated that Madrid and its garrison have pronounced against the Queen. The Cabinet is dissolved, and San Lino, the Premier, has fled.

Letter from Yuba.—We commend the letter from Yuba county (on another page of this paper) and hope to hear from our correspondents more constantly, generally and universally. Where is Yuba County Agricultural Society? Will Yuba be content to rank seventh or eighth; already Napa, Santa Clara, and Sacramento are in the field, and all preparing for a County Exhibition *this fall*. One thing is certain—we have noted in every county where there is a desire for agricultural knowledge and improvement, and where we have a liberal increase of subscribers, it has been followed by the establishment of a county Society, and a more general interest among the farmers. We assure our friend "Landis" that we appreciate his excellent remarks; they are highly creditable to his head and heart. We hope they will meet the eyes of many and stimulate them to "go and do likewise." We sincerely desire the farmers of Yuba will hear the voice from "Ashland," and awake. Call a county meeting, neighbor Landis—you have many warm-hearted friends of the cause; give us short notice and we will be most happy to come and preach as eloquently as we can, and take our pay in a goodly lunch of your melons, etc., and plead for a few more subscribers. When will you have the meeting?

The Pioneer for September.—As we open the "Pioneer," which greets us on our return from the prairies, we rejoice to know of its extended circulation and the kindly influences that mark its way. A better literature, a higher aspiration, a more refined taste for reading will grow up in the pathway that is strewn with the "First Literary Magazine of California." If its circulation shall but be parallel with its deserts, wealth and fame will surely crown the labors of its editors and proprietors. We most truthfully commend it to all.

Artesian Wells.—This is the greatest invention of the age for this State. Artesian wells will make California a perpetual garden, and we know of none that can perform their work more acceptable than Messrs. Smith & Vandyke, whose card appears in our issue, and who can produce the best testimonials in the State of success in what they have undertaken. Some persons have attempted this important work, and have been unsuccessful. Every such failure is a public injury, therefore it behooves all who desire good work, to know the parties understand their profession.

☞Dr. Gray's Return.—The tender and affecting song of "Welcome Home" to this able and estimable divine, and which we find so much pleasure in publishing, we feel assured will be read with deep interest by many who love and cherish his memory here.

The salt works at the salt lake near Los Angeles are in active operation.

Ship Building.—The Boston Traveller says, judging by the present prospects, at least three hundred thousand tons of shipping will be built this year, in the States of Massachusetts and Maine. This amount of tonnage would be equal to three hundred ships of one thousand tons each, a number probably exceeding the present fleet owned in the port of Boston. The shipping built in these States the present season, will be worth, fitted for sea, (at an average of seventy dollars per ton) the enormous sum of twenty-one millions of dollars. About three quarters of the entire tonnage built in the United States this year, will be launched from the ship yards of Maine and Massachusetts; thus showing the great advance made in these States in this important department of national industry. Three hundred and sixty square-rigged vessels, including ships, barks and brigs, were built in the United States last year, and an equal if not an excess in number will be built in the above States, alone, the present season.

Since the present year commenced, in the Bath district, Me., there have been returned to the Custom House at Bath, thirty vessels, making an aggregate of over twenty thousand tons of *new shipping built in this district during* that time. This is a large build for the time, but it is estimated that it will only amount to about one-third of the build for the year. Last year the entire build of the district was sixty-nine vessels, giving an aggregate of 49,399 tons.

Large Sale of Short-Horned Cattle.—Lewis F. Allen, of Buffalo, N. Y., has recently sold his entire herd of short-horn cattle into the State of Indiana. They were about sixty in number, of all ages, comprising many excellent animals. The descendants of his imported bull, Duke of Exeter, (10,152) were remarkably choice. The bull unfortunately died last April. Had he lived, his value would probably have added one thousand dollars or more to the amount of sales. We learn that the herd sold in the aggregate for upwards of $9,000. We congratulate the enterprising farmers of Indiana on the acquisition of this important addition to their stocks of blood cattle, and have little doubt that their fullest expectations in improvement will be realized.

Mr. Allen at the same time sold thirteen fine young South-down rams, and a few Middlesex pigs, all which go into the same region of country, the eastern counties of Indiana. Mr. A. having disposed of his short-horn cattle, will continue to breed his Devons, of which he has a select herd of about twenty-five, with an imported bull from the herd of Mr. Quartly, one of the most celebrated breeders in Devonshire, England. He has also a flock of about one hundred and fifty South-down sheep, which are bred to imported rams from the celebrated flock of Mr. Webb, of Babraham, England.—*Am. Agricltuurist.*

California Agricultural Society.—Our young sister of the Pacific is already in the field with her State Agricultural Society. An act of incorporation has passed both branches of the Legislature, together with an appropriation of $5,000 annually for four years, for the payment of premiums. It is in contemplation to hold a "Great State Fair" the coming fall. Hurry up that Railroad, and we will *drop over* to the California State Fair, and see our subscribers, of which we have a number scattered along through California, Oregon and Washington Territory.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

We will brother—we have a miniature railroad in our mind's eye, a thousand miles to the inch, and we can see already the various delegations from the "Atlantic," entering the cars to join their friends on the "Pacific."

Sale of Famous Horses.—Four celebrated racers were sold at auction in New York lately, viz.: *Mac* was struck off at $4,100, to Mr. Mann, of Baltimore; *Tacony* was sold for $3,700, to Mr. J. G. Bevens, of New York; *Frank Forrester* was sold to Mr. Mann also, who paid $2,350. *Barnum* was withdrawn from the auction, he having been sold at private sale during the morning, for the sum of $2,850.

The Art Union.—There are pleasures in store at "Duncan's Art Union," and now is the time to test this question: Which affords the most pleasure, *anticipation* or *reality*? What say you Mr. Duncan?

A coffin was found, enclosed in a large box, on Saturday last, by the laborers while digging a sewer in Commercial street, between Montgomery and Kearny. On opening it, it proved to contain the body of a Mr. W. O. Rae, who was agent for the Hudson Bay Company from 1840 to '45, when he died. Mr. R. was a native of Scotland. The remains were re-interred in Yerba Buena Cemetery.

A Russ Pavement is under contract to be laid in Montgomery street, between Clay and California streets. The blocks will be of granite, and the work is to be completed as soon as possible. Here is an example for property owners to have others streets graded and paved, before the wet season approaches.

Fugitive Slave Case.—The Stockton Argus states that the negro Stephen J. Hill, arrested last week in Tuolumne county, as a fugitive from his master, in Arkansas, has had a final hearing before Judge Quint—and was handed over to the agent of his master.

The Redwood Mills of Santa Clara county, are now in full operation, turning out large quantities of fine flour daily.

HORTICULTURAL.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the California State Agricultural Society.

SIR: I wish to present my vineyard and also my fruit orchard, for examination and premium. They are situated in Los Angeles county.

Yours respecfully, WM. WOLFSKILL.
By J. J. Warner.

San Francisco, August 25, 1854.

WILLOUGHBY FARM, August, 1854.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the California State Agricultural Society.

SIR: By an *extra* of the FARMER I see it stated that all competitors for premiums must send in to the Committee, on or before the second day of October, Fruits, &c. Early Peaches, for instance, will not keep. I now send you for competition, five varieties of Peaches, (early varieties I should have said). As our trees are young, of course you cannot expect a great quantity, but enough to show the excellence of the fruit in size and flavor; and if examining committees are appointed they can as well be tested now as in October: however this lays with you, and can do as you see proper. Some varieties are gone, others are still to ripen, that bid fair for excellent samples; and as a competitor I offer my farm, orchard, vineyard, nursery and garden for examination by the Committee. The varieties of Peaches I send you are the Early York, Early Strawberry, Yellow Rare Ripe, and Crawford's Early Melacaton and Yellow Alberge.

Yours,
SIMPSON THOMPSON.

THE fine specimens of fruit that were sent to this office from the above fruitful garden, were seen by the President and other members of the Executive, and were considered equal to fruit of the best gardens of the East in point of flavor and beauty, and reflect credit upon the proprietors.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Sacramento County Agricultural and Horticultural Society met pursuant to adjournment at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, and organized by calling Gen. C. I Hutchinson to the chair, and appointing A. P. Smith, Secretary. The business in order being the election of permanent officers—the following gentlemen were thereupon chosen: Angus Frierson, President; Benjamin Tibbetts, Vice-President; A. P. Smith, Recording Secretary; Geo. B. Moore, Corresponding Secretary; J. M. Rhodes, Treasurer; Col. J. T. Hall, Jacob Rippstein, Dr. C. Duncombe and Gen. C. I. Hutchinson, members of the Board of Managers. A number of gentlemen then came forward, signed the constitution and paid their initiation fees. The Rev. B. T. Crouch and Col. Warren were elected honorary members, and the thanks of the society unanimously tendered the former for the use of the church building.—*Sac. Union.*

PEACH ORCHARD.—We published an account in our last issue relative to the crop of *two peach trees* in the orchard of Mr. Smith, on the American river. Our neighbors of the "Sun" seem to have a desire to know a great deal more of the facts relative to it, and seem to hint that the "eating and distributing" part should be more widely demonstrated before *they* can realize so great a product. We intended to say: "eaten and distributed, besides amount sold;" and are happy to say to our neighbors of the "Sun," and to every other conductor of the press, that there are now, in the same gardens, trees that this year will even be more profitable than the two named, and that Mr. Smith will be very happy to give such gentlemen occular demonstration of the facts. There are now in these gardens several large trees, only two years growth, that will produce from four to six bushels of large and very rich peaches. We measured one peach that was nine and a-half inches in circumference. The trees are loaded with as rich fruit as has ever been seen in New Jersey, and it is worth a special trip to Sacramento to see them.

EFFECTS OF VEGETABLE GROWTH UPON FRUIT TREES.—We examined, while at Sacramento, four rows of Peach Trees, in the orchard of the Pomological Gardens of Mr. Smith, and noted the deleterious result of growing vegetables upon the ground around them. These four rows of trees were not much more than half the size of the adjoining rows, and they appeared yellow and sickly; the entire ground between the rows and under the trees were planted with turnips. Another square we found planted with cabbages, in the same sickly condition. All the other trees in the orchard were larger; the leaves a lively green and in perfect health. These facts can be witnessed at any moment by a visit to the grounds.

SUPERB FRUIT.—Sacramento is destined to rival some of our finest valleys lower down the coast, and where the system of cultivation has been longer practised. Sacramento has some very active and practical men, who are doing much to unfold the nature and qualities of the soil, and to test its capabilities. There is all the assurance needed that those who desire success can succeed in raising all the desirable fruits in their greatest perfection. We received from A. P. Smith, Esq., "Golden Chasselass" Grapes, finely ripened, and some Peaches raised at his Pomological Gardens on the banks of the American river. Mr. Smith has been very successful in raising fruits the present season, and has settled satisfactorily the question of fruit growing in Sacramento valley. The Peaches we received were of the highest flavor—"Crawford's Early." Many other varieties of later kinds are now ripening, and fine fruits of other kinds also.

LIVE BRACES FOR FRUIT TREES.—Every fruit culturist knows that crotched trees are frequently split apart and nearly ruined when loaded with fruit. I have found by experience that this can easily be prevented by putting in a live brace or stay when the tree is young, to fasten the two prongs or stems of the tree together. It is done in the following manner: Take a small branch of one of the main stems, growing between the two, and cut off the top end slanting, similar to a scion prepared for lap grafting; then make an incision on the opposite stem with a sharp-pointed knife or small chisel; then insert the top end of said branch and tie it down firmly with a woolen string; then cover the wound with grafting wax, and the work is completed; remembering to cut the string as soon as the brace has grown fast, to prevent it from girdling the tree. This is the best operation for crotched trees that I have ever seen tried.—*Elihu Cross.*

The Shakers at Niskayuna have practised a system of connecting the branches of fruit trees; something like that described above, for years, and we should be greatly obliged if some one of them would furnish us with a description of their process, with the benefits derived from it.—*Country Gentleman.*

THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR.—The American Institute and the New York Horticultural Society will unite with the State Agricultural Society in the Fair to be held at Hamilton Square, New York, on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of October next. The amount of premiums offered exceeds $8,000. It is intended to make this one of the most interesting and important exhibitions ever held in this country.

List of State Fairs for 1854.

Ohio	Newark	Sept	19—22
Michigan	Detroit	Sept	26—29
Illinois	Springfield	Sept	12—15
Indiana	Madison	Oct	4— 6
Iowa	Fairfield	Oct	25
Wisconsin	Watertown	Oct	5— 7
Pennsylvania		Sept	27—29
New York	New York City	Oct	3— 6
Vermont	Brattleboro'	Sept	12—14
New Hampshire		Oct	3— 6
Georgia, So. (Central)	Augusta	Oct	23—28
Connecticut	New Haven	Oct	10—13
Maryland	Baltimore	Oct	3— 6
Missouri	Boonville	Oct	2— 5
Lower Canada	Quebec	Sept	12—16
Upper Canada	London	Sept	26—29

General Summary.

THE weather a Los Angeles has been warm of late, 90 to 100 deg. by the thermometer. On the 20th, copious showers fell during the day and night, wetting the ground to the depth of eighteen inches. The quantity of rain that fell is estimated at ten (?) inches on the level..

The Southern Californian says it is apprehended the rain will rot and destroy the dry grass upon which the immense herds of cattle are entirely dependent for food. The rain was so unexpected that many of the farmers had not gathered and housed their crops of wheat and barley, which received considerable damage by getting wet, yet the corn crop will be be benefitted by it.

CROPS IN THE SALINAS VALLEY.—The San Jose Tribune of the 25th, learns that the potato crop in the Salinas Valley now looks well and promises an abundat yield. No signs of the worm have yet appeared; and farmers this year will be able to ship their produce from Monterey and the Pajaro valley at such a rate as to compete with Santa Clara and other places adjacent to San Francisco Bay. The wheat crop averages an abundant yield. A field of 300 acres on the farm of Mr. Hill, near the new town of Salinas, is one of the best crops ever raised in Calfiornia; and sets at rest the question of the adaptation of that section of our State to the growth of this staple.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—The Sacramento Union learns that great excitement exists at Carson Valley, in consequence of depredations committed by the Walker River Indians. They have stolen immense numbers of cattle and horses from different parts of the valley. An armed force had been raised to go in search of the depredators.

THE emigration, says the Gaass Valley Telegraph, is now coming in so lively that it almost ceases to be an object of interest. Trains are passing through our streets nearly every day. It is, however, a pleasing matter to those who are expecting friends by the overland route, to observe that good health, and an excellent condition as regards the stock, seems to mark every train.

A correspondent of the Placer Herald writes from Iowa Hill, Aug. 19: "A company of Germans at Roach's Hill, one mile above here, have struck it big in the channel. They have between three and four feet of dirt which pays from one to six dollars to the pan—coarse gold. In washing up the river in front of these claims, it pays from an ounce to $20 a day to the hand; and now that they have struck it so rich in the channel, there is no telling scarcely what the yield will be."

SAN JOSE, according to the Telegraph, is fast improving, notwithstanding the depressed state of the market, and complaints of hard times. Houses are springing up in every part of the city, and other valuable and permanent improvements going forward with an energy indicative of progress and prosperity. Among the new buildings there is one being erected by Mr. Avery, for the purpose of establishing a foundry—an establishment much needed in the valley.

AN enormous sweet potato, from the "Oakwood Farm," about thirty miles below Sacramento, has been shown to the editor of the Union. This specimen measures longitudinally exactly *two feet and three inches*, and latitudinally *seventeen inches*, and weighs five pounds. It is of a clear yellow color, without speck or blemish, and apparently is as sound internally as exernally.

ANOTHER TOWN DESTROYED.—It is reported by telegraph from Nevada, that the town of French Corral, which contained nearly one hundred houses, was completely destroyed by fire on Friday night last. The fire accidently originated in the California House. But three buildings are left standing, viz: the French Corral House, Sublitt's Hotel, and Fale's Store.

THE town of Columbia is said to have virtually risen from her ashes, splendid saloons and substantial fire-proof edifices appearing where but a few days since was nothing to be seen but blackened ruins and burning cinders. Business is lively, the town full, and all are engaged.

THE Yreka Herald of August 19, gives an account of the ascent of Shasta Butte, said to be the highest mountain on this coast. Messrs. E. D. Pearce and seven others constituted the party.

THE RAPID RIDER.—The Stockton Argus learns from a correspondent from Sonora, dated the 25th inst., that Blaxton, the man who would ride to the Missouri line in twelve days, has been sent to the Tuolumne county, jail, for selling a revolver belonging to a miner in Sonora.

THE Shasta Courier says that the taxable property of that county amounts to more than $6,000, and to the county, of more than $5,000.

LOS Angeles is said to rapidly improving; houses are going up in every quarter, and find tenants as fast as finished.

THE San Diego Herald has revived, and is now conducted by J. Judson Ames and J. F. Damon.

THE new Court House at Downieville, Sierra county, is nearly completed.

FROM THE MINES.

KERN RIVER MINES.—The excitement is said to still continue in Santa Barbara; a gentleman who lives there states that he had prospected the river for a distance of seven miles, and that in every part of it he found earth that would pay six cents to the panful. If this is so, and there is plenty of material, the Kern River mines are a reality. A stage line is to be started, running from Santa Barbara to the mines.

SAYS a letter from Eureka, Humboldt Bay, date of Aug. 23d, "We have most glowing accounts from the mines and practical demonstrations of the truths of the reports, in the shape of from 5 to 600 ounces of oro per week received in Union. Men are making as high as $50 dollars a day, in consequence of which labor is high (say $100 to $125 per month) here—mill men and laborers are leaving daily."

IN Tuolumne county, the Union Democrat says Donnella, Ross & Co., have struck a very rich lead in their claim on Woods' Creek, at the North end of the city, that will last for years; it pays about $11 daily per man, clear of all expenses. Frazier & Borland took out a sixty-eight dollar lump a few days ago. Some companies on Mormon Creek are doing remarkably well. The miners on Brown's Flat, and all the way up Wood's Creek, never were doing better than at present.

THE Grass Valley Telegraph says the Empire Quartz Mill took out last week the sum of $3,389. The company at the mouth of Woodpecker Ravine, have averaged since our last issue 26 ounces per day. The Alta shaft is being continued, and the proprietors are sanguine of striking rich dirt. In consequence of the scarcity of water, Iowa Hill is nearly depopulated.

THE Southern mines are reported to be yielding well. From Sonora the accounts are favorable. The Union Democrat says the miners on Wood's Creek and Brown's Flat were never doing better. On Mormon Creek and Campbell's Flat the prospects are also very flattering.

NEW gold discoveries are said to have been made about forty-five miles from the Tejon Indian Reservation. One hundred and thirty men are at work, getting from $4 to $25 per day to the man. Provisions plenty.

THE miners on Chilian, Kanaka, Manila, and Texas Bars, says the Shasta Courier, are doing an excellent business, some claims paying better than in '49.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Why don't the Ladies Learn to Cook?

AMONG the common things to the teaching of which public opinion is now so strongly directed, it is to be hoped that the art of cookery—one of the commonest, and yet, apparently, one of the most difficult and neglected of all—will not be forgotten. The instruction of the female peasantry in this useful art would be as advantageous to themselves when settled on their own hearths as to the middle classes, in which before marriage they officiate as domestic servants. Emigration and abundance of employment have given to the servants at home the upper hand, as completely as if they were in Australia. On all sides we hear complaints of the difficulty of finding, and of retaining when found, a cook who can roast a leg of mutton, and make a pea-soup. In point of fact, we have heard of ladies who have it in serious contemplation to dispense with servants altogether, as the least troublesome alternative. Without wishing matters carried quite so far, we are convinced that many of our fair friends would lose nothing, either in point of respectability or happiness, while they could add at least one-third to the effective incomes of their husbands, if they were to spend a little more time in their kitchens, superintending the preparation of the family dinner, instead of contenting themselves with ordering it—if, indeed, they condescend to do even that. Some forty years back ladies were driven to shoemaking as a fashionable means of killing time. Why not try a little cooking? Thanks to the modern stoves, with their nicely arranged skillets and stewpans, which science and mechanical skill have substituted for the blazing kitchen hearth of other days, young ladies of the nineteenth century, just passing its prime, may cook without soiling their fingers or injuring their complexions. Were it not so, we would not recommend them to cook. We would rather live on bread and cheese all the days of our lives.

It will be said, perhaps, that our notions with regard to female education and employment are too antiquated—that in these matters, as in everything else, a new era has dawned, and the solid course of instruction now given in colleges for ladies will be triumphantly appealed to. Ladies however, who possess these solid acquirements—who, like Lady Jane Grey, prefer Plato to a picnic—will be least likely to neglect the economy of the kitchen.. They will thoroughly understand the dignity of the employment and call to mind all the poetry of cooking. To say nothing of the dinner which Milton describes Eve as preparing when "on hospitable thoughts intent," there are the Homeric banquets, at which kings literally "killed their own meat," and at which queens and princesses turned the spit for the roasting, or drew the water and chopped wood for the boiling. Cooking is classical, and no lady will disdain to take part in it who has read of these *feasts* in the original Greek. Let it be observed that it is the middle and working classes on whom we wish to urge the importance of the study. An earl's daughter can afford to be so ignorant of common things as not to be able to recognize chickens in a poultry yard, because they do not run about with a liver under one wing and a gizzard under the other, though our modern poultry shows, it must be confessed, will tend much to dissipate this error. A knowledge, however, of the art of cooking is of more importance to the wives of the laboring population than to those of the middle classes, because it is the art, when properly cultivated of making a little go a great ways. A French army can subsist in a country where an English one would starve, and chiefly for this reason—an English soldier can cook.—*Mark Lane Express.*

"A WOMAN who wants a charitable heart wants a pure mind." There is a good deal expressed in these few words. The measure of a woman's judgment must be her own fulness—and if she judge harshly, her feelings are not delicate. Her experience is her own; and if *that* is adverse, it ought at teast to impose the charity of silence. Innocence is not suspicious—but guilt is always ready to turn informer.

LITTLE THORNS.—The sweetest, the most clinging affection is often shaken by the slightest breath of unkindness, as the delicate tendrils of the vine are agitated by the faintest air that blows in summer. An unkind word from one beloved often draws the blood from many a heart which would defy the battle-axe of hatred, or the keenest edge of vindictive satire. Nay, the shade, the gloom of the face familiar and dear, awakens grief and pain. These are the little thorns which, though men of rougher form may make their way through them without feeling much, extremely incommode persons of a more refined turn in their journey through life, and make their travelling irksome and unpleasant.

NEGLECTED CHILDREN.—In one of the industrial schools for poor and neglected children in New York city, were two little girls who, having been confined to wretched homes and filthy streets, *had never seen a flower.* What a volume of misery do the foregoing five italicised words contain!

A WORD TO WIVES.—Ladies, who have a disposition to punish their husbands, should bear in mind that a little warm sunshine will melt an icicle much sooner than a regular north-easter.

THE trial of Tabor, (late editor of the Stockton Journal.) for the murder of Mr. Mansfield, in Stockton, some months since, has been postponed until October.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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WE desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1854.

"Home."

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at its flood leads on to fortune."

MOVING on with the crowd to the wharf where lie the up-river steamers, our eye caught sight of a noble ship, lying at her berth, whose hull, masts and spars seemed to touch and awake a feeling as of some old familiar friend—one glance more, and the blood in our veins rolled back upon the heart, awaking in memory scenes of other days; scenes, every feature of which lie daguerreotyped upon the soul. That noble ship, the gallant "Sweden," the ship that bore us hither in '49—how every mast and spar, every sail and shroud, every spot upon which our foot may have tracked, recalls recollections of by-gone years.

We can go back these long years, and recall every scene—the wild and strange excitement of that time, when every heart seemed mad in its thirst for gold! We can recall the scenes of Home, the counsels of Parents, the tears of kindred, the agony of separation in a thousand families, in and around our own dear New England; our own personal experience is too deeply engraved on memory ever to be obliterated.

Over two hundred souls left their homes in New England on board our noble ship in '49, all eager for the "land of gold." We can recall the gathering in the "Seamen's Bethel," in Boston the Sabbath before the ship left port. We can recall the parting address of good old "Father Taylor;" and we can never forget the fervent appeal of the venerable Dr. Pierce, of Brookline—now no more. In that church were a thousand of the kindred and friends of those who the next day were to embark for the new "El Dorado." How many homes were affected by the sailing of that one ship—and how many who that week left their homes in the morning of life and hope, ever realized the fruition of their hopes? How many of the homes that were broken up by that event, have ever had gathered together again their members—none missing? How many have been laid in the deep—how many lie buried in the mountains? How many, whose resting place is not recorded? And what can requite for all this ruin of "home?" Can gold repay for life—can gold bring back the dead? And yet it was the "love of gold" that swept over our land like an avalanche, calling all to its altar, and men bowed and worshipped and believed that the time had come when the tide should "roll them on to fortune."

If the memory of one scene in that "great drama" can awake such feelings, and recall so many startling events as we could record connected with the "gallant Sweden," who can picture the *price that has been paid of life and human happiness and wreck of homes*, by the tens of thousands who have left home and friends in thousands of ships, to come to the land of gold.

How many, now here, can look back and recall the last look of their native shores? How many now, remember the rising tear, as they uttered,

> I must bid thee farewell! I must leave thee, fair shore,
> For a "home on the deep"—I may see thee no more;
> Bright shores of New England, my heart beats anew
> For the "loved ones" I leave, as I bid them adieu.

Alas! how many bade adieu, and forever! Few homes have escaped; and very few hearts but have paid the fearful price which the all-absorbing love of gold demands.

Fearful and bitter as has been the trial, if the "homes" that shall be reared upon these shores shall bear an approximate value in point of happiness and worth to the price paid, it were well. "There is," says Lamartine, "a good feature in revolutions,"—and surely we have passed through one in our "homes." God grant we may yet see the good.

State Exhibitions.

THE State of California, by her Senate and Assembly, passed a bill at the last session appropriating the sum of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS AS PREMIUMS to be awarded by the State Agricultural Society at their *annual* Exhibitions; that sum can only be appropriated for that purpose.

To support the Society—to prepare for the Annual Exhibitions—to make known by and through their publications the doings of the Society—to make that Society efficient, it is very requisite there should be means to carry on the work. These means are raised by MEMBERSHIPS, and it is to be hoped that all who feel a desire that the coming exhibition should be one worthy this State, will become sufficiently interested to enroll their names and take an active part in the doings of the Society.

There is much to be done, and the time is short; and it is important that members should be enrolled from all parts of the State.

An efficient Society, whose members are widely scattered and who make their influence felt in their several localities, can produce a vast amount of good; and the California State Agricultural Society, by its members, has it in its power to accomplish much.

Every person that enrolls his name, will become an active member, and be the recipient of all the privileges that may hereafter flow from societies of kindred origin, and from the General Government.

There can be no doubt that each member will be more than amply rewarded by the privileges and benefits arising from the present contemplated Fair in October next.

By referring to what we have formerly published, those interested will note *how the appropriations are to be made*, and the terms of membership. Judge David Chambers, of Page, Bacon & Co., is the Treasurer; and each member of the Executive Committee is authorized to enroll members. Persons desirous to join the Society and receive the benefits arising from it, are invited to call and obtain Certificates from the Treasurer or of the Executive Committee.

Members Certificates are at our office, with copies of the Constitution, where all the needful information will be cheerfully rendered.

Steam Farming.

WE would invite the attention of our readers to the following very interesting sketch from one of our English exchanges. This is but a type of the future, for the features of the present develop a most glorious future. Genius will be put to its utmost tension to invent such labor saving machinery as, were it present to our minds now, might seem a monstrosity. Yet the time is rapidly approaching when simple agricultural implements will perform the labor of twenty, forty and fifty men. The tone and character of the *fete* we especially commend.

It is pleasant to see that this wonder-working power can bring landlords and mill-owners into social intercourse, honorable to both sides; it is not less remarkable that it bids fair, ere long, to merge the two great classes in the one class of manufacturers. In one aspect it is exalting the present manufacturers to a level with the lords of the soil—in the other it is converting the landlords themselves into master manufacturers, and their farms into manufactories. The day after Mr. Salt's princely *fete*, Mr. Mechi was the invited guest of the Herts Agricultural Association. An earl and a baron, and so forth, were assembled, in expectation of the speech of the day from a London tradesman; one who had made an irruption from the counter (with wealth amassed there), into the broad acres of territorial aristocracy. Nor did the guest disappoint the nobility and squires who had invited him evidently to stimulate their own tenants. He dealt out wholesome suggestions to landlords of large estates, complaining of want of capital to improve, honestly advising them to sell part of their land and improve the rest with the money. He rebuked tenants, who, clinging to their old ways, grudged the landlord a fair interest for the money he had laid out; but the burden of his speech was steam.

The amount of steam power in any agricultural district, he took as the test of its condition. People thought him crazy when he first put up a steam engine; but now, two makers in the village had more than they could do to supply the neighborhood fast enough. Lincolnshire and Norfolk farmers have, some of them, one, two and even three engines on a farm! Herts had but made a beginning; he was sure they would soon get deeper into it. But the grand agricultural achievement of steam is yet to come. Its advent is nigh. Mr. Mechi is now building the engine at a cost of two hundred pounds, which is to *plough* the land and do almost everything besides. A Canadian engineer, neglected in his own province, is working at Tiptree, under Mr. Mechi's patronage; soon the implement is to be ready which is to revolutionize British agriculture, "to enable farmers to plough twelve inches deep instead of five inches, and to benefit agriculture to the tune of ten millions of pounds per annum!" What are all the budgets of rival Chancellors of the Exchequer to this? His guests, the gentlemen of the top boots and gaiters at least, were withheld, either by utter blank astonishment, or by not having heard so much Latin, from exclaiming *Credat Judæus Apella!* However, the sober truth remains, that we have farms now in which steam does all the fixed work, that such farms are increasing in number, and that machinery of every kind is so rapidly extended that the farm is fast assimilating to the manufactory; and the farmer and his laborers bid fair in another generation, to equal in intelligence their brethern of the towns.

New Market.

COME go with us to market this morning, and take a trip through the New Market—they tell us it is in advance of all we have yet seen in California. Beginning at No. 1, here's Mr. and Mrs. Weaver's stall—we find them as busy as ever; look here and see the fruit—pears, peaches, apples plums, apricots, nectarines, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, whortleberries, oranges, &c.

Who would not be an enthusiast? Just look at the quantity around—the *quantity* and *quality;* the fruit, the garden vegetables, butter and cheese. Here is the "well-stalled ox," the "fatted calf," mutton fit for the palate of an epicure: game, fish,—in fact there is nothing we may not find at Washington Market.

Look at that fine array of "fat things" of the land—the sign over the stall says Joseph Begin, and if he has not made a good beginning we lose our guess.

We took a look at stall No. 8, Edwin Faxon's; such an array of fine things—butter, cheese, preserved fruits, &c.; if any doubts, go there, and you can easily obtain "facts on dairies" to satisfy you.

A single look at stall 2 and 3, Trofatter & Co., will make you grow fatter each day you live.

Look at Valin & Cardinet—to catch such fish a man must be as valiant as a Cardinal, for we think the names so intended it.

That game—do not name too much of it—every kind for an epicure; and Mr. Anderson at his stall would feed a man with good things till he sings in his old age as happy a song as "John Anderson my Jo John," his name sake.

And then, too, King's stall—here is a choice bit fit for the palates of a king; and should the "King" have too many customers he can go to his neighbor "Piley," stall 15 and 16, and there too find a pile of the "fattest and sweetest" that any good liver might be satisfied with.

One look more, before we go—Sweetser & Co. Here is everything to tempt the palate: butter and cheese that melt upon the tongue, game, &c.; and when our fair friends market, they have only to say, "Sweet-Sir, fill my basket," and it is done and done well, too.

But we must save a *little* for marketing another day, at the "Washington Market," for it bids fair to rival all others.

California on Canvas.

HOW common a thing it is for the mass of men to pass every thing that is "home made," as common or unclean. Give it but a tip of the "foreign," and all run for it—offer a painting of Vesuvius, or the Alps, and crowds gather around it. But place before them "Niagara," with its roaring torrent; "Superior," with its world of waters, or the towering Mountains and beautiful Valleys of some of our Eastern States, and—oh, we can see *them* at any time, they are common. This is all wrong; we should love home and home scenes most.

"California on Canvas" is worth more than all the pictures ever yet painted. It is the *daguerreotype* of a MIGHTY EMPIRE, whose infant features are but just bursting into light. Go then, and look upon glimmerings of coming greatness. These pictures are so beautifully true that all (our country friends included) should see them.

California Rye.

A VERY handsome sample of a *new species* of grain, called as above named, has been sent us by Messrs. Campbell & Hansbors, commission merchants, of Clay street wharf. This Rye was raised by the Hon. D. O. Shattuck, of Sonoma.

We have examined this grain, and have compared it with the "Russian" or Skinless Barley, and are of opinion it is the same variety, improved by soil and climate. It is worth an examination.

Agricultural Meeting at Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO CITY, August 22d, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I herewith send you a report of the "Sacramento County Agricultural and Horticultural meeting," held in this city on Saturday last, which you will do us the favor to publish in your valuable paper. You will see by the proceedings that a Constitution and By-laws were adopted, and an organization of a County Society nearly completed. Our city papers are so full of important matters at this time, that we cannot find it in our hearts to trespass upon their columns. You are aware that the political canvass is now fully open, and to ask political journals to publish articles upon subjects as *unimportant and uninteresting as Agriculture*, to the exclusion of discussions which affect the *sacred rights of the dear people* and our glorious country, would be unkind indeed. You will therefore confer a great favor upon the Farmers of this County, by giving the proceedings of our meeting, and our Constitution and By-laws a place in the FARMER.

Your ob't serv't,
GEO. R. MOORE, Secretary.

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The Sacramento Agricultural and Horticultural Society met on Saturday, August 19th, '54, pursuant to previous notice, and organized by calling Col. SMART to the Chair, and electing GEO. R. MOORE Secretary.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting to draft a Constitution and By-laws for the government of the Society, submitted their report, which was accepted and the committee discharged.

The Constitution and By-laws were then taken up by sections, and unanimously adopted, as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas Agriculture is the basis of a Nation's prosperity, and whereas Agricultural Societies have ever proved efficient agents in elevating and advancing this all-important branch of industry. Now, therefore, we the undersigned, for the more rapid advancement of the Agricultural interests of our State and County, do hereby organize ourselves into a Society, and agree to be governed by the following Constitution and By-Laws.

ARTICLE I.

This Society shall be called the "Sacramento County Agricultural and Horticultural Society."

ARTICLE II.

Sec. 1. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and Board of Managers.

Sec. 2. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers; ~~put and decide all questions, maintain order, sign~~ all orders drawn on the Treasurer, and perform such other duties pertaining to his office as the Society may require.

Sec. 3. The Vice-President shall perform all the duties of the President in his absence.

Sec. 4. The Recording Secretary shall keep a fair and impartial record of the transactions of the Society, register the names of all members in a book to be provided for that purpose, certify all papers and records under the direction of the Board of Managers, and countersign all orders drawn on the Treasurer. He shall report to the Society all members in arrears, immediately previous to the election of officers; give due notice to the officers and members of all meetings of the Society, and perform such other duties as the Board of Managers or the Society may require.

Sec. 5. The Corresponding Secretary shall correspond with such Societies or individuals as he or the Board of Managers may deem expedient. He shall keep copies of all letters sent by him, and preserve a file of all communications received by the Society; he shall officiate for the Recording Secretary in his absence, and perform such other duties as the Society or Board of Managers may require.

Sec. 6. The Treasurer shall safely keep all moneys belonging to the Society, pay the same out on the order of the Society, signed by the President and countersigned by the Recording Secretary. He shall collect all moneys due the Society, and make a correct report of all receipts and disbursements on the first Monday in February of each year, and oftener if the Board of Managers require, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Society.

Sec. 7. The Board of Managers shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Society. They shall meet for the transaction of business semi-annually, on the first Monday in February and August; and call meetings of the Society whenever the interests of the Society require it. They shall have power to fill vacancies in any of the offices. A majority shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE III.

The Board of Managers shall consist of nine members, including the President, Vice President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries and Treasurer,—who shall be *ex officio* members of the Board.

ARTICLE IV.

The Society shall meet annually, on the first Monday in February, in the city of Sacramento; and at such other times as the Board of Managers may think expedient.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall become a member of this Society until he shall have signed the Constitution and paid the initiation fee, required by the By-laws.

ARTICLE VI.

The officers of this Society shall be elected (after the first election) on the first Monday in February, annually.

ARTICLE VII.

No person shall be eligible to any office (after the first annual election) unless he has been a member of the Society three months.

ARTICLE VIII.

This Constitution shall not be changed, altered or amended, unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, at a stated meeting. Such amendment or alteration having been previously submitted in writing.

BY-LAWS.

Art. 1. Any person who is a citizen of this county may become a member of this Society by signing the Constitution and paying an initiation fee of five dollars—and the Society shall have power to admit honorary members.

Art. 2. Every member shall pay into the treasury of the Society, five dollars annually.

Art. 3. No money shall be used except for the benefit of the Society, or the agricultural interests of the county.

Art. 4. The Board of Managers shall have power to remunerate the Recording and Corresponding Secretaries for their services.

Art. 5. All elections shall be by ballot and decided by a plurality of votes, each member having one vote only.

Art. 6. Any member may be expelled for misconduct, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any stated meeting.

Art. 7. No member shall be entitled to vote at any meeting of the Society till he shall have paid his annual assessment.

Art. 8. Any fifteen members of this Society shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Art. 9. These By-Laws may be amended by the vote of a majority of the members present at any regular meeting, the proposed amendment having been previously submitted in writing.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Saturday, August 26th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.; at which time permanent officers will be elected.

Letter from Yuba.

ASHLAND RANCH, Yuba County, Cal.,
August 20, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The warm invitation given in your excellent paper to readers and patrons to write, has induced me to respond, although but little accustomed to writing. I am a farmer, the son of a farmer of the old Keystone State (perhaps this is sufficient apology for any blunders I may commit in writing.) but more recently an adopted Buckeye, and at present a citizen of this new and flourishing State. And although not bound to live and die within its narrow limits, I feel deeply interested in the Agricultural interest of the State, I feel that her interests are mine and mine hers.

As humiliating as it is, we must acknowledge that there is too much truth in the communication from Cincinnatus in regard to the education and abilities of the farmers generally; but we hope this state of things will not long continue. Farmers of California, let us educate our sons and daughters, whether adopted or native, and let it not be said of them that they are illiterate and unlearned. Farming is a profession admirably adapted to every inquiring mind and expanding capacity, and, of all occupations, the least monotnous. The practical farmer is always learning, and always finds something new to learn.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER is a very welcome weekly visitor in my family, and I hope and trust its usefulness will be parallelled with its circulation.

My ranch is situated on the south side of the Yuba river, two miles above Marysville, and as yet is in but a rude state of cultivation; but I believe it is the best vegetable farm in Yuba county—the celebrated melon grounds spoken of in your paper not excepted. However, I do not wish to boast; the products will show for themselves. All we ask, Mr. Editor, is for you to call and see for yourself. We claim a visit from you, and until you do come we feel that we are *minus* a visit from the Editor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, whether he be *plus* to the same amount or not.

The grasshoppers have done considerable damage in this vicinity, particularly to the onions, destroying some crops entirely. I find some varieties of the muskmelon much subject to burst in their rapid growth. To nick their stem previous to their ripening is a sure preventive.

Yours Respectfully,
BENJAMIN LANDIS.

MIXING SOILS.—The benefit derived from the application of clay to very light, sandy soils, is often most remarkable. Clays may also be much improved by the application of sand, and those whose "garden spots" chance to be in need of either amendment will find early spring the best time to attend to it.

Making Pine-Apple Cheese.

WHAT is called *pine-apple* cheese was first made in this country by Mr. Lewis M. Norton, of Goshen, Ct., he having commenced its manufacture in 1808. That which had been previously known here was imported. Mr. N., without any particular knowledge of the mode by which the article received its particular form, imitated it so successfully that his process has been extensively adopted in many parts of the United States. Several years since, while collecting information in regard to the cheese dairies of Connecticut, we called on Mr. Norton and obtained from him many valuable facts. His process was in substance as follows:

The curd is kept twenty-four hours before it is made into cheese. The advantage of this is supposed to be that a degree of fermentation takes place, which, being checked at a particular time by the cutting of the curd, preparatory to its being formed into cheese, it is not renewed after it comes from the press; thus preventing the defect of the cheese being hoven or blown.

The curd is cut with a machine into pieces of not more than a fourth of an inch square. After being cut, the curd is put in a cheese cloth, placed in warm water, and the temperate gradually raised by pouring on water that is still warmer, till it reaches 105 degrees by the thermometer. This does not *scald* the curd, which, according to the best cheese makers in England and in this country, is, we think, discountenanced. The curd is next cooled by adding cold water to the temperature of 88 degrees, when the whole of the water is drawn from the vat, and the curd weighed, and salted with the finest kind of table salt—four ounces of salt to ten pounds of curd—and after being well stirred is put in the press, where it remains twenty-four hours, or a longer time, as is convenient, as it takes no hurt by remaining forty-eight hours. The curd is weighed immediately over the tub, being drawn up by a pulley, and, when this is done, is again lowered into the tub, where it is salted.

The cheeses are pressed in moulds, made of sound blocks of oak timber, about twenty inches long and ten inches square. They were sawed lengthwise through the middle, and each half is carved or worked out so as to give the general shape of a pine-apple—one-half in each part. From the cavity to the upper end of the block, a groove is cut into each part, which, when the parts are placed together, makes a round channel of about two and a-half inches in diameter, for passing the curd into the mould. When the two parts of the block are put together in such a manner that the cavities match each other, and are strongly keyed into a frame, they form the mould for pressing the curd. The pressure is applied by means of a screw, operating upon an upright, round piece of wood, which fits the channel in the block, and as it is forced down compresses the curd in the mould. The cheeses weigh, when dried, five pounds each.

When the cheeses are taken from the press they are trimmed, and then placed in nets and hung in water of the temperature of 130 degrees. This is to soften the outside, that it may receive the desired impression from the net, which is done by taking them from the water while developed in the nets, placing them in a frame and straining the nets tightly over them by means of a screw. This indents the threads of the net into the cheese in such a manner as to give the external appearance of the fruit from which they are named. After this operation the cheeses are hung in the nets from three to five weeks, for the outside to harden, and are then set on shelves having suitable hollows and concavities for the cheeses to rest on. In the centre of each concavity a hole two inches in diameter is cut through the shelf, the more freely to admit air to the cheese, and to allow any liquid, which comes from it, to run off. The nets used for the cheeses are made from three threaded flax twine, and the manufacture of them costs, exclusive of the material, about five cents each. They will last three or four years.—*Boston Cultivator.*

The Farmer's Home.

MR. EDITOR: Having during the past year traveled through a portion of this, and some of the adjoining New England States, I have had an opportunity to observe many New England farmer's homes. While there are some which present a pleasing and inviting aspect, there are many so cheerless and uninviting, that they seem to send a chill through one's whole frame. Buildings are located without any regard to appearance, and every ornamented tree and shrub in the vicinity has fallen before the woodman's axe without a thought except how many potatoes could be grown on the land; in front of the dwelling, where should be gravelled walks, graceful shade trees, beautiful shrubs, carefully trained climbing vines and pretty flowers, are geese, pigs, or bleating calves and noisy ducks whose utility seems to consist in giving the inmates of the house timely notice of the approach of a stranger, who easily judges of the number of acres the farmer possesses, by the size of the wood-pile and the number of broken wheels, carts, sleds, plows, and other worn-out farming implements which flank the yard on either side. Should the stranger, before entering the house, desire to learn more of the character of the person he is about to visit, he has but to cast his eye into the adjoining shed, one end of which is used as a tool house; if plows, harrows and other implements are in one confused mass, and their appearance indicates that the hen-roost is above, he may safely conclude that if the boys have not already gone to the city with the idea that farming is pretty dirty business, it is only because they are not yet old enough to carry out their own desires.

The man who can take hold of the handles of such plows as I have seen, *and not look back*, must be one whose mind is so absorbed in the word *utility* that he thinks of nothing but the fattening of his land as each turning furrrow scrapes guano from his plow, not even perceiving the increase of his own weight, by an external application of the same material upon his hands.

I do not believe man was placed here to spend his whole time in procuring gold with which to enlarge his farm, for what profiteth it a man if he gain the whole township and lose his own happiness? The farmer who desires to keep his children at home, should neglect nothing within his means to make his home attractive. Let neatness and order manifest itself in every department; let him beautify what he already possesses, rather than enlarge his farm, and thus make his home so attractive that his children no longer seek the artificial beauties of the city, but become satisfied with the purer and superior attractions of their rural home. There is perhaps no class better able to make their homes attractive than the farmer, but in his eagerness to acquire more territory he often fails to perceive it.

I could name individuals who own hundreds of acres of land, but cannot spare a rod for a flower-garden for their daughters, or an acre for an orchard for their sons, and yet lament that their daughters yearn to be tending the loom for some manufacturing company, and their sons the counter of some city merchant.

I cannot but hope that the time is fast approaching when the farmer will be as eager to satisfy the wants of his family, as he now is those of a stranger, and thus make his home a happy one, and his children contented.—*Cor. N. E. Farmer.*

INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—The following account of the introduction of domestic animals into this country, has been condensed from the Census Report. It furnishes a clue to the origin of our native cattle:

The first animals brought to America from Europe were imported by Columbus, in his second voyage, in 1493. He left Spain as Admiral of seventeen ships, bringing a collection of European trees, plants, and seeds of various kinds, a number of horses, a bull, and several cows.

The first horses brought into any part of the territory at present embraced in the United States, were landed in Florida, by Cabeca de Vaca, in 1527, forty-two in number, all of which perished, or were otherwise killed. The next importation was also brought to Florida, by De Soto, in 1539, which consisted of horses and swine, among which were thirteen sows; the progeny of the latter soon increasing to several hundred.

The Portuguese took cattle and swine to Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, in the year 1553. Thirty years after, they had multiplied so abundantly that Sir Richard Gilbert attempted to land there to obtain supplies of cattle and hogs for his crew, but was wrecked.

Swine and other domestic animals were brought over to Arcadia, by M. L'Escarbot, a French lawyer, in 1604, the year that country was settled. In 1806 the French extended their settlement into Canada, and soon after introduced various animals.

In 1609, three ships from England, landed at Jamestown, in Virginia, with many immigrants, and the following domestic animals, viz: six mares, one horse, six hundred swine, five hundred domestic fowls, with a few sheep and goats. Other animals had been previously there. In 1611, Sir Thomas Gates brought over to the same settlement one hundred cows, besides other cattle. In 1610, an edict was issued in Virginia, prohibiting the killing of domestic animals of any kind, on penalty of death to the accessory, and twenty-four hours' whipping to the concealer. As early as the years 1716, the swine had multiplied so rapidly in the colony that the people were obliged to palisade Jamestown, to prevent being overrun with them. In 1627, the Indians near the settlement fed upon hogs, which had become wild, instead of game. Every family in Virginia, at that time, which had not an abundance of tame hogs and poultry, was considered very poor. In 1648, some of the settlers had a good stock of bees. In 1667, sheep and mares were forbidden to be exported from the province. By the year 1723, or before, sheep had somewhat multiplied, and yielded good fleeces.

The first animals introduced into Massachusetts were by Edward Winslow, in 1624, consisting of three heifers and a bull. In 1626, twelve cows were sent to Cape Ann. In 1620, one hundred and fifteen cattle were imported into the plantations on Massachusetts Bay, besides some horses and mares, and several ponies and forty-one goats. They were mostly ordered by Francis Higginsons, formerly of Leicestershire, whence several of the animals were brought.

The first importation into New York was made from Holland, by the West India Company, in 1625, comprising one hundred and three animals, consisting of horses and cattle for breeding, besides as many sheep and hogs as was thought expedient.—*N. E. Farmer.*

HOW TO JUDGE CATTLE.—"In all domestic animals, the skin or hide forms one of the best means by which to estimate their fattening properties. In the handle of oxen, if the hide be soft and silky, it affords a proof of tendency to take meat. A beast having a perfect touch will have a thick loose skin, floating, as it were, on a layer of soft fat, yielding to the slightest pressure, and springing back towards the finger like a piece of soft leather. Such a skin will usually be covered with an abundance of soft glossy hair, feeling like a bed of moss, and hence it is ever termed a mossy skin. But a thick set, short hair, always handles hard, and indicates a hard feeder."

There is a deal of valuable information embraced in the above short extract. The handling of animals, we have always considered a most important point in selecting a good feeder, and it is too much neglected. Nothing but practice will enable one to understand the difference in this particular. We have heard capital judges say, they would prefer to buy an animal with their eyes shut, if they were allowed to handle an animal, rather than judge by appearance only, without handling.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—The boring of Artesian wells is still being prosecuted in this vicinity with great success. Mr. G. A. Dabney has just had one completed in this city, which throws up a stream of water through a pipe six inches in diameter, with extraordinary force. The pipe extends some eighteen inches above the level of the ground, over the mouth of which two men have not sufficient strength to hold a small object, excluding the flow of the water altogether. The experiment was tried with a spade. It is supposed that the water from this well may be raised to a height of thirty feet.—*San Jose Tribune.*

The Telegraph, of the 21st inst., states: From this well alone flows a sufficiency of water to turn a mill; it boils up with great force, and runs off in a stream four feet wide and six inches deep. At the mouth the current has washed out a hole of several feet wide and very deep. Serious apprehensions are entertained that the proprietor will not be able to control the water. If the city authorities will take it in hand every street in the city could be plentifully provided with water; and at every corner, and in every public square, fountains could be had. The water is cold and delightful. It is called the Dabney Well.

SHALL I BE A FARMER?—"Shall I engage in farming, and when," is the inquiry of your correspondent B., in the Farmer of the 6th inst. The question is asked of Massachusetts farmers; but a New Hampshire farmer ventures an answer,—which is, certainly engage in farming, if you are an intelligent, enterprising and industrious man,—and being a subscriber to the New England Farmer, is indication of intelligence at least. We want you to engage in the most ennobling calling that occupies human beings—cultivating the earth.

On the other hand, if you are a stupid dolt, believing that Adam and Abel knew all that is necessary to know about farming and, rearing flocks, and that scientific culture is a humbug, and agricultural papers are a nuisance, then be advised to go thy way to college and a profession, or any where else, rather than to the farm, for the generous earth now mourns and looks sad by reason of so many stupid cultivators.

As it is of less consequence where a man is than what he is, if you are of the right sort, you need have no difficulty in selecting a spot of earth for a farm, that needs your care, and will reward abundantly your labor, both of head and hand.

Yours, truly, W. H. F.—*N. E. Farmer.*

The above will apply in any country or locality.

THE following little item may induce farmers to raise honey, as they thus gain a double proof:

"It is stated that bees greatly improve the fructification of fruit trees. Orchards in which several hives are kept, always produce more fruit than others in which there are none. In the provinces on the Rhine, the fruit is more abundant and finer than in any other part of Germany; and there it is the custom to keep large quantities of bees. Plants, too, which bees visit, thrive better in the neighborhood of hives.

A NEW TYPE-SETTING MACHINE.—A letter from Copenhagen, under date of May 18, 1854, thus describes a *new*, *important*, and *wonderful invention*. The writer says:

"Owing to the politeness of the editors, I have now been able to see the new composing machine as in actual operation in the office of the Fædrelandet. Instead of the usual cases and composing sticks, and the compositor standing at his work, we see a person sitting before a machine with keys like a piano, which he plays on incessantly; and every touch on the tangent, followed by a click, the letter is already in its place in the long mahogany channel prepared for it. The whole is *excessively* ingenious. In fact, it is fairy work. The most wonderful part is, that it *distributes* the already used type at the same that it *sets up* the new page, and with an exactness perfectly sure. No mistake can ever occur. The compositor, by this machine, does four times as much work as any other workman, but as he requires an assistant to line and page the set type, this brings it to twice the amount of type set. The whole is so clean and pleasant, that it will probably soon be a 'favorite employment for women.' The machine occupies a very small space, not more than a large chair, and is beautifully made of hard wood, brass and steel. Its success is now beyond all doubt. The proprietors of the Fædrelandet are so gratified by the one they now have, that they have ordered another. The price is 2,400 Danish dollars. It will last apparently for a century or two without repair. Mr. Sorensan, the inventor, 'himself a compositor all his life,' kindly shows the machine to any visitor. Of course a compositor cannot set with this machine at once; it will take a short time, a few days, for him to become familiar with the details, but he is then a gentleman compared to his old comrades."

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.—Its boundary is 3000 miles in length, its area 500,000 square miles, and it will form twelve States, each as large as Ohio.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Poet Says—**

Death is another life. We bow our heads,
At going out, we think, and enter straight
Another golden chamber of the king's,
Larger than this we leave, and lovelier.

Nevertheless, most people dread death, and will catch at every remedy for the tortures that rack the mortal body and hurry its dissolution. DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA, is pre-eminently the safest and most reliable medicine for restoring the human system to life and vigor.

This Sarsaparilla contains more of the pure Honduras Sarsaparilla than any other preparation that now exists—which is chemically combined with the Extract of Yellow Dock and the Extract of Wild Cherry, thus making the remedy more thoroughly ancient than any other Sarsaparilla before the public.

Scrofula has baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians in this country and in Europe. But there is an antidote for this disease in Dr. Guysott's Extracts of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, which is proving itself a specific in the most severe cases of Scrofula. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, third door above Montgomery. 7

☞ **Great State Fair.**—We call attention to the Programme of the Great State Fair, to come off at the Musical Hall, in San Francisco. The List of Prizes will be found to be the largest, most comprehensive and complete ever offered in the United States. It is important that a wide circulation should be given to the plan of this Fair, that all may have an opportunity to enjoy its privileges, and that the greatest possible good may result to the whole State.

We trust the Press throughout the State will give their best influence to its promotion, and keep their readers continually advised relative to it—it is a duty they owe to this great interest. This is a Public Industrial Exhibition: the proud display of the products and genius of this country, and its success will be the beginning of greater exertions for future years. It is no private enterprise, for it is the State Society's Fair. The Prizes are the award of the State, and should serve as a stimulus to the citizens to do what they can to build up the Agricultural interests and to awaken a lively regard to this basis of her prosperity.

We speak for the State and by its authority, being but her agent, we plead for her best weal. We therefore urge upon every citizen to lend a helping hand to this great enterprise, and the greatest and most glorious results will be accomplished.

WARREN, Corresponding Secretary, C. S. A. S.

MARRIED.

On the 27th August, in this city, by Rev. Mr. Mooshake, Mr. Geo. Kruckenberg and Miss Henriette Hering.

On the 28th August, in Marysville, by C. B. Fowler, Esq. Mr. Samuel Horner and Miss Elizabeth Thompson, both Atchison co., Mo.

On the 24th August, in this city, by Rev. Wm. Hollinson, Mr. Chas. H. Vail and Miss Alida A. Brittan, all of this city.

On the 23d August, in Sacramento, P. McGowan and Kate Julia Harrington.

On the 24th August, in Oakland, by Rev. John Morgan, Capt. E. B. Howe and Mrs. A. Renicott.

On the 26th August, in this city, by A. Rix, Esq., Mr. N. Reynolds and Mrs. Maria Bryan.

On the 24th August, in Stockton, Mr. J. Finkbohmer and Miss Barbara Kuhn, of Stockton.

DIED.

On the 26th August, in this city, Matthew Anderson, late of Mobile, Ala., aged 43 years.

On the 24th August, in Garden Valley, of inflammation, John Cody, formerly of Ohio, aged about 45.

On the 24th August, at Santa Clara, of chronic dysentery, Mrs. M. E. Miller.

On the 25th August, in this city, Susan, infant daughter of George B. and Nancy Tingley.

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence.

Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
CHAS. G. HARRON, }

6 3m

Cochituate Baths.

No. 57 Sansome street, between California and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE proprietors of this well known Establishment, desirous of meeting the wants of a discerning public, have remodeled and thoroughly renovated the entire premises, added several new rooms and new furniture complete.

In making these improvements, we have had particular reference to the accommodation of the LADIES, and have provided a Private Entrance and Ante-Room, with *Extra large Bathing Rooms*, adjoining, expressly for their accommodation.

We have made many important improvements and additions, which cannot be particularized in a short notice, but will be readily appreciated by our friends and patrons. The

Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon,

has been greatly enlarged, and furnished with a new set of Chairs, Mirrors, &c., imported expressly for this Establishment, and of a style and quality superior to any in the State.

Prices as usual—single baths 75c; ten tickets for $5.

N. B.—A fine assortment of Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Collars and Cravats, Scarfs, Socks, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, &c. &c., constantly on hand, for the accommodation of our customers. (23) San Francisco, 1854.

Artesian Wells.

HENRIKSON & LITTLE, Artesian Well Contractors, refer to Market street, First street, and all the principal water works in San Francisco; also at the Irrigating Fountains, San Jose, and at Horner's Mill, Union City. Wells of any depth contracted for.

Office at H. W. Vaughan's Plumbing Works, 25 Bush street, where orders will be received, or at B. A. Henrikson's, 89 Kearny street, or at S. Little's, 40 first street. 23

ATWILL & CO.

172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st. Sacramento.

SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars Clarionets, etc.

Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 1 tf

MUSICAL HALL,

BUSH STREET, NEAR MONTGOMERY.

THE Proprietors of this spacious and Elegant Hall are prepared to let it for
CONCERTS,
BALLS,
LECTURES, &c., &c.

They have recently added to it a *SUPPER ROOM*, 100 feet in length by 35 feet in width, together with Dressing Rooms, etc., forming the most complete establishment of the kind in the country.

The Hall is also admirably adapted for RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Apply to G. FRANK SMITH & CO.,
Room No. 19, Musical Hall Building.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, August 30, 1854.

IN all general reports, there can be no fixed price for scarcely any commodity. Go with a full purse to the full warehouse and you will not be confined to the price named in the scale. The merchant wants buyers, and cash, and the full purse will remove all difficulties as to price.

California markets are overstocked, and with every species of merchandise and produce. Grain of all kinds is pouring in freely, and it is of excellent quality. We can state this to our friends across the waters, in earnest: Send no more grain, flour, beef, pork, butter, cheese, lard or hams, after you receive this, unless you have money to pay the freight and are willing to lose the value of your invoice besides, for we can take care of ourselves. We will soon show you by our "State Fair," what California can do.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS		
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@— —
do do short handled	— —	@10 00
do Fields', long handled	14 00	@15 00
do do short handled, no sale.		
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00	@14 00
do do short handled	9 —	@10 00
do King's, long handled	14 00	@—
Spades, bright c. s. best make	15 00	@18 00
do iron	8 00	@10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops, cast steel	12 00	@— —
do do iron	— —	@ 8 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	16 00	@18 00
do Hunts', do	— —	@15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	8 00	@10 00
do other brands	5 00	@ 7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50	@ 4 00
do do do axe	2 50	@ 4 50
Plows, best make } no {	14 00	@30 00
do steel } sale {	30 00	@75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—		
Hall & Pitts'	1000 00	@1200 00
Other makers'	400 00	@ 600 00
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	350 00	@ 500 00
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	12 —	@16
Rakes, horse and revolving	20 00	@25 00
do hand, wood do	6 00	@10 00
do do steel	12 00	@20 00
Pitchforks, ⅌ doz.	— 00	@— 00
Scythes, best	— 00	@— 00
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@ 9
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@ 12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $150.		
FLOUR—		
Gallego and Haxall	12 00	@13 00
Chile	9 00	@ 9 00
Repacked	— —	@— —
Horner's Mills, (domestic) new	9 00	@— —
Benicia Mills, do	9 00	@00 00
Meal, in bbls	6 00	@ 6 50
do ½ bbls	3 25	@ 3 50
Bran, ⅌ lb	— —	@— 1¼
GRAIN—		
Corn, Eastern, ⅌ lb	— 2	@ 2 50
Barley, California	— —	@— 1½
Barley, Chili	— —	@— 1¼
Buckwheat, flour	— 3	@— 5
Oats, California	— 2	@— 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.		
do Eastern	— 2	@— 3
Wheat, Chili	— 2	@— 3
do California	— 2½	@— —
LUMBER—		
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ⅌ M	25 00	@ — —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@ 30 00
Plank Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@ 70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	65 00	@ 00 00
do do 2d quality	45 00	@ 55 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	65 00	@ 75 00
do Oregon pine, rough	25 00	@ 30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00	@ 00 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	30 00	@ 00 00
Floor Joist	25 00	@ 30 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	7 00	@ 8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00	@ 36 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@ 8 00
do California	— 5	@ 6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50	@ 5 00
Sashes, window	2 50	@ 5 00
PROVISIONS		
Beef, Mess, ⅌ bbl	17 00	@18 00
do ½ bbl extra family	— —	@12 50
Bacon, extra clear sides, ⅌ lb	14	@ 16
do Mess, nominal	12 00	@— —
Cheese	20	@ 25
California Cheese	20	@— 25
Eggs, fresh Cal	90	@ 1 00
Butter, choice	30	@ 32
do good ordinary	16	@ 25
do California	60	@ 25
Hams, ordinary	12	@— 14
do extra	18	@ 19
Lard, in kegs	14	@ 15
do tins 10-lb	17	@ —
do 15—20 do	—	@ 17
Pork, clear, ⅌ bbl	17 00	@18 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@10 00
do mess, ⅌ bbl, choice	13 00	@15 00
do do ½ do	— —	@ 8 00
RICE—		
Carolina, in bbls	5½	@ 6
China, No. 1, in mats		@ 5
do No. 2, do		@ 4
Manilla	3½	@ 4
VEGETABLES—		
Beans, Chili Bayos	6¼	@
Beans, California	3	@ 4
do Am. white	6	@
Split Peas	5	@
Beets, ⅌ ton	20 00	@— —
Carrots	40 00	@ —
Onions, prime, ⅌ lb	— 7	@ 8
Turnips, ⅌ ton	30 00	@ —
Potatoes, per sack	50	@ 75
do new, ⅌ lb	2½	@ 3
Peas		10
Squashes, ⅌ lb (summer)	10	@ 12

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ⅌ head	37	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ⅌ doz	none	Leeks, ⅌ doz	1 00
Beets, ⅌ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 50	Tomatoes, ⅌ lb	12
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	8
Summer squashes	12	Lettuce, ⅌ doz	1 00
Celery, ⅌ doz	6	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ⅌ doz	6	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ⅌ doz	1	Cranberries, ⅌ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ⅌ lb	8	Salsify	1 00
Potatoes, new	4	Pie Plant, ⅌ lb	20
Onions, prime	10	Asparagus, ⅌ doz bdls	3 00
New Corn, ⅌ doz	75	Cucumbers, ⅌ doz	25
Egg Plant	37	String Beans	6
Squash	50	Okra	25
Strawberries, ⅌ lb	1 50	Raspberries, ⅌ lb	1 50
Peaches, each	12@50	Cal. Grapes, fine, ⅌ lb	75
do extra, each	75@1 00	Grapes, foreign	1 50
Gooseberries, do	1 00	Apples, do	25@50
Pears, sugar, do	25	do extra size, each	25@50
no extra, each	25@50	Quinces, ⅌ lb	50
Whortleberries, ⅌ lb	1 00	Blackberries, ⅌ lb	50
Apricots, do		Nectarines, do	1 00

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 23—Revenue cutter W L Marcy, Cornell, from a cruise, and last from San Diego.

Ship Sarah Parker, Arthur, Puget Sound, Aug. 13; piles, etc.

AUG. 24.—Ship Charlotte, Holbrook, Puget Sound, 10 days, with lumber.

AUG. 25—Bark Iwannonna, Powless, Oregon; lumber.

Dutch bark Johanna, Bek, Hong Kong, 52 days; mdse, and 229 passengers.

Brig Linden, Noyes, New Orleans, 178 days, with a complete steamboat.

Brig Potomac, Cameron, Oregon, 4 days; lumber.

Brig Franklin Adams, Kulpe, Mendocino, 38 hours; lumber.

Schr L P Foster, Wiggins, Teekalet, W T, 6 days; lumber.

Schr Young America, Charles, Santa Cruz, 36 hrs; produce.

Schr Odd Fellow, Austin, Santa Cruz, 39 hours; produce.

Schr Flying Dart, Freeman, Atood (S I), 19 days; produce.

AUG. 26—Dutch bark Veronica, Weller, Singapore, 70 days; mdse, and 304 passengers.

Sw brig Neurea, Kohler, Hong Kong, 53 days; mdse.

Brig North Bend, Lent, Mendocino, 30 hours; lumber.

Schr Mount Vernon, Lane, Santa Cruz, 3 days; lime.

AUG. 27—Bark Naumkeag, Arthur, Humboldt Bay, 3 ds; lumber.

Bark Arethusa, Halwey, Talcahuano, 67 days, via Concepcion 50 days; flour.

Schr Ada, Joselyn, Montery, 2 days; wheat.

Schr Favorite, Wheelwright, Santa Cruz, 20 hours; lime.

AUG. 28—Stmr Goliah, Haley, San Diego, 60 hours; passengers.

Br bark Henry Tanner, Peters, London, 230 days, via Falkland Islands; mdse.

Br bark Zoraida, Robbins, Guaymas, 50 days; passengers.

AUG. 29—Brig Lyra, Wood, Monterey, 4 days; stone.

Brig J B Lunt, Richardson, Mendocino, 1 day; lumber.

CLEARANCES.

AUG. 23—Stmr Peytona, Sampson, for Honolulu; ship Potomac, Stone, Hong Kong; bark Mermaid, Smith, Whampoa.

AUG. 24—Ship Staghound, Behm, for China; brig Halcyon, Eldridge, Humboldt Bay.

AUG. 25.—Stmrs America, Fauntleroy, for Umpqua; Sea Bird, Erskine, San Pedro; Br brig Usk, ports in the Pacific.

AUG. 26—Stmr Isthmus, Hilliard, for San Diego; ships Witchcraft, Freeman, and Starr King, Turner, Callao; brig Clarendon, Williams, Valparaiso; schs Jupiter, Casper, Society Islands; Young Eliza, Halsey, Honolulu.

AUG. 29—Bark Harriet Thompson, Johnson, for Puget Sound; Chil bark Loto, Trescow, Valparaiso; schr Young America, Charles, Santa Cruz.

Montgomery Paint Store,

No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

ATLANTIC, UNION and FRENCH WHITE LEAD;
TIEMAN'S ZINC WHITE; ENGLISH BOILED OIL;
TURPENTINE; 1st QUALITY FRENCH PICTURE GLASS;
WINDOW GLASS; TIEMAN'S COLORS, in oil and water;
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
BRUSHES in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.

6 RAYE & HANKS.

North Point Dock Warehouses,

Corner of Sansome and Lombard sts.

THE subscribers will make cash advances on goods stored in the above Warehouses, in sums to suit.

To Farmers and Produce Dealers, they offer the advantage of the saving of Cartage and Waste—vessels being enabled to discharge alongside the store.

5 COHEN & CO.

Mendocino Redwood.

THE California Lumber Manufacturing Company, having just completed their New Mills, are ready to contract for the delivery of their very superior BOARDS and PLANK, to the extent of *sixty thousand feet per day*; at prices which will enable their patrons to meet the present low market.

N.B.—Vessels wanted. Apply to

H. MEIGGS, President,
5 corner Bush and Montgomery streets.

15. Washington Market, 16.

HENRY PILEY would respectfully solicit the attention of his friends and the public to the variety and quality which it will be his purpose to offer at all times. The finest and fattest of our best American Beef; Mutton, fine as the finest; Pork, sweet as the sweetest; and every kind of meats and solids that each season offers. We can say to our customers that we do not intend to be behind any one in this or any other market, in quantity or quality, but will always aim to have the very best, and thus merit the approval of all our customers.

8 HENRY PILEY, 15 and 16 Washington Market.

Washington Market—stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.

5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

THE subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of

Tea Sets, Cups,
Waiters, Cake Baskets,
Pitchers, Castors,
Salvers, Spoons,
Goblets, Forks, &c.

These goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS and SILVER WARE, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.

N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

Dennis' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.

Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.

Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

Watches and Jewelry.

WE would direct the attention of those in want of fine Watches to our present stock, comprising manufactures of F. B. Adams & Son, T. F. Cooper, M. I. Tobias & Co., and David Taylor, names too long and favorably known to require comment. We are also sole agents in California for the sale of Samuel Lowry's Watches, which, for correctness of time and beauty of finish, stand unrivalled.

We are constantly receiving, by every steamer, additions to our stock of Diamonds and Jewelry, which we will sell as low as any others in the business, and are prepared to substantiate all that we guarantee.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
139 Montgomery street, two doors south of Clay.

N.B.—Watches of all descriptions repaired by skillful and experienced workmen. 4 tf

SPECIMEN GRAINS!

DESIROUS to advance the knowledge of our California Crops to the various Horticultural and Agricultural Societies of the various States and Europe, we invite all who are willing to aid us in this matter to forward us specimens of Grains and Grasses, of any and all kinds. Such shall be forwarded carefully, with credit to the growers. The names of the growers, and place where grown, will always accompany the packages.

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.

FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

5

FOUNDRIES.

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic.

GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22 3m SAN FRANCISCO

Donahue's Union Iron Works.

[The first established in the State.]

Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco.

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery; as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Guages, Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

24 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

New Planing Machines.

THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive right for the State of California, to use and vend **Norcross' Patent Planing Machines**, would respectfully call the attention of parties engaged in the manufacture of lumber to the operation of the above machine. To those acquainted with the machine it is deemed unnecessary to urge anything in its favor; but to others would state that to this machine was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Rotary Cutter Planing Machine, after a trial of three weeks in competition with two of the best Woodworth Machines, at the Fair of the American Institute, New York; and also from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association at Boston. It is highly recommended by the most eminent mechanical experts in the United States, and parties having used the machine, as can be shown by affidavits and certificates in my possession.

To set aside all doubts which may arise in the minds of the public relative to "infringement," it is only necessary to quote the closing paragraph from the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice Catron;

"Therefore, The defendent, Norcross, has made a new and independent invention, and does not use the arrangement or mode of combination of the plaintiff, and hence it is not an infringement."

Machines, together with rights for counties, towns, or single machines, for sale at the **Washington Mills**, Market street, San Francisco, where the above machine may be seen in operation, and all necessary information obtained relative to the same.

7 D. W. VAN COURT, Proprietor.

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workman-like manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
3 Near the Oriental.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, } Of New York. } { O. H. MIESEGAES, { Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat and a great assortment of merchandize for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento

11 4m

CHARLES D. CARTER.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers. 29

ANTROBUS & HUBER,

GENERAL AGENCY AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
Corner Fourth and K streets.
Branch Office,
Fifth street, between J and K, second door from J, Sacramento

FARMERS and others promptly supplied with all kinds of Male and Female help, without charge. Orders from the country attended to with the utmost dispatch. They may be sent by mail or express, and should state the exact kind of help required and wages to be paid.

Ranches, Stock, &c., for sale. 5 tf

Wanted.

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.

Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.

Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.

Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.

T. H. PERKINS,

P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.
Intelligence Office,
24 87 Long wharf.

Hardware at Wholesale.

THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE.

Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;
Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.
SAFES—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.
BEADS—The largest assortment in California.

E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
23 tf San Francisco.

ART UNION.

CALIFORNIA ART UNION.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART!

SOON TO OPEN AT

DUNCAN'S

CHINESE SALESROOM!!

MR. DUNCAN has been engaged in Europe for some months past, in selecting everything beautiful in manufactures and arts for importation to this State. Having expended more than three times the amount gained by his last ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION in erecting a Gallery for the display of Paintings, Sculpture, Statuary, and Specimens of the World's Industry in this city, he will now receive the RICH and COSTLY WARES gathered during his tour, and intended for the SPACIOUS ROOMS erected for their reception. The collection will have no equal at home or abroad—and he can confidently say that neither London, Paris nor New York will be able to show—as the stock of a mercantile firm—the many treasures of Art and valuable objects of *vertu* intended for San Francisco. The Catalogue will embrace several thousand articles, from the delicately wrought

BRONZES OF PARIS!

TO THE

Grand Paintings of Italy, Germany, France and Spain!

SHAWLS of Cashmere, **VASES** of Bohemia,
CRYSTAL of Prague and Vienna,
CARVINGS and **FILAGREE WORK** of Genoa,
MATCHLESS MECHANISM of Geneva,
MOSAIC WORK of Florence,
GEMS OF ART from Brussels,
SILVER and **GOLD BROCADES** of France.

THE COSTLY WARES OF PARIS!

CONSISTING OF

Sevres Porcelain, wonderful in its exquisite workmanship and prized in art;
Diamond Work of great beauty;
Solid Silver Dressing Cases;
Gold and **Silver Work** and **Music Boxes**;
Statuettes, Clocks and **Bronzes**,
Fans of Gold and Mother of Pearl, set with Diamonds,
Cabinets inlaid with Jewels, **Caskets** studded with Gems,
Superb Paintings by the best Artists of the age,
Beautiful Copies from the Priceless Originals in the Imperial Gallery of the Louvre, and
Countless Elegant Trifles for the Drawing Room and Boudoir.

It is impossible here to recount more than a few of the principal objects of interest purchased. Full catalogues will be issued on their arrival. Among the most conspicuous are—THE MAGNIFICENT PAINTING OF

Descent from the Cross!

after RUBENS, purchased by Mr. Duncan at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Antwerp, where the Great Original was presented by the renowned artist to the church of his native city.

The Chapel of Saint Therese!

the wonderful work of an invalid painter, while confined in the hospital of Bruges.

Three Original Paintings by Teniers, Vandyke and Greuze!

The Holy Family, by Blanchard!

The FINEST MODERN PAINTING for sale in Paris!

The Largest Diamond in the United States!

imported through the house of Messrs. ROVEAT, of Paris and New York.

Services of Sevres Porcelain!

formerly belonging to NAPOLEON THE FIRST and LOUIS PHILIPPE, with their Crown Mark, Initials, etc.

A Clock of the Days of Louis XIV.!

Exhibiting the most exquisite and surprising Mechanism, with pendants of Diamonds and Precious Gems.

The Famous Boudoir Clock of Mdlle. Rachel, the Tragedienne!

Representing a flight of Birds—the plumage is true to nature—the whole scene most life-like. The mimic warblers fly from bough to bough, and fill the air with the notes of the Mocking Bird, Canary, etc.

An Intricate Piece of Mechanism from Cologne.

A Magician performing with perfect accuracy the curious tricks of his profession.

The Great Original Painting of the Huguenots!

This picture is well known to Parisians, and will be welcomed with enthusiasm by every lover of Art in California.

The superb Tableau of Psyche and Amour!

The twin to this Painting is owned by the French Government, and has the most conspicuous place in the Gallery of the Louvre.

A Series of Original Drawings, twenty in number, of the

BATTLES OF NAPOLEON!

BY AN OFFICER OF THE OLD GUARD.

The great interest that attaches to them, is enhanced by the extraordinary merit of the Pictures. They were visited by crowds in Paris, and

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

has since been offered for their purchase.

AN INGOT OF GOLD

For this amount will be placed beside them, ready for the person to whom they may fall. This sum in itself is a handsome little fortune, and will be immediately delivered, should he desire the exchange.

For the purpose of disposing of this *Magnificent Collection of Valuable and Beautiful Goods* from Europe, an

ART UNION

Has been formed, on the plan of similar Associations in London and Paris. The intent is to give to all an opportunity to secure for their homes, at a trifling cost, something pertaining to the artistic and beautiful; that the Cottage of the Artisan and the Dwelling of the Millionaire may alike boast that which money cannot replace, and which the man of taste in every walk of life may appreciate. The whole will be divided in shares, placed by general wish as low as

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Giving to the holder an INTEREST, BY PURCHASE, in the entire collection, and constituting a membership, with all the privileges annexed thereto, and the right to decide upon the mode of distribution. *When the sale is completed by the disposal of all the Shares*, the property will await the order of the Shareholders, through the fair and impartial decision of a committee chosen by themselves. The Number of Shares will be in the proportion of Sixteen to each Article in the Catalogue.

The satisfaction heretofore rendered by our house in all its transactions—its long standing and reputation, are guarantees of the faithful discharge of the trust and prompt delivery of every article specified. The same course that has gained us this position will be strictly adhered to, that no dissatisfaction can possibly occur.

CERTIFICATES OF SHARES

ARE NOW READY, AT

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

☞ Several articles of this Superb Collection have been just received, and are open for examination.

San Francisco, June 26, 1854. 26

WELLS, FARGO & CO

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a Daily Express to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,

Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for Mt. Ophir and Mariposa.

☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia.

3 WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
114 Montgomery street.

HOTELS.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY,..............................CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. 25

Wilson's Exchange.

THE proprietors of this establishment most respectfully announce that they have opened their

New and Magnificent Saloon.

They have also the pleasure of informing their friends and patrons that having made arrangements with an experienced reporter, a BULLETIN will be kept in the saloon, where will be registered Vessels to arrive, arrivals, departures, cargoes; a correct Report of the changes in the Markets, and the latest Local and General Intelligence.

Feeling grateful for past favors, they hope by close attention to the wants of their guests, to merit a liberal share of the future patronage of their friends and the public. 9

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO,............CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

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St. Charles Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.
J. HARPER AND J. L. MERRITT......Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating **three hundred lodgers.** The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visiters, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guests can procure rooms at all hours of the night.

24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

International Hotel.

JACKSON STREET, (between Montgomery and Kearny,)
San Francisco, California.
PECK & FISHER,..............Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their old friends and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years the above five-story brick fire-proof Hotel, furnished it in the most substantial, chaste and elegant style, and it is now open for the inspection of and patronage of the public.

Their House, situated in the vicinity of the steamboat landings, and near to the business portions of the city, is convenient for the business community; and being located on elevated ground, just aside from the dusty thoroughfares, is also a desirable home for families and gentlemen of leisure.

The INTERNATIONAL is conducted on the European plan of lodgings, with meals a separate charge, in a Refectory in the basement, and also a Ladies' Ordinary on the main floor.

E. S. PECK, (25) HENRY FISHER.

Union Hotel.

THE undersigned informs the public that he has purchased from Isaac M. Hull, Esq., the entire fixtures and appurtenances connected with the well known UNION HOTEL, situated on the Plaza, in this city.

Extensive repairs and alterations will be made, and the house fitted in a style equal in all respects to a first class European Hotel.

The BAR will be *par excellence*, and the patronage of his old friends is respectfully solicited. (25) T. K. BATTELLE.

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,......MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

ADAMS & CO.'S

CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To ENGLAND, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville, New Orleans, London, &c., &c.,

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.......................Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co......Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio..........Cleveland.

Utica City Bank	Utica.	Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.	Bank of Attica	Buffalo.
Rochester City B'k	Rochester.	Geo. Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Michigan State B'k	Detroit.	Clinton Bank	Columbus, O.

☞ In the NORTHERN MINES we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco,
Benicia,
Coloma,
Georgetown,
Greenwood,
Sacramento,
Grass Valley,
Placerville, or
Hangtown,
Shasta City,
Marysville,
Nevada,
Mormon Islands,
Salmon Falls,
Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through LANGTON & BRO.'S YUBA EXPRESS, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar,
Sicard's Bar,
Kennebec Bar,
Union Bar,
Rose's Bar,
Foster's Bar,
Winslow's Bar,
Oak Valley,
Indian Valley,
Sleighville,
Cox's Bar,
Deer Creek Crossing,
Bridgeport, S. Yuba,
Smartsville's,
Hoyt's Diggings,
Cherokee Corral,
Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba,
Slate Range,
Junction House,
Frenchman's Bar,
Bullard's Bar,
Minesota Diggings,
Park's Bar,
French Corral,
Boston Bar,
Hunt's Ranch,
Barton's Bar,
Womboro's Bar,
Slate Range,
Nevada House,
Empire Ranch,
Downieville,
Kanaka Creek,

Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia to the SOUTHERN MINES, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by BROWN'S EXPRESS, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

INSURANCE.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

7 ADAMS & CO.

Mission Pottery,

Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHHO, WALTER & CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.

Orders promptly attended to 15 3m

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3½, and Alviso 9½ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 8 o'k.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.

For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

Freights Reduced.

From and after this date the rates of freights from SAN FRANCISCO TO RED BLUFFS are reduced to $35 per ton.

Office of California Steam Navigation Co., April 23, 1854.
22 tf R. CHENERY, President.

FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.

The fine steamer UNION, J. A. TREFRY, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

15 HORNER & CO., Broadway Wharf.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,

95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.

Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes; Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds; Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builders' Hardware, in great variety; Carpenter's Tools of every description.

We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.

8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

DR. ROBERT P. CHASE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Has removed his office and residence to Washington street, corner of Pike.

Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. 22 tf

WILLIAM BAILEY,

OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,

ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.

No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

HARDWARE AND LEATHER,

Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,

21 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAL DEALER IN LUMBER,

MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.

Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

C. A. McNULTY,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf
San Francisco. 12tf

SIM & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

12 Clay street wharf,

between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.

Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 21 tf

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SWEETSER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Game, Poultry, Fish, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c.,

Stalls Nos. 7, 17 and 19, Washington Market.

Particular attention paid to goods on consignment. Orders forwarded to any part of the country. 5

TREADWELL & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.

Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

Book Bindery,

No. 79 Merchant street, below Adams & Co.

THE undersigned beg to inform the citizens of California that they are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK BINDING of every description, and in every style. Also, Blank Books made to order, of superior paper, and ruled to any desired pattern. We are Practical Binders, and feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction in *style* and *price*.

BALDWIN & EMERSON, San Francisco.

N.B.—Orders from the Country promptly executed. 7

Ex Whirlwind.

20,000 FEET of German Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings for Picture Frames and Looking Glasses.

ALSO,

A full supply of Looking Glass Plate, at moderate prices.

For sale by LOGAN & CO., 187 Clay street.

Picture Frames and Looking Glasses made to order at short notice. 5

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears: embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 80 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubarb Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
8 Boston, Mass.

San José Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees,	44 varieties;		Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Pear do	44	do	Fig Trees;
Apple do	54	do	Pomegranates;
Plum do	15	do	Walnuts;
Apricots	6	do	Chestnuts;
Almonds	2	do	Locust Trees, very large;
Quinces do	2	do	Rose Acachia, } for hedges.
Cherry do	many	do	Osage Orange, } for hedges.
Grapes,	12	do	

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand fine Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, MR. DELABIONE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

8 istf L. PREVOST & CO.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.

OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuchias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;

Lemon-scented Verbena, Flowering do, Arbutilums, Azaleas, Oleanders, Passiflora, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson*, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Farming Machinery.

McCORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners. Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power. BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 11 J street, Sacramento City.

Pennock's Patent Seed and Grain Planter.

FOR planting Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Indian Corn, Beans, Peas, Turnips, &c. This machine operates equally well on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with rocks, roots, &c., and by completing the work at one operation, obviates the necessity of harrowing after the grain is sown. With two horses it will plant from ten to twelve acres of Wheat or Barley per day, and of Corn, Beans or Peas, fifteen to twenty per day—besides effecting a considerable saving in the seed. For sale, with full sets of extra parts, by

JOS. S. PAXSON, 26 Front street, cor. of Pine.

Also.—Cultivators, Garden Drills, Hay Cutters, Hay Presses, Grist Mills, &c., &c. 8 6t.

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

SMITH & VAN DYNE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale.

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

LIFE.

'Tis something in a world of woe,
'Tis something in a life of pain,
When all at length is past, to know
We have not lived in vain.

We have not long to linger here,
But we have much to struggle through;
Perplexed by hope, dismayed by fear,
And trembling 'twixt the false and true.

But he who wields his life aright,
In thought and action bold and strong,
Who, craven, cringes not to might,
Who grapples with the giant wrong;

Who looks beyond the present time—
Who can discern the chain of things;
Who sees each year, its gentle chime
In perfect modulation rings;

Who feels the struggling soul within—
Who comprehends what is to be;
He truly spurns a life of sin,
And lives for all eternity.

THE CHILD'S GARDEN.

Beneath the budding lilacs a little maiden sighed—
The first flower in her garden that very morn had died.
A primrose tuft, transplanted, and watered every day,
One yellow bud had opened, and then it pined away.

I thought, as that child's sorrow rose wailing on the air,
My heart gave forth an echo, long bound in silence there.
For though time brings us roses, and golden fruit beside,
We've all some desert garden, where life's first primrose died.

Piling up the Agony.—"Well, Ann, have you consented yet to be the wife of Mr. White?"

"No, Sally, I didn't quite consent."

"Why not? I think he loves you."

"Yes, but he didn't pile up the agony high enough. When I give my hand to a wooer, I want him to call upon the gods to witness his deep devotion to me. I want him to kneel at my feet, take one of my hands between both of his, and with a look that would melt an adamantine rock to pity, to beg me to take pity on his sufferings; and then I want him to end by swearing to blow his brains out on the spot, if I do not compassionate his miseries."

Tough.—The Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Daily Press says: As a dusty looking "colored child," about forty years of age, and from the country, was passing under the scaffolding of the building now being erected on the corner of Main and Catherine streets, the other day, a brick came down, struck upon his head, and broke in two. He was stunned for a moment, but soon recovered sufficiently to get off the following, and leave those who had gathered round him in a roar of laughter,—"I say, you white man up dar, if you don't want your bricks broke, jes' keep 'em off *my* head!"

A Fine Old Irish Gentleman.—The Dublin Freeman says: Owen Duffy, of Monaghan county, is one hundred and twenty-two years old. When one hundred and sixteen he lost his second wife, and subsequently married a third, by whom he had a son and daughter. His youngest son is two years old, his oldest ninety. He still retains in much vigor his mental and corporeal faculties, and frequently walks to the country town, a distance of eight miles.

"Who is that gentleman?" asked old Roger of a friend, as he saw a large man with a protuberant front standing in a door-way in State street. "That," said the individual addressed, "is one of our Boston pilots." "Ah," replied the little old fellow, with a face very merry, "I should think, then, that he was a descendant of Paunchyous Pilot."—*Boston Bee.*

"When a stranger treats me with want of respect," said a poor philosopher, "I comfort myself with the reflection, that it is not myself he slights but my old and shabby coat and hat, which, to say the truth, have no particular claim for admiration. So if my hat and coat chooses to fret about it, let them; but its nothing to me."

A gentleman was promenading a fashionable street, with a bright little boy at his side, when the little fellow called out—

"O, Pa, there goes an editor!"

"Hush son, said the father, "don't make sport of the poor man; God only knows what you may come to yet!" Kind man, no doubt.

A young lady recently refused to get out from her bed, because a copy of the Salem *Observer* lay in her room. She had no objection to the New York *Mirror*.

"What makes the bell ring, John, do you know? Nobody's dead or dying here, I hope."

"If I might guess," drawled John, rather slow, somebody or other's pulling at the rope!"

"Little boy, how many kinds of fire are there?" "Four, Ma'am." "What are they called?" "Wood-fire, coal-fire, camp-fire, and fire-and-fall-back." "That'll do; you may go to the head."

A Mayor out west, has determined to kill half the dogs in the city, and tan their hides with the bark of the other half.

Preaching is of much avail, but practice is far more potent. A godly life is the strongest argument you can offer to the skeptic.

John, can you tell what is the best thing to hold two pieces of rope together? I guess *knot!*

The man who courted an investigation, says it isn't half as good as an affectionate girl.

The greatest practicable liberty lies on a perilous edge of a precipice, a yawning gulf beneath.

BANKERS.

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co.	London.
F. Huth & Co.	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros. & Co.	London.
Hottinguer & Co.	Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co.	New York.
Phœnix Bank	do
J. E. Thayer & Bro.	Boston.
Horace Bean & Co.	New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co.	St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers	Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond. Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg. Pa.
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq.	Louisville, Ky.
J R. Macmurdo & Co.	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina. 1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].

Interest, one and onehalf per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

Deposits draw interest at the rate of one and a half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.

7 ROBINSON & CO.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.

Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
Sacramento City.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

Notice.

LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.—The Trustees and Proprietors take pleasure in announcing that the Cemetery is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the Prices of Lots:

FULL SIZE LOT—12 by 25—containing 300 superficial feet—$175.

HALF SIZE LOT—10 by 15—containing 150 superficial feet—$125.

QUARTER SIZE LOTS—8 by 10—containing 80 superficial feet—$80.

LOTS IN THE REAR of Main Avenues and on Paths are 20 per cent. less.

SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the Location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing larger Plots, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS ARE GIVEN for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the Deed of Trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:

"*Sixty per cent. of the entire receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the cemetery.*"

A faithful and trusty keeper of the Grounds will always be found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

N. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

Applications for Interments must be made at the Office.

For further information inquire of either of the Proprietors, at MASONIC HALL, 112 Montgomery street. Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
WM. H. RANLETT, } Proprietors.
FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN,

JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq.,
DAVID S. TURNER, Esq., } Trustees.
S. M. BOWMAN, Esq.,

3 3m.

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE .... AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
Successors to Warren & Son.

5

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Greenhouse and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1851.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums, Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Horse Powers and Threshers.

EIGHT-HORSE POWERS, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Two-horse tread powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Wilkinson's premium grain cradles;
Grant's five-fingered grain cradles;
McCormick's last improved reaper and mower, combined, with full set of extras;
Ketchum's reaper and mower;
Portable flour mills, and burr mill-stones of all sizes;
Bolting cloth, Anchor brand;
Iron wire-cloth, 36-inch wide, Nos. 2 to 10, suitable for threshing machines and milling purposes;
Brass wire-cloth, Nos. 16 to 60;
Rover steel plows, extra article;
Thermometer churns; fan mills; ox yokes and chains and all articles pertaining to Agriculture.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse.
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front, by
HENRY McNALLY.

2

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.

For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
21-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Reapers and Threshers.

PURCHASERS of Reapers and Threshers, or any Farming Machinery, can be directed in the purchase of them very greatly to their advantage, as we make it a point to be informed relative to these matters; and this will be a saving to purchasers. Persons at a distance can be supplied, and save the cost of coming to the city, by addressing us.

WARREN & SON, office "California Farmer,"
25 Musical Hall Building, San Francisco.

Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machines.

A LIMITED supply of the above justly celebrated *Mowing Machines*, that will mow from 12 to 15 acres of grass per day as well as can be done with a scythe. For sale by

HENRY McNALLY, No. 185 Washington street,
15 (between Battery and Front streets.)

Manny's Patent Reaper and Mower combined.

THREE of the above celebrated machines, which can be used as a Reaper or Mower,—for sale by

HENRY McNALLY,
15 No. 183 Washington street, (near Battery st.)

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

Agricultural Implements and Hardware.

FANNING MILLS; assorted sizes; Hay Presses;
Heavy Wagons, for two or four horses; Manure Forks;
Ox yokes and bows; Hoes and hoe handles;
One fancy butcher's cart and harness, (Kipp's);
Two sets silver mounted Express Harness;
Iron, tray, coal and canal barrows;
Coal scoop shovels, double strapped;
One second hand chain cable, 90 fathoms, 1¼ inch;
2 For sale by JAMES M. TAYLOR.

Patent Planing Machine.

WE invite all who feel interested in seeing the working of fine machinery, to call at our establishment and see the operation of Norcross' Patent Planing Machine.

Having purchased the patent right for this valuable improvement for the State of California, we are prepared to perform work in the very best manner, in any given quantity and in the shortest time. Builders wishing work done in quantities will do well to call and see our machinery.

D. W. VANCOURT,
3 Proprietor Washington Steam Mills.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $1 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elton $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.

25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Reapers and Mowers.

JUST received per clipper ship "Swordfish."
5 McCormick's Reapers, (pattern 1852.)
1 do Mower and Reaper, (pattern 1853.)

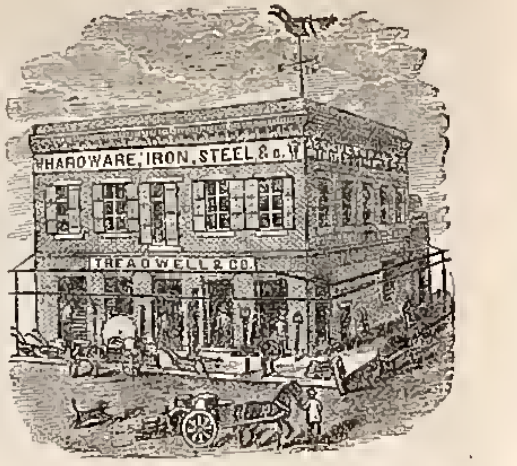
For sale by C. A. McNULTY,
4 3t 84 Battery street.

Chile Seed Wheat,

FOR sale by J. FRIEDLANDER & CO.
4 60 California street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,


HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL &c.
TREADWELL & CO.

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of tools and implements for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street**, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "Bay State Lower Mills' Brand," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!

Cheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire and Water Proof

MATERIALS FOR SALE!

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.*, to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as

"Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."

It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither seams, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.

In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and nailed tightly*, so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for this roofing is from *half an inch to an inch*, to a foot.

All letters of inquiry, or orders for materials, must be directed to the subscriber. J. H. PURKITT,
2 Office 34 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco.

Statuary Marble---Ex Onward.

3 SPLENDID STATUARY MARBLE MANTELS;
3 VEINED Italian Marble Mantels;
100 choice Philadelphia Marble Mantels;

The above are beautifully carved and of elaborate finish. Samples now on exhibition at our office.

TABLE TOPS; ITALIAN MARBLE COUNTER TOPS Just received, ex Onward.

TOMBSTONES, in great variety: made and carved to order.

☞ We have the Best Workmen in the United States.

Italian Marble, Granite and Free Stone Warehouse,

No. 99 Battery Street

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns, richly carved Statuary Mantels.

☞ All kinds of lettering done to order.

Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone. Some choice patterns of moulded architectural Lintels; Red and Free Stone, &c.

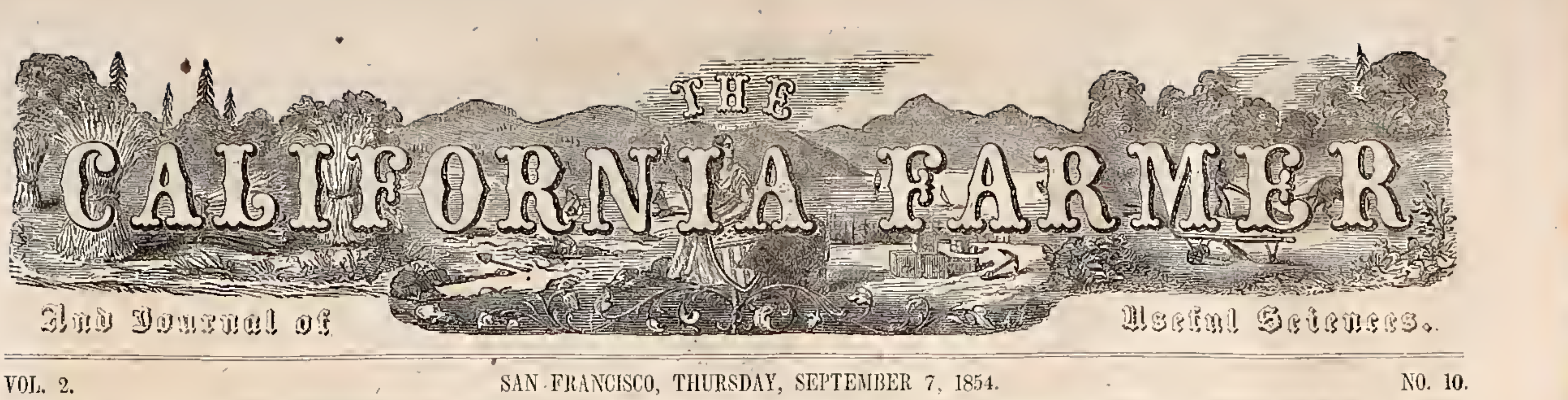
We are constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of Mantels and Grates, together with building fronts, &c., by clippers from New York, and we are at all times prepared to execute Job Work on the most reasonable terms. For sale, to arrive, 100 mantels of new and superior styles, to which we invite the attention of the trade. We are determined to sell cheap.

COIT & BEALS,
Sign of the Marble Obelisk, 94 Battery street, corner of Clay

Miscellaneous Goods.

Thermometer Churns, large size;
Baskets—3, 4, 2 and 1 bushel;
do Market and Clothes Baskets, in nests;
Coffee and Rice Huller, Fencing Wire;
Reapers—Hussey's Patent;
Mowers—Ketchum's do;
Threshers—"Hall's" and "Pitt's," eight horse,
do "Emery's," two horse power
Horse Revolving Hay Rakes;
Straw Cutters—Assorted sizes;
Hay Rakes, on wheels;
do do two and three bow rakes,
Fanning Mills—50, assorted sizes;
Ames & Rowland's L. H. Shovels; Crow Bars;
Circular Saws—(Hoe & Co.) 60, 56, 40 and 32 inch, &c.;
Plows—100 Allen's Eagle, rod, wheel and colter;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers; Excelsior Soap,
6 Ox Carts—Iron hubbs, superior;
Transportation Wagons—To carry four tons each—Iron Hubbs, to screw up in dry weather,
Hickory Whip Stocks; Harness, for Expres Wagons;
Ladies' Side Saddles;
Grind Stones—50 Berea, small size; do do frames complete;
Pick Handles, Axe Helves; Plantation Hoe Handles;
Ox Yokes—100 complete; Ox Bows—100 pair;
Hand Carts—3 fine ones; Walnut Axles—For light Wagons;
Gold Washers, Mining Pans; Tuttle's Goose Neck Hoes;
Cucumber Pickles—half gallons, boxes 1 doz each;
Stone Jugs—three, two and one gallon;
Garden Engines, on wheels, complete, with hose and pipe;
Top Onions, for seed; Marrow Fat Peas; Early Charlton Peas;
Buckwheat, for seed; Osage Orange Seed; White Celery Seed;
Mountain Sweet Water Melon Seed;
Yellow Skin Onion Seed; Hemp Seed—for Birds;
Grape Vines—one thousand Isabella;
do do five hundred Catawba—three years old, from Dr. Underhill's celebrated Vineyards, Croton Point.
Camelia Japonicas—Fifty, in fine order, assorted colors;
Moss Rose Bushes, in variety; Perpetual Rose do do;
Hops, in tin, a superior article; Borax; Buckwheat Flour;
Rye Flour, in tins; Cotton Twine, patent;
Sail Twine, patent cotton; Clothes Lines, in variety;
Bannisters, of Mahogany; Newells, of Black Walnut;
Fencing Wire; Butter; Mexican Spurs;
Invoice of Mexican Bits, &c., of the highest finish, &c.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9-6m 94 Battery street, corner of Clay



THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1854. NO. 10.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office in Musical Hall Building, Bush street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

THE USE OF TEARS.

Be not thy tears too harshly chid,
  Repine not at the rising sigh;
Who, if they might, would always bid
  The breast be still, the cheek be dry!

How little of ourselves we know
  Before a grief the heart has felt!
The lesson that we learn of woe,
  May brace the mind as well as melt.

The energies too stern for mirth,
  The reach of thought, the strength of will,
Mid cloud and tempest have their birth,
  Through blight and blast their course fulfil.

Love's perfect triumph never crowned
  The hope unchequered by a pang;
The gaudiest wreaths with thorns are bound;
  And Sappho wept before she sang.

Tears at each pure emotion flow,
  They wait on Pity's gentle claim,
On Admiration's fervent glow,
  On Piety's seraphic flame.

'Tis only when it mourns and fears
  The loaded spirit feels forgiven;
And through the mist of falling tears
  We catch the clearest glimpse of Heaven.

Lord Morpeth.

The Broken-Hearted.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

ABOUT two years ago, I took up my residence for a few weeks in a country village, in the eastern part of New England. Soon after my arrival I became acquainted with a young lady, apparently about seventeen years of age. She had lost the idol of her heart's purest love, and the shadows of deep and holy memories were resting like the wing of death upon her brow.

I first met her in the presence of the mirthful. She was, indeed, a creature to be admired; her brow was garlanded by the young year's sweetest flowers, and her sunny tresses were hanging beautifully and low upon her bosom; and she moved through the crowd with such floating, unearthly grace, that the bewildered gazer looked almost to see her fade away into the air, like the creation of a pleasant dream. She seemed cheerful, and even gay; yet I saw that her gayety was but the mockery of her feelings. She smiled, but there was something in her smile which told me that its mournful beauty was but the bright reflection of a tear; and her eyelids at times pressed heavily down, as if struggling to repress the tide of agony that was bursting up from her heart's secret urn. She looked as if she could have left the scene of festivity, and gone out beneath the quiet stars, and laid her forehead down upon the fresh, green earth, and poured out her stricken soul, gush after gush, till it mingled with the eternal fountain of purity and life.

I have lately heard that the young lady of whom I have spoken, is dead. The close of her life was calm as the falling of a quiet stream; gentle as the sinking of the breeze, that lingers for a time round a bed of withered roses, and then dies for very sweetness.

It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding-place. It cannot be that life is a bubble, cast up by the ocean of eternity, to float a moment upon its surface, and then sink into nothingness and darkness forever. Else, why is it that the high and glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts, are forever wandering abroad, unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse on their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars which hold their festival around the midnight throne, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, and forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to the view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of affections, to flow back in an Alpine torrent upon our hearts?

We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades; where the stars will be spread out before us like the islands that slumber on the ocean; and where the beautiful beings, that here pass before us like visions, will stay in our presence forever.

MR. BURNAP, a well known agricultural writer, says the fences in the United States cost more than twenty times the specie that is in it.

[From Sartain's Magazine.

A Legend of the Last War.

BY REV JOHN TODD, D. D.

THE land on the north side of Long Island Sound, along the southern borders of the good little State of Connecticut, is composed of hard hills covered with dwarf cedars and the spreading juniper bush, and beautiful valleys which extend up among and between these hills. Particularly is this the case between New Haven and the Connecticut river. If the hills are barren, the valleys are proportionably fertile. This is decidedly the sunny side of Connecticut. Then in the Sound is a most beautiful sheet of water, whose gentle waves have made this whole shore a charming sand-beach. From any one of the hills which I have mentioned, the prospect is delightful. The eye takes in a wide expanse of waters, with vessels of every size and name, gracefully moving in every direction under their load of canvas, and ever and anon, the huge but beautiful steamboat is seen crowding her way past them all, sending out her two streams of smoke, which seem to hang to her as if not to be shaken off. On almost any day, the bright waters are now alive with all kinds of craft, while the distant shores of Long Island, and the many little islands scattered along the shores, add to the beauty of the prospect.

But at the time of which I am about to speak, it was far otherwise. In the summer of 1813, no sail or craft of any kind was to be seen in the Sound. The light-house kindled its nightly lamp, and the gulls on the low, flat islands kept up their watches, but there was nothing to be benefited. We were in war, and every wing of commerce was clipped. The British ships of war so completely blockaded the Sound, that nothing could move unless now and then a small boat was seen to glide along the shore, where, at a moment's warning, she could run into the mouth of some hidden creek, or skulk behind some small island. It was a rare thing to see a sail.

On a bright September morning, on the top of one of those hills which overlooked the Sound, and which ran down till within a quarter of a mile of the water, stood a young man alone. He was dressed partly as a sailor and partly as a landsman, so that it would have have been difficult to decide to which class he belonged. He was small in stature, firmly made, with an eye that flashed, and a mouth that shut as none but a determined man can shut his mouth. His face was not intellectual, but expressive of good humor, self reliance, and perfect fearlessness. He was standing under a cedar, intently looking off upon the Sound, and gazing upon a British frigate of the first class, which lay anchored off about eight miles from the shore, and about midway between the two shores on the north and on the south. She lay so still and motionless, except as the tide veered her round once in six hours, that she could be compared to nothing except a huge black spider that lay coiled up in a corner of his den, ready to pounce upon any unsophisticated fly that happened to come near. If a sloop or raking schooner, trusting to her quick heels, or to the darkness of night, attempted to run past her, out flew her boats, each containing one heavy brass gun, and she was a prisoner at once. While the young man stood watching her, all at once her sails were thrown off her yards, and in a time incredibly short to a landsman, her canvas was all spread, and the black creature now loomed up, white, lofty, symmetrical and very beautiful. A slight breeze filled out her sails, and graceful and majestic was her movement. "There she goes, bent on mischief as ever. She is now for Saybrook, or else for Deacon Mayo's farm! The villains! They are always on some mischief, and they never lie esay in their hammocks unless they have done some roguery. I'll keep my eye on you, old darkey, and it will cost one halter for my neck, or else I'll save Joe! I'll see you again to-night. That I will, you wicked old jade!"

He stood and watched her closely. She went about five miles, and again the sails were furled, the anchors dropped, and she lay the same dark thing upon the waters; the young man then descended the hill and was lost among the cedars.

A little past midnight, following the morning we have described, the frigate lay in the same place. No light was allowed on board of her, the officer of the watch paced the deck with a measured tread, and no noise was heard save the drawing the chain from bow and stern, every five minutes, lest some Yankee should be fastening his torpedo, or some blow-up machine upon her keel or sides. The watch-boats lay off and around the ship, perhaps a mile or two distant, watching to hear or see anything that might stir. Presently the oars of a boat were heard, muffled indeed, but still plainly heard approaching. The nearest boat sent a small rocket, a signal to the other boats. In an instant they were in motion, and by the time the stranger had come near, there were four of these guard boats ready to fall upon her. When near enough, she was hailed in a suppressed voice, and answered "Harvey."

"All right."

"What have you got?"

"A load of nice apples."

"Pass on."

One of the guard-boats attended "Harvey" up to the ship's side, and reported to the officer of the deck. "Come aboard," was the next command, and a young man ran up the ladder and stood on deck. He first gave the officer a handful of apples, and he was then allowed to bring what he had on board, and after paying a heavy toll to the officers, was allowed to sell the rest to the crew. He mingled with the men and listened to the tones of every voice, but was evidently disappointed. He listened for a voice which was not there. He was lingering and haggling to spin out his time as far as possible, when the officer called him.

"Harvey, shouldn't you be off?"

"I han't sold all!" said Harvey, in a true Yankee trade-with-me tone.

"Well, the next watch will be called shortly. But what did you say about Deacon Mayo's farm?—did you say there are many cattle there?"

"It is a great farm, your honor, and the Deacon usually keeps a great many cattle there. Indeed, I saw many there this very day." (The eye of the young man laughed; but it was dark and his eye could not be seen. He had omitted to add that he had that day walked several miles to warn the deacon that the ship of war was near his farm, and he had better look out for his cattle, and that, in consequence, every hoof had been driven away that evening!)

"Good. We want some fresh meat. For though our good ship is called "The Weasel," not a mouse can she catch passing this way. We'll try the Deacon's beef."

By this time the bell rung, and the new watch was called. Harvey, as he was called, mingled with the new comers, joked, talked Yankee, sold apples, and was very busy. At length he edged his way up to a tall, noble fellow, who went by the name of Joe Strange.

"Don't you love apples, Joe?"

"Yes, but I've not a shot in my locker. I've nothing to buy with, and you land lubbers don't give away things."

"Yes we do, sometimes. See now if we don't. Here's a Hoyt Sweeting." Joe started. "And here's a Loomis Sweeting, and here's a *Jack-apple!*" In a low voice he added: "It grew in the lane, and was picked by my sister Lucy." Joe Strange said nothing, but as he took the apples, Harvey felt him shake.

"A Jack-apple! a Jack-apple!" cried several voices. "What's that? let us try it."

"Here, here," said Harvey, handing any apple he could find in his measure. He felt well assured that Joe Strange would take good care of his. In a few moments more, Harvey was in his empty boat carefully rowing for the shore; and by daylight he was up in a little creek, called Eel Creek, where his boat was moored, and he went up among the bushes to lie down and rest. When he awoke from a short but sound sleep, the sun was already risen. He looked off towards the ship, and there she lay motionless and dark. "It seems like a dream," said he to himself, "that I have actually been off to that ship three times alone—that I have actually found my old friend and neighbor, Joseph Collins, on board, shut up as common sailor! What *would* his old father and mother say, what would our Lucy say!—if they only knew it! Poor fellow! I knew him, though he did not know me, the first time I went aboard. But that apple! It will deliver or destroy him! and my own neck! were I to be caught here trading with the enemy's ship, I should be hung! no plea that I did it to rescue a friend would avail, for the simple reason that I could not prove my motives to be such. And if on the ship they should discover me tampering and trying to entice away one of their men, they would hang me up at the yard arm! But I'm in for it, and I must and will rescue Joseph, if in my power. But I have a hard day's work before me."

It was late in the morning before Joe Strange, as he was called, could steal a moment to be alone, and it was then only as the officer of the deck bid him go aloft and secure a rope which seemed to have parted. Aloft he went, and having performed the duty, stopped a moment and took out an apple from his pocket. It was a fair-looking apple, but as he examined it he saw that it must have been cut in two and nicely fastened together again, with a very fine thread. On opening it, he found a small roll of paper, on which was written: "You are not forgotten. If you wish to see the tree on which I grew, the next time you go ashore, day or night, contrive to lose your hat just before you land." Twice he read the words, then put the paper into his mouth, to spit out by piece-meal as he had opportunity. Taking a large nail from his pocket, he thrust it through the two sides of the apple, and threw it overboard. Its fall attracted the notice of the sentinel, but before he could think what it might be, it was out of sight. Joe came down to the deck with a buoyancy of step to which he had long been a stranger.

Harvey Loomis was the son of a small, but very intelligent farmer, who lived about four miles from the sea-shore. Old Mr. Collins, a most guileless character, lived not far from him, and for nearly half a century the two families had been friends in close intimacy. Their children had been brought up together, and the ties of blood could hardly have made them dearer to each other. Joseph Collins, the younger son, had been gone four years, during which time no tidings had been heard from him, except a vague report that he had been impressed into the British navy, and lately another report, that he was actually in some of the ships which were hovering along our coasts. This last report has taken such hold upon Harvey Loomis, that he had determined to visit every ship in his power, under the pretence of selling them something. We have seen that he was successful in his search.

About ten o'clock that morning, Harvey reached home, fatigued, yet greatly excited. "Now, Lucy, for some breakfast! I'm tired and hungry; and be quick, girl, for I must be off again."

"What in the world are you doing, Harvey? This is something new for you! You were never out night after night before! Mother is distressed about it, and so am I. Do tell us what it means?"

"All in due time, sis. You must know I am hunting raccoons, and you know they are to be caught only in the night."

"And did you want me to fix that apple so nice for bait?"

"No, I gave it to your sweetheart!"

Poor Lucy blushed, then sighed, and with a pale face went about getting Harvey's breakfast. When it was ready, [illegible] hurry, Lucy, and I wish you would get me a great cow-bell, and the powder horn."

"Are you crazy, Harvey? the cow-bell! What can you want of it?"

"To shake and keep myself from seeing ghosts in the dark!"

Harvey was soon equipped, and putting the remains of his breakfast into his pocket, he once more left his father's house, without speaking to any one else.

Deacon Mayo's farm was at the extremity of a point of land which projected out into the Sound. On three sides it was bounded by water. It was a large dairy farm, well stocked, and easily enriched by the kelp or sea-weed which the winds and the waves brought up to the beach very frequently. The house was lately abandoned by the inhabitants for fear of the enemy, and the cattle were driven away the day before by the advice of Harvey. This farm was full eight miles from Harvey's home. Towards this farm he now bent his steps. It was several miles from any other house. When he had come within two or three miles of the farm, he met Abel, an honest black man, well known and highly esteemed. He was driving a long team of oxen.

"Well, Abel, a fine team that. To whom does it belong?"

"To the Doctor."

"To the Doctor, eh? Well, I have a notion in my head. I want to hire you and that team till the sun is about an hour high. What will you go for?"

"What to do?"

"No matter. Nothing very hard. It is a secret though, and it must be a part of the bargain that you never tell what you did for me. Here are two silver dollars, and they are yours if you go."

The negro turned his team about and went with Harvey. When they had reached the Deacon's farm, Harvey made him unyoke his team and let the oxen feed in plain sight of the ship. After wandering about for an hour or two, they were then agin yoked, and Abel, grinning over his two dollars, was on his way home to the Doctor's. He wondered if Harvey Loomis was crazy! "Two dollars paid to see some cattle eat! He go in the house and look out of the window to see me drive the cattle about! He! he! he!"

After Abel was gone, and Harvey was once more alone, he said, speaking and thinking aloud, "I think the trap is well baited now, and I think they will come; but will Joseph come? And if so, how shall I know him in the dark, and how shall I separate him from the rest? I can hardly see."

After sunset there was a movement on board the ship, the lieutenants conversed together, and the midshipmen swelled and walked straighter than common, though they knew not why.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1854.

Dr. C. F. Winslow's Letters from the Mountains.

CAVE CITY, August 9, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Here we are at Cave City—a municipality I never before heard of, but the hottest spot inhabited in these regions of country, so far as I have seen. It has been a hard day's ride for me, so very unaccustomed to daily horsemanship, and those who have fared better may thank their stars for being made of sterner stuff than my feeble self.

We bade adieu to the magnificent Washingtonias at half-past nine, and about three P. M. unsaddled our horses at a new hotel built near the Cave whose fame had brought us in this direction. Few men have wandered over the earth without meeting occasionally with mortals unlike all others they have met before. Nature seems to make remarkable provision for travelers in this respect, for when brooks cease to murmur, flowers to bloom, or clouds to lower to charm or startle their senses, a new stripe of mortality will suddenly stretch across their path, calculated to touch deep springs of delicate fun, provoke roars of most indelicate laughter, or throw a gloom over the bright current of their thoughts. The polite young hosts of this secluded caravansy brought forth chairs for their new guests, and for a half hour we had been resting and chatting over the incidents, scenery and other matters that had pleased us during the morning's ride. Not far from us had been reposing—and for how long before our arrival I know not—full six feet of boots, pants, shirt and slouched hat, reclined on a chair that had been tipped over to answer the purpose of a lounge and pillow. Suddenly these accoutrements became endowed with life and motion, and at the same time that there was a strong exclamation—"there is a d——d sight of caloric moving about here," there became visible a pair of large delirious eye-balls that were evidently startled at the new and unexpected sight of the tenants of his neighborhood. After a moment's distinct stare at each of us, and a scanning survey from head to foot, another exclamation escaped, which startled us as much as our presence had awakened impressions of the sublime and beautiful in him. "Unless my eyes deceive me, here are four specimens of the genus gentleman—the first I have seen in these diggings. But how in the h—— did you get here, and where did you come from?" By this time all his outstanding angles had disappeared, and he had straightened himself so far as to bend exactly in the middle. The motion was decidedly Websterian, and with a most graceful turn of speech, half obstructed by his thickness of tongue, he declared that in the presence of four such representatives of his country's greatness he must give three cheers for the stars and stripes. But I have not time to dwell on this eccentric piece of human nature. He exhibited in his subsequent conversation and remarks many evidences of uncommon tastes; he had been well educated; his manners were cultivated and dignified; but that bane of domestic and social life, so seductive and so much to be deplored, had infused its poison through his manhood, and, like a gallant ship wallowing on the rocks and quicksands, threatened with total destruction, there he stood half shattered, and sinking with despair at the thought of his own weakness, and in the presence of the awful gulph from which he felt there was no escaping. How numerous and how pitiful are mortal frailties! The loftiest intellects are brought down to nothing, and vigorous emotions that might have won and swayed the world are changed to foul and demoniac phrenzies by the pestilential habits of modern society. But this has nothing to do with landscapes, nor the rocks that give them diversity and form. It is only an incident half ludicrous and half mournful, which, like shades on a picture, give variety or increase interest in points more worthy of examination.

It was delightful to rest after so long and hard a journey. From the Washingtonia's to the Cave—on a hard beast, over hill and dale—must be full twenty miles. But the whole journey is rich and varied, and, whatever the amount of fatigue, well repays one who enjoys the freedom of the broad earth and the verdant and lofty outgrowths of a virgin and vigorous soil. It was near night when we reached the Mammoth Grove, and for the last half mile the road led through the deep and solemn shades of the dense forest that clothed the slope of the basin. Now it was a bright and heavenly morning as we mounted our steeds and sallied forth to gather new pleasures from the ever-changing aspects of mountain and valley. The solemn shades and chilly breezes of the previous evening had changed to bland airs and welcome shadows, in which we could indulge in pleasant conversations and observe many objects which had escaped our notice the day before. Under the new lights of the cheerful morning sun nature seemed to have revived her charms, and our souls, already attuned by previous delights, drank new pleasures at every step. Even the bright green moss on the old dead branches of the pines was an embellishment as lively and pleasing as the flowers and berries and glancing leaves that were bestrown among their gigantic trunks. The quick tapping of the woodpecker's bill, the frisky motion of birds with attractive form and plumage, the tortuous track of serpents in the dusty road, and a thousand little things that the eye and ear catch only for a moment and then never see nor hear again—all these were vouchsafements to us, that helped make up a sum of joy that we shall all remember long hereafter.

During our descent for three miles in the same road that we traveled the day previous, I observed here and there, rounded stones and pebbles washed out by the winter rains, and which, though objects mute and motionless, signify by the most eloquent teaching, that here were the ancient barriers of the Pacific, and that here the wild surgings of stormy and ocean tides bellowed around islands as lonely as the Farallones or the groups of Polynesia. This road has been accurately measured from Murphy's Camp, and a mile mark is nailed on fifteen trees. It was not far from the third of these after leaving the grove, that we turned into an Indian trail to cut off the distance of our jaunt to the Great Cave. These regions are all wild, but they vary in beauty and magnificence. At one time you will wind along the slope of a broad hill scatteringly ornamented with pines whose stems are so straight, lofty and symmetrical, that they seem to have been fashioned by some special intelligence; and at another you descend sides of a ravine so precipitous, and densely wooded that you can almost fancy the grizzly bears peering from the undergrowths and growling out an introduction to fraternal acquaintanceship. At one place your ear will be charmed with the babbling of the mountain brook, where you may bathe your heated head and face in cool crystal waters; and at another you will catch sight of a white foaming waterfall, tumbling through an umbrageous gorge, so enchanting as to oblige you to curb your steed to satisfy the most pleasurable admiration. But the grandest view of all on this day's journey was not far from noon, as we followed the trail, musing along at a gentle jog around the sloping summit of one of the loftiest hills. Trees towered up here and there from the extreme heights to the deep broad vale below; but the landscape had been monotonous for some time, or, satiated with observation, we had become dull to the scenes around, when suddenly, on turning an angle of the hill, a vast, lofty and naked crag like a broken sugar loaf, projected from the declivity before us, and at the same time an immense panorama of landscape opened upon the eye, so diversified, and revealing such stupendous secrets of the Almighty in the geological revolutions of the surface of the planet, as to compel me to stop, tie my horse to a tree, and ascend that lofty and precipitous crag, as if it were an altar of the living God, where I might gaze to my full upon his works, and commune with and worship him through them. Many leagues far away, in several directions, rose sloping mountains high up on whose lofty sides were [illegible] with uniform parallelism from promontory to promontory, interrupted only by the deep cuttings of the broad vales that stretched between them. What a tale of the ancient cycles, long before man's creation, do they unfold! If to Moses, on Sinai, God revealed his desires and admonitions on tablets of stone, for the future guidance of mankind, so here his everlasting will and power are written so legibly on the rocks, that all the races must acknowledge his greatness and accept his revelations, as he sees fit to manifest himself from age to age. The strata of the earth's crust are but so many leaves in the great Book of Time, on which are engraved the types and shadows of the Infinite. Even the dark abysms of the foundations of these stupendous hills proclaim his ancient presence, while the glorious sunbeams that illuminate their verdant surface, declare the majesty and power of his everlasting determinations.

By possession of a certain amount of geological knowledge, a common fancy can reconstruct the ancient aspects of this region of the Sierra Nevada. Long before the summits of the Rocky Mountains were projected above the waters, these stratiform deposits were laid down one upon the other, and when at last the terrestrial forces, stimulated by solar and stellar agencies, began to play upon the foundations of the Sierra Nevada, the dry land appeared and persistently arose, while the ocean successively and permanently retired. At last the flanks of these hills were washed by the retiring sea, and that which before my eyes is now a broad and beautiful amphitheatre stretching for leagues in various directions and radiating into deep valleys winding among these hills, was then a great bay several hundred fathoms deep, with inlets whose tides swelled against precipitous coasts. At that time the Gulf of Mexico covered the valley of the Mississippi and the prairies of the west, and the Gulf of California extended over the Colorado desert to San Bernardino, and even over the plains of Utah.

But I will dwell no longer on this interesting subject. I gazed long on the prospect which gave rise to these reflections, and I left it with reluctance. The vast quartzose crag which I ascended at the risk of breaking my neck was perpendicular on the side nearest the valley, and several hundred feet high. It was only accessible from the side of the hill and on the summit the sense of isolation was so overwhelming and the position so perilous, that a brave man could hardly stand erect without trepidation. As difficult of ascent as it was, the descent was decidedly dangerous, and I breathed more free when I reached the earth. Once more in the saddle, we followed the trail around the hill which was so steep for a while that I thought it prudent to lean inwards, for a misstep would have started horse and rider on an excursion by no means replete with the sublime and beautiful.

The trail led us down into a broad and beautiful valley whose sides were clothed with a variety of umbrageous trees, amid which at one point we started a noble buck from his covert. He dashed away along the slope of the hill and in a moment was lost in the foliage of this fine natural park. And so we kept on changing aspects of landscape at every step, sometimes so situated that our observations were directed above, surveying precipitous cliffs of conglomerate and the outcroppings of sedimentary strata, and at others overlooking vast basins, long drawn valleys, or broad areas of undulating country, until, at last, the foremost of the party yelled out the welcome signal from the brow of a lofty mountain, that the end of our journey was at hand. If ever mortal man, weary and sore by unaccustomed wear and tear of bone and muscle, was ever rejoiced to find a resting place, sure enough I was when in view of this unheard of Cave City. Israel's leader from the top of Pisgah never beheld "the land of Judah to the utmost sea" with greater delight; but unlike him of old, I will confess that though my eye was bright, my natural force was far from being unabated.

After resting and cleansing ourselves of dust, we were provided with candles, and the principal host of the hotel acting as guide and expositor, conducted us through the labyrinth whose fame had brought us to this region. This place is a mining gulch, and a limestone ridge forms one of the boundaries of the valley. The trend of its laminations corresponds with that observed in the limestone district of Columbia, and the banks of the Stanislaus at Abby's Ferry. Just above the bed of the gulch a hole has been broken into the side of the hill large enough for comfortable entrance, and after winding and descending a few yards the cavern opens into halls and passages well worthy the examination of all who admire the strange things of the earth. It was discovered in 1849, but the whole extent of the cave has never been explored. A map of it would show it to be very irregular, consisting in some places of three irregular and imperfect stories, and in one place a large pit, containing forty feet of water. Its halls are connected by such tortuous and shapeless avenues, that its lineaments can hardly be made intelligible by the most minute and careful description. Indeed any attempts at exact and mathematical details would be tedious, and I have no time to indulge in them. None were alike, neither cavern nor corridor. One would exhibit a flat roof, studded with stalactites, a few inches long, the shadows of which produced by a candle would be radiated in all directions, and present a picture wholly unique and curiously interesting. Another would exhibit a roof not only flat, but so completely smooth that the fine lines of lamination and the blue veins of the marble were plainly visible. Another would be vast, lofty and shapeless, with a rugged and irregular floor, from which would project some massive crag; and the scene here presented could be made wild and romantic in the extreme, by grouping our party in different positions and observing the effects of their motions with dim lights here and there peeving through the intense darkness. From the roofs and sides of others were hanging stalactites of various forms, some dark, and others as white and translucent as alabaster. Some were long and tapering, and others were thin, flat, and convoluted like the folds of cream-colored drapery, which when tapped with a gentle blow, would ring out the thousand tones of an endless diapason. In some places they hung in masses, like countless icicles of various forms and sizes, and in another spot they would be so delicately and translucently moulded that the discoloration of the calcareous layers would strike the eye as beautifully as the variegated films in agates.

We spent an hour or more in wandering through this wild and extensive grotto, and drank of the cool and crystal lake which filled the bed of its lowermost chamber. Its atmosphere was fresh, cool and moist, and its bottom disagreeable to walk on, in consequence of being composed of very tenacious mud. At one point in its depths a faint glimmer of day could be discovered through some narrow crevice which had found its way to the top of the hill. Other than this the blackest darkness reigned supreme, and was only partially dispelled by the taper of the curious traveler.

The cool atmosphere of the cave had entirely refreshed me, body and soul; and it was only on being ushered back to the light of day to inhale the common breath of life, that I discovered the intense heat of the valley. The effect was like going into a heated oven, and it was only then that I appreciated fully the waking thought of our eccentric friend who opened his mouth before he opened his eyes, and who in beholding the four representatives of his country's greatness, marveled at the mystery which had placed them so cosily and socially in his slumbering presence.

That night we slept well, and arose early in the morning to resume our journey, which to me so far has been one of the most agreeable in my life.

Respectfully, yours, C. F. WINSLOW.

GEO. M. CHALLWELL, ESQ.—A pamphlet got up in very beautiful style, containing the address of this gentleman before the "Morning Star Temple of Honor," on Friday evening, July 14, and repeated July 21, has been laid before us. We have rarely seen an address sent forth in a more beautiful style of typography. The cursory glance which we have only had time to give to it assures us that its pages contain many facts of the deepest moment and passages of eloquent appeal from the orator, that must from their earnestness do great good.

Welcome Back.

HOME again! No language but our own, the "Anglo Saxon tongue," can utter the thrilling word "home." There is a strange mystery in the change that seems to have been wrought in the very natures of all who have become residents of California any length of time. However dear may have been the ties, however tender the associations that bound one to a former home, a change has taken place in the mind that even a return to those early scenes rarely renews that life tie. Of all the vast numbers that leave our shores to visit old scenes again, to meet kindred and friends—let them be received ever so kindly, there arises after a little, a longing to return again to the bright and sunny shores of the Pacific. We have taken great pains to make personal inquiries of those whose associations would have offered the strongest inducements to have remained, and the reply we have invariably received has been—"*We like California best.*"

It has been a source of great pleasure to greet again those who have lately returned. Many of our best citizens in private life, and some of our public men, are amoong the number. By the late arrivals, we are happy to meet our fellow citizens J. K. Rose, Esq., and by the last, Wm. Neely Thompson, Esq., (richer than when he left). The return of such citizens should ever bring to mind these words, "Welcome home,"—for all California has been, all that she is, all that she may hope to be, springs from the enlarged energy and capabilities of her permanent citizens.

We are glad to herald also the return to our shores of our distinguished Senator Gwin, and alike distinguished Representative Latham; we welcome them, as statesmen who have been at the post of duty, and the best panegyric *we* can bestow, is, to say that more has been accomplished for California the present session than ever before; and the representative who has done his duty needs no praise. It were well if all representatives could return to their constituents as proudly. We only add, welcome home! Welcome all!

Laziness vs. State Journal.

A SLIGHT oversight and the arrival of the steamer prevented our referring to a memorandum we had made with the above caption for our last issue.

Our neighbor seems to think that a certain Mr. Moore, of the Sac. Co. Ag. Society, a Secretary, &c., was *too lazy* to furnish copies of meeting, &c., &c., and attributes it to that terrible habit so common to * * * "O no, we never mention it,"—. Now we happen to be a little interested in this matter, and must *speak out in meeting*, if our State Journal friend should call it "acrid bile."

We all know printers have plenty of trouble to decipher copy, and sometimes, losing all patience, some terrible hard words echo about the office—now it so happens that we do know, on a *certain time*, after a *certain* Society held a meeting in Sacramento, there was published a *certain* report, and we do know how pleased certain printers looked while setting up *certain* copy from a clean, handsome document done up in lawyer-like style, with a pretty blue ribbon through it, written all out in a clear, bold hand, and the copy looking like some of them "parchment scrolls" that we read of being so valuable; and at the close of the document we read, "*Geo. R. Moore*, Secretary."

Now if any one should *dare* to call such a person lazy, after a full knowledge of these facts, why—all we have to is, let us have *Moore* of just such lazy fellows—that's all.

But that "acrid bile" that rises again to memory: We have often heard people say, after they had eaten freely of melons, fruit, &c., that the bile rose in their stomachs. We wonder if our neighbors of the Journal have not been indulging rather *too* freely lately, * * * * * Now, hold! don't be *too* sharp—. We tremblingly wait.

FLOURING MILLS.—The State Agricultural Society offer bounties upon the *best mills* in the State. It has been proposed by many of the millers to *raise an extra purse*, open to all who wish to compete. The CALIFORNIA FARMER will spread any information that shall induce a spirit of rivalry to do good and call out enterprise. We are preparing a sketch of the mills and milling of California, and ask those interested to forward us, immediately, statistics of such as they can furnish. Sacramento city has now five in full employment. The Chenery & Lambard Mills, which we visited, are esteemed the finest in the State. We have full notes of the same, and shall next week give reports upon these Mills and the Public Works of Sacramento city.

HORTICULTURAL.

Flouring Mills.—We would give an especial notice that the government of the Society have made a *special prize of fifty dollars* for the best Flouring Mill in the State. The character of the mill will be decided by the cost of running, the economy of the grain, and the quality of the flour. The general features particularized. Persons desirous of competing will please notify the President or Secretary.

Entrees for Premiums.

San Francisco, August 31, 1854.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the California State Agricultural Society.

Sir: I beg leave to offer my "Flower Garden" and "Nursery" for the inspection of your Committee.

Yours respectfully,
W. C. Walker.

Carswell House, Sansome street, August 31, 1854.

Sir: In behalf of Mr. G. Aughinbaugh and myself, I make application to the Committee of the Society, through you, for a place among the competitors for the best and largest variety of Peaches, Peach Orchard and Green Corn, now growing in the town of Alameda, and where we should be happy to see you for an examination.

Very respectfully, Wm. W. Chipman.
To F. W. Macondray, Esq., P. C. S. A. S.

Salinas, Monterey county, July 31, 1854.

Dear Sir: I hereby offer my Farm for examination, by the Committee appointed by the State Agricultural Society, to award premiums for the "best Farms."

I have about 500 acres in cultivation; nearly one-half of which is in wheat, to which I invite particular attention. It is entirely free from both *smut* and *rust*. The Farm is situated on the stage road from San Jose to Monterey, and fifteen miles from the latter place.

Very respectfully, J. Bryant Hill.
F. W. Macondray, Pres. C. S. A. S.

Beard's Landing, Mission de San José, August 25th, 1854.

Messrs. Editors: Allow me to submit for a premium my Nursery of "Osage Orange," containing about eighty thousand seedlings of this year's growth. They are now, on a fair and general average, twenty-two inches in height, with a proportionate thickness at the butt. Specimens of the butt will be exhibited at the Fair in October. I would also submit for a premium, one acre or more of Egg Plants. They promise an abundance of fine fruit, and I have but little doubt but that I will, be able at the coming Annual State Fair, (commenced and established by your indomitabe perseverance,) to exhibit finer specimens of the fruit than that for which I was awarded the premium last October.

Yours, truly, Henry Roe.

Commercial Nursery, Mission Dolores, August 31, 1854.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the California State Agricultural Society.

Sir: Enclosed you will find ten dollars, for which send me by bearer a certificate of membership to the California State Agricultural Society.

I send you a few Peaches, a sample of the average of the peach crop this season upon these grounds. One thing I think has been demonstrated satisfactorily this season, which is that peaches and other fruits can be successfully grown and matured in the climate of San Francisco. The great secret is *protection*. Come out and see for yourself; and Mr. Center desires me to say if you think our operations here are worthy of a visit from the Committee of the California State Agricultural Society, he will be happy to point out to them some of the results of his Horticultural efforts here.

As early a day as you can make convenient would be the most satisfactory, as we are daily taking off large quantities of the fruit; and I would like you to see some of the trees as they appear in fully bearing.

Respectfully yours, Jas. B. Saul.

Examination of Fruits.—Committees on Fruits have had a short but pleasant visit to the "Commercial Gardens," at the Mission Dolores,—the sight of the fruits! and the *taste*. Readers, go to Center's, and see for yourselves. You doubt, you won't believe us—go—go—and look for yourselves.

Splendid peaches and nectarines were laid before the committees at our rooms yesterday, from Wm. Neely Thompson, Esq.'s fruit garden, at Suscol. They were as large, rich and beautiful as the most fastidious taste could require.

We have seen at Sacramento city, at the fruit stand of Mr. A. C. Worrill, 3d and J streets, forty peaches, measuring from eight to ten inches each in circumference, from the Pomological gardens of that city, and most superb—they sold for $1, each. The tree that bore them has bushels more upon it of the same kind. Poor country, this?

Peaches! Peaches!!—The fruit that is now daily offered at the market surpasses all that the wildest imagination would have conceived of two years since. The fruit exhibited daily at No. 1 Washington Market, is worth a special visit from any one. We saw the past week boxes and baskets of splendid Peaches: varieties, Coolledge's Favorite, Oldmixon Free, Crawford's Early, Orange Cling and George IV., and as fine as New York markets could boast. They were raised by Mr. Hill, of Sonoma, and all from young trees. We also saw a box of fruits from the Sacramento Gardens of Mr. Smith, of extra size and beauty, and measured one Peach of nine and a-half inches. These were Crawford's late and were sold at one dollar each.

Splendid Fruit.—A basket of splendid fruit was placed upon our table on Thursday last, from the "Commercial Gardens," Mission Dolores, the property of John Center, Esq. This fruit gives sufficient guarantee of the care it has received in culture, from its rich bloom and the full and delicious flavor of the fruit. It is sufficient to say that these gardens are under the charge James B. Saul, Esq., formerly of the Newburg Nurseries, N. Y., (the late lamented Downing's.) We are glad to know we have those among us whose skill in Horticulture and Floriculture will soon place our State high in these sciences. We refer to the letter of Mr. Saul in another place, and we shall avail ourselves personally and officially to visit these beautiful grounds.

Peaches from Benicia.—We received a very handsome sample of Peaches from the fine garden of Capt. Walsh, at Benicia. The fruit was raised from the stone planted only two years ago. The trees grew six feet the first year and were headed down, and from this year's growth the fruit has been perfected. So much for California!

Grains Received.—Valuable samples in the head and grain of the "new cereal," called Native Wheat, from the Sierra Mountains, are received by the politeness of Messrs. Campbell & Hansboro', of Clay street wharf.

We have received from H. C. Rolfe, Esq., a sample of fine Wheat, weighing sixty-five lbs. per bushel, raised by Samuel Rolfe, Esq., of San Bernardino. Mr. R. very kindly sent samples to us to be forwarded for distribution in the Atlantic States. Please imitate.

To Correspondents.—We ask the kind indulgence of our correspondents, and should their favors not promptly appear, or not be noted, it is not from neglect or rejection. We are compelled to be absent often in the examinations of the country, and we find upon our return an accumulation that requires time. We are very grateful for the favors of our Fair friends—they shall appear in due time; Isora, Viola, Flora, and Cora, will all appear. Letters from "Mother," a "Farmer's Wife," with other original matter, will appear, many of them in our next. We have long "political" letters, and letters treating upon "moral influences," and rural scenes, but there is such a vein of party strife in their bearing, that their original beauty is marred, and we must reject them. We know no sect, no party—the California Farmer in its aim ever has been, ever will be, bright with the "beautiful flowers," rich with "luscious fruits," and glowing with the "golden grain" which God has sent to make the hearts of men glad, and "Homes" more blest.

Messrs. Kirk & Brothers, of Sacramento, are now among the prominent establishments, up river. We have noticed with pleasure their enterprising spirit in establishing the telegraphic flags to announce the arrival of the steamers. Their Bookstore is now complete in all its departments, and will be always ready to supply the papers of all the States, and European publications; also Magazines of every noted and saleable kind, all the California papers—especially the California Farmer. Messrs. Kirk & Bros. are the agents of "Life on the Plains and at the Diggings, and Overland Journeyings to California," by "Delano"—a copy of which we duly received; and we sincerely hope the author will be amply rewarded, for he has done much to interest and instruct in this department of literature. We are glad to note the lively and business-like appearance of this firm, and they deserve well of Sacramento and its vicinity. Let such men and their exertions to meet the wants of a community be fully appreciated.

A Monster Squash, weighing eighty-four pounds, is exhibited at El Dorado Saloon, Marysville.

The Good Work Begun.—Every edifice reared to the worship of God, is like the key stone of an arch, holding together the foundations of a goodly superstructure. Churches are the cement that binds the best materials of society together and prepares it to resist the adverse currents and storms without. Every house of worship built in this or any other city is the death knell to a gambling house, or brothel, and its influence is more or less salutary as its members are earnest and true. We see from our window the workmen breaking ground for the erection of the new church to be under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Scott, (to be known as Calvary Church) recently among us, but who is now East, soon to return with his family. It is a glorious thought to know that the day is rapidly approaching when the many dark stains that now rest upon this city will be effaced by the truths of the Gospel preached in a language that men's *hearts* will understand; darkness is fast receding—"creeds" are crumbling—the Gospel approaching.

We publish the following (which was mislaid) letter, to show *the way things are done* and the reason *why* many of the subscribers of newspapers do not get them—remedy must be had:

New Castle, Placer Co., July 17, 1854.

Messrs. Editors: Your very useful and valuable journal is too much sought for by me to even lose a single number, and as No. 1 of Vol. 2 has not been received, you will please forward me a copy of it. On the first of each month, the boxes in which the papers are deposited in the post office at Auburn are cleared out—and if I am not at the office when the paper comes up, it is thrown out among the rubbish. I have had several papers lost in that way, and when such was the case, Messrs. Baker & Hamilton, at Sacramento city, were kind enough to furnish them, gratis. You will therefore please send to me, at Ophirville, Placer county.

With many kind wishes for the prosperity and success of the California Farmer,

I remain, respectfully, yours,
L. B. Thurman.

We clip the following from the State Journal—we wonder where they learned so much:

The Bow-God.—Courting in the country is altogether a different institution from the city article. In the former you get cherry lips, rosy cheeks, laughing eyes, rolling like balls of liquid fire in lakes of crystal—blood at fever heat—girls made of solid flesh by nature, who fear not the winds or rains of heaven, but melt, as human na- [illegible] those who have a bold heart and want to win a fair lady; while in the latter you get a grand collection of starched buckram and bustles, pale faces, slender frames, stiff-necked manners, rustling silk, glittering jewelry—girls saucy as amazons, though got up by art for the occasion, and so icy that nothing but the focus of a double concave golden lens can thaw them. Always go into a rural district when you want a superior article of calico. The ranch produces the article in much better form and texture than does the city.

The Mirage in California.—Mr. C. D. Gibbons, writing from Tulare Lake to the San Joaquin Republican, says:

"We had frequent opportunities of observing the phenomenon in nature called mirage; when eighteen miles distant, the Lake would at times appear to be almost within a stone-throw, and had we not known the distance, might have been induced, during the exceedingly hot weather in the early part of July, to travel toward it to slake our burning thirst. Trees fifteen miles off would loom up so that they could be seen distinctly in their natural size and state, and immediately under trees, but in an inverted position. We also observed horses walking along naturally and inverted.

Booksellers' Favors.—A very liberal supply of magazines, pamphlets, English and States' papers and pictorials, were kindly placed before us by the enterprising firm of Murray & Co., of Montgomery Block. We advise those who have not yet made themselves acquainted with the many luxuries and conveniences which this establishment affords for the stationery department of a lady's boudoir, or a gent's writing apartment, to go at once and examine—for none go away dissatisfied. All find some *bijou* to please them.

Senator Gwin.—We had the pleasure of meeting this distinguished representative of California interests on our downward trip from Sacramento, on Tuesday evening last. We found him alive to the importance of the great interest of agriculture in California, and received his assurance it should be faithfully cared for. To this gentleman we have been indebted for valuable new works on Agriculture, and for Patent Office Reports of '53.

Accounts from Los Angeles represent the emigration from Texas to be fast arriving. The greater portion of them report the Indians as hostile, and committing depradation on emigrants.

Death is the soul's change of residence.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Errors in Bread-making.

SOFT BREAD.

"What is the reason," I am asked, "that soft bread is so much used?" Many ignorant persons prefer it; it can be swallowed without much mastication, and the labor of kneading is much abridged. Bread, to be good, requires much kneading, and baking until the crust is well-browned.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Medical men have had their attention drawn to this subject, (the use of alkalies in bread-making,) and many efforts have been made to discover antidotes, and to prevent the ill effects of alkaline compounds; and although medical men disagree on many points that come within their province, yet on this point they are nearly unanimous as to the cause, the effect, and the remedy. Some of the effects of the long-continued use of alkaline compounds, are, difficulty of breathing after motion, weariness, heaviness, gums apt to bleed on the slightest touch, fetid breath; and "dissections of such cases have always shown the blood in a very dissolved state." The remedy is abstinence from alkaline compounds, with a diet of fresh vegetable or wholesome farinacea.

INDIAN CORN,

Is a noble grain, a rich boon, nicely covered up and presented to the human family in a clean condition; no grain more so. The meal of this grain, so far as I have observed, is ground too fine, so that when it is cooked it has a pasty consistence. Corn ought to be always coarsely ground. It is naturally more friable than wheat, and in this respect has the advantage over it. This friability is a valuable mechanical property, and should never be injured by grinding or cooking. A good mechanical condition is an indispensable requisite to easy digestion; therefore, friability ought to be stamped on every dish, and marked on every loaf and cake. All doughy, glutinous and pasty bread and puddings should be avoided; they do not become the tables of an intelligent and cultivated people; the time and fuel expended in preparing doughy bread, and pasty puddings, is worse than a dead loss.

MILK IN BREAD.

I have more objections than one to milk in bread, but the most serious is, that persons of advanced age, who are in the daily use of milk-made bread, will be expected to suffer from an over-supply of osseous or bony matter, and particularly so if their kidneys be affected. Bread should always be made with water, and when so made it is suitable for the aged and the young, the sick and the well. And as for sour milk, a microscopic view would, I presume, present additional arguments against its use.—*Water-Cure Journal.*

[illegible] Pie Crust.

Dear Mrs. Bateman: I think Rosella is a strange girl to suppose I would have to ask Ma how she makes her nice pie crust. It would a great story to tell, that I was seventeen last Michaelmas, and not know that yet!

When we want to make every-day pies, we take about half a pound of *shortening* to a pound of flour; then *rub in* the shortening without first melting it—rub it all in till both are nicely mixed. Then take as much *cold* water—with a little bit of saleratus dissolved in it—as we did of shortening, and mix that in, and roll the crust till it is thoroughly moulded.

But when we have plenty of time and want to have the crust real good, we rub in only about half the shortening at first, then after the dough is moulded out, spread on the rest of the shortening, chop up the dough and roll it in a good while. This makes the crust very tender and *flakey*, and is particularly nice for chicken pie crust and tarts.

If Rosella will only come from her Dell to ours, now that the season of berry pies is come, we will have such a pic-nic of our own, out under the big elms, and such a swing upon the grape vines, as her own sylvan sprites have never caught her at, among the hills at Ashland, and if she brings Matildie along, so much the better.

Very truly, Sun Bonnet.
Hazel Dell, O., July, 1854. —*Ohio Cultivator.*

Vegetable Soups.—All vegetables that are put into soups, should be put into cold water, and gradually brought up to the boiling point. This causes the vegetable to diffuse its flavor throughout the whole mass. Irish potatoes should never be put in soups, until first having been cut up in hot water; this extracts their bitterness, and renders them fit to mingle in the other vegetable mass. The meats to flavor vegetable soups, may be beef, veal, mutton or chicken, and like the vegetables, should be put into cold water. There are fewer good soups made in the country, than almost any other dish, and the reason is obvious—it takes time to cook them. An okra gumbo soup should boil incessantly six hours, then the flavor of the meat, vegetables, and condiments are so intimately and delicately blended, that they all seem one delicious mass. Salt hardens water and flesh, and should not be put into soups until the mass is well done.—*Soil of the South.*

The first regular mail in this county commenced its journey from New York on New Year's Day, 1673, by a sworn messenger, and sealed bag, once a month to and from "Boston, Hartford, Connecticut; and places along the road." Now we transmit intelligence in less than a second.

Immigration.—The Nevada Democrat states that Messrs. Clarke, Steele & Co. have arrived in that town, with 640 head of cattle and 100 horses.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

AGENTS.

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Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., at their offices throughout the Country.
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Messrs. Langton & Co. *for Downieville, Foster's Bar, Goodyear's Bar, Minesota.*
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Stockton—C. O. Burton.
Sonora—Taney & Roberts.
Sonoma—Senor Pedro Valasquez.
Suisun—B. F. Finchley.
Union, Humboldt Bay—A. H. Murdoch, P. M.
Yreka—Cram, Rogers & Co; Parker & Roman.

We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 7, 1854.

State Agricultural Society.

WHAT BUILDS UP THE STATE!

When the Legislature granted the handsome sum of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS to establish a State Society, and to stimulate the agriculturists, it was taken for granted that there would be a corresponding good will on the part of the people —especially those whose interests were to be favorably affected.

The "Great State Fair" will open on the Fourth of October next; a large amount of labor and expenditure is to be performed to make it successful. The sum appropriated by the State can only be used for the purpose of Premiums; therefore, all the cost of getting up the Fair must be met by a generous community, who, seeing the good that can be accomplished, will come forward and enroll their names as members, take an active part in all the proceedings, and thus receive to themselves valuable information, and at the same time be conferring a great benefit upon the State. The only way for a State Society to become efficient is by a full list of ever-active members, who are so deeply interested that they will not be content with present attainments.

The government of the "State Agricultural Society" are those who are so well known in our city as to be a guarantee that this State Fair will be one that shall be indeed worthy of California. Personally we have been most highly gratified at the interest felt to aid in the efforts making by the Society; many of our Merchants are beginning to realize that their own interests are identified with the agriculture of the State, and unless this interest is built up, the mercantile and commercial must suffer still more.

It is deeply to be regretted that any of our merchants or real-estate owners, or our wealthy men, should hesitate to enroll themselves as members, and thus give their countenance to an enterprise that is so clearly beneficial to the city and *to* the State.

But *there* will always be some, who, having no public spirit, no taste for the beautiful, and no heart to *do* any good unless it puts gold in their pocket; such men are mere "drones in the hive," neither doing good, or enjoying it. It is to be hoped that a general interest will be awakened among all classes, and that our most influential citizens will promptly come forward and enroll themselves, so that the government will know how much they can accomplish.

The General Exhibition will be held in the Musical Hall.

The Cattle Show, at the Mission Dolores.

Every thing will be done by the government to make this Show one of the most interesting ever got up in the country. Will our citizens come forward to sustain it.

One hundred dollars constitutes Life members; ten dollars, annual members. Judge Chambers, (of Page, Bacon & Co.,) is Treasurer. All the Executive have power to enroll members. Tickets at the Treasurers' or Secretary's office. Secretary's office is at the California Farmer Office, where the Constitution and By-laws can be seen.

Our country friends should bear in mind that they should send in and enroll their names, so they can be active members and be recipients of the privileges and benefits to be conferred.

Report on Farms.

We give below a Report made to the "Essex County Agricultural Society," by one of its members, that we may show the interest felt, and the way these reports should be made. To awake a due interest, and to keep that interest alive, we want the practical details, and it is necessary to learn the plans pursued by others.

If the State has been generous and offered bounties on farms, let them be justly distributed; let those, and those only, enjoy these rewards, who manifest by their acts that they are not merely interested in their own farms, but in the Agriculture of their county and the entire State; let not the strife be who shall bear off the prize, but who shall most honorably be entitled to it—not only who shall receive a few dollars and a cup or medal and a little *eclat*, but who shall receive these as tokens of the benefits they have conferred upon the community in which they have lived. When this principle shall actuate those engaged in this great and growing interest, then California will begin to take her stand among the great and influential States of our country.

The Essex County Agricultural Society is among the earliest and most efficient societies of our land and has done as much as any society of the country to promote and extend the value of agricultural knowledge and its practical blessings. We are indebted to the Society for a copy of their Reports. These able documents are the best proof of the interest manifested by the officers and the members of this Society. To the Hon. John W. Proctor, President, with Mr. Newell, V. President; Dodge, and Wheatland, Secretaries of this Society, that county and the State are largely indebted for their present high station in Agriculture. The Society expended $882, the last year, in premiums, a larger sum we believe than any other county. It has a fine hall, museum, good library open to all its members, and its productive funds amount to $9,386.

We trust our readers will note the following report of Josiah Crosby's farm, and make it the basis of their reports to the California State Agricultural Society the present year:

Josiah Crosby's Statement.—"In calling your attention to my farm, I feel some reluctance in consequence of the very prevalent idea among farmers, that none but large and decidedly model farms should be considered worthy of a premium. But notwithstanding this opinion, experience and observation have taught me that small farms declare the largest relative dividends, and in corroboration of this statement, I could, if my limits would permit, cite many instances of farms in this county, containing ten or twelve acres, that are made to produce annually a larger net income than others containing one hundred acres.

"In conformity with these views, I have ventured to offer my humble farm for a premium, destitute as it is of all such pleasing associations as 'paternal acres,' 'ancestral oaks,' or 'venerable mansions,' handed down from former generations; and I present my claim only upon the ground that he is a benefactor who makes two blades of grass to grow, where but one grew before. I will endeavor briefly to convince you that this much I have done.

"I purchased my farm in the spring of 1841; it then contained about thirty acres, one-half of which was completely covered with bushes. My first move was to commence an open warfare upon these 'cumberers of the ground.' For awhile they resisted manfully, and seemed to bid defiance to our attacks; but after a hard-fought battle, we found ourselves at last in full possession of the field. This field is now the best part of my farm, and is capable of producing two tons of English hay to the acre; but at the time I commenced work upon it, it would not have furnished subsistence for a solitary cow.

"The other half of the farm at the time of my purchase, was a strong and rich, but cold soil, and for want of sufficient draining and manuring, it produced but scanty crops. It has been partially drained and had a liberal supply of manure. It is now in a good state of cultivation and produces large crops, but is yet susceptible of great improvement.

"I have made several additions to my first purchase, and the farm now contains about sixty acres, all of which (with the exception of sixteen acres of woodland) is in a high state of fertility, and with a little additional draining and manuring, will compare favorably with any similar number of acres in the country.

"I have built a barn and cellar 56 by 38 feet, with sheds, carriage-house, piggery, poultry-yards, &c., attached, which have cost about $1,700; I have entirely remodelled and repaired my dwelling-house, at an expense of about $2,500; I have built a small green-house, with a cellar and well, for raising foreign varieties of grapes, which has cost about $160; I have made 200 rods of substantial stone wall, and have dug 350 rods of drains; I have set out about 300 fruit trees, comprising the choicest varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and apricots; I have hauled at least 500 loads of sand a distance of a mile and a quarter, which has been spread upon the land, and is now thoroughly incorporated with the soil, and has changed the character of it, preventing it from baking or cracking during severe droughts, and causing the crops to start much earlier in the spring; I have paid out in cash for manures about $500, and have made various other minor improvements on the farm.

"But, as I have before stated, I do not enter my farm for a premium on account of its magnitude, or as being a model farm on a small scale; neither do I claim any superior mode of cultivation, but simply on the ground that I have taken it in a miserably dilapidated and worn-out condition, and have put it in such a state that it will compare favorably with a majority of the farms in our county.

"The following statement will show the comparative condition of the farm when purchased, and as it now is:

Produce of Elm Vale Farm in 1841, say about five tons of hay, worth	$75 00
Produce of the same for the year 1853.	
25 tons of English hay, at $20	$500 00
3 tons squashes, at $40	120 00
25 bushels onions, at 60 cents	15 00
350 bushels potatoes, at $1	250 00
2500 heads cabbages, at 60 cents	15 00
60 bushels oats, at 60 cents	36 00
40 bushels corn, at $1	40 00
25 barrels apples, at $3	75 00
Tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, green corn and peas	35 00
Cherries, pears, peaches, quinces, &c	25 00
Pork fatted mostly upon milk and refuse potatoes, and apples	90 00
Calves	18 00
	$1,454 00

"No account is made of butter and milk, garden vegetables, fruit, &c., used in the family.

Original cost of the farm	$2,900 00
Cost up to the present time about	10 00
Farm expenses for 1853	516 00

"Elm Vale Farm, North Andover."

"Poor Pay! Poor Preach!"

Now, dear readers of the Farmer, if you expect that you can choke us off or kill us with the "Indian preachers plan," you are greatly mistaken. We are conscious of our inability to make the California Farmer all we would desire it to be; but, for all this, we intend, God helping us with physical strength, to make it better and better, in spite of the Indian argument.

We suppose all our readers remember about this Indian preaching. Poor man, he had been laboring long and faithfully to build up the Indian settlement and increase their means of usefulness; but, in spite of all his devotion, he did not receive his stipulated salary—and God knows that was small enough (like all preachers and editors). After long and repeated efforts to make them understand their duty, his patience grew less and his devotion too—and finally his income was of the "small kind." A friend from abroad came to hear him preach, and it was on one of the days he was discouraged by his people's neglect, and, careless for his own reputation, his sermon was not very eloquent. After meeting, his friend took him to task for his neglect in not making more effort; told him he preached poorly; told him it was a "mighty poor preach." "Well," said the preacher, "mighty poor preach! ah! Poor pay, poor preach." And this is very apt to be the case of some of the unfortunate of the "quill fraternity," and it may be that some of our scattering readers of the Farmer think our preach "mighty poor," *i. e.* if we judge from —— —— Oh! we won't tell of you, neighbor. It was not intentional on your part; it was an oversight, sure. You *intended* to have paid for the Farmer long since. We *hope* this, for it cannot be that you would delay so long; especially after what you have said to cheer us on our way.

But it may be that they think that "poor pay" may bring "poor preach," and so bluff us off. Now, we warn you of your utter discomfiture, if you attempt anything of the kind: for we mean to heap "coals of fire" on your head, overcome all your neglect and forgetfulness, by striving to make the California Farmer one of the best papers in the State. Yes, we will defeat your plans, just as sure as three and three are six. For we now tell you we have a goodly list that do love to cheer us, and when we look at the list we find many that we have marked as "Red Letter" subscribers; and reader, we have just come to your name. Look! that is your name! can you see. Is it a red-letter name? If it is, put your feet high up on the stool, lean back in your *easy chair*, and read on! You have done *your part* well.

And you, dear reader, what makes you start so? What, reading this very article—Eating the fruit without sowing the seed? We don't wonder you start! * * * * * That twinge had a good effect. * * Now, softly, that will do: that *was a good resolution*. "I'll send down my subscription now." Yes, I'll do more—to make up for neglect, I'll get neighbor G. and S. to take it also. I ought to have done this long ago. There's neighbor Jones, too, his farm and garden looks as if he didn't take the Farmer—and I'll go right off and do it now.

Sacramento County Agricultural Society.

We very much rejoice to see the interest now being felt in our "early home" county. At the Society's meeting Saturday week, at which we were present, we saw the indications of a County Fair the present year. One gentleman said he would give $250 towards it; another $50—and we have learned of some very generous offers since. Surely the friends of Agriculture will not allow a day to pass without moving in the matter.

We know of no county in the State that could get up a finer show than Sacramento; they have all the material for a splendid affair. Every citizen should feel an interest in this matter. What a glorious start it would give to the merchants and all kinds of business to have a general gathering—a "good Exhibition"—a General Convention of the Farmers of the County, and a "Happy Festival," dinner or supper, and "Harvest Ball."

Come friends, will you do it? Let the thing be done at once. Quick to the work! You'll find help from all the ladies; they'll wreath your hall, decorate your tables and dance at your ball.

Everything Helps.

"Drops make the ocean." If California ever shall be what she can and ought to be—if our citizens would consider the great cause of the depression in trade, and with one united effort strive for the up building of the State, a few months only would suffice for a change for the better.

We must stop the importation—stop the flow of gold out of the State—produce and manufacture all we can now, and use our utmost efforts to be entirely independent as soon as possible. Every manufacturer or mechanic that manufactures or invents an article wanted here and stops its importation, is a benefactor to the State. Every cultivator that plants and cultivates, and introduces any article wanted that has been previously imported, is a benefactor of the State. Talk as people will, it cannot be altered—we must stop this continual drain of the precious metal, or we shall soon see a darker and more gloomy state of things. Let every citizen think, and then act. Let every citizen see what he can do personally to stop this leak that is draining our life-blood. all can do a little. One advertisement in our paper to-day "shows us some good."

Bird Cages.—Chapin & Sawyer, on Battery street, advertise this little family appendage, as *manufactured here.* Perhaps some of our readers may say this is a mighty small item—well, if it is, it all helps. How much is it—will $5,000 do any good to build up a country? Yes. But bird cages imported amount to $20,000, and *that* will do some good.

It all helps, and we want Californians to take the stand to buy home manufactures in preference to the imported, and thus build up California.

Courtesies.—We were pleased to receive a visit from Dr. Webster, from Port Orford, the gentleman who kindly forwarded us the valuable specimens of Grasses we spoke of a short time since—the facts noted there are more than fully confirmed since. We are indebted also to our friend Ed. E. Dunbar, Esq., who has kindly introduced his friend and many others who take a deep interest in the cause of Agriculture. The Grasses alluded to are at our office and worthy the particular notice of all who feel interested in the products of the country. It is by these little courtesies of life, these little attentions to the various interests affecting all, that society is advanced; would that we could have more of them. We shall always be glad to classify and arrange, and exhibit all such specimens, to advance our agricultural welfare. We have often been indebted to Mr. Dunbar, for like courtesies, for which we are grateful.

Knowledge Free---all Honor to Michigan.

We feel proud to insert the following schedule of the "Free Medical and Literary Colleges of the University of Michigan." We are doubly pleased to notice that the Science of Agriculture is fully recognized and ably presented by Professors Douglass and Fox. The plans as presented speak favorably, and we hope ere long to see a College of a high order in our own Eureka State:

Free Medical and Literary Colleges of the University of Michigan.

Michigan must ever claim the honor of being the first state in the Union, offering the student from *all portions of the United States* complete courses of Collegiate instruction, *free of charge.*

The annual income from her University fund is now about $25,000 per annum, and is increasing.

Ample buildings have been erected at Ann Arbor, for the Medical and Literary Colleges, a town remarkable for its health and cheapness of living.

The University Library, Cabinet, Museum

Apparatus and Laboratory, are creditable to a State Institution, and one of the best Astronomical Observatories in the world is nearly completed, the directorship of which has been accepted by the distinguished Astonomer, Brunnow, of Berlin, the assistant of Encke. The corps of Professors, (at present, ten in the Literary and six in the Medical Colleges,) have thus far, been called from the different States, with reference to their ability and fitness. In the College of Arts and Sciences, there are two full parallel courses, viz. *Literary and Scientific.* The first including such branches as are taught in other Colleges; the other, or scientific course, omits the dead languages and substitutes the Natural Sciences, Civil Engineering, &c., the better to fit young men for the practical duties of life, (to enter which but moderate prerequisites are insisted on.) An appropriate degree is conferred on those who take a full course in either, but a student may take a partial course, selecting such studies as he may wish, and remain as long or short a time as he may desire. An Agricultural course has been established and is now in full operation under the charge of Dr. Douglass, Professor of Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, &c., and of Professor C. Fox, senior editor of the "Farmer's Companion and Horicultural Gazette" and author of the "American Agricultural Text Book," &c.

The Collegiate year, in both Colleges, commences on the first of October, the term of the Medical College continuing six months.

[For the California Farmer.]

Millet.

Pajaro Ranch, Sacramento Co., August 27, '54.

"Millet.—We were shown lately some fine specimens of Millet, raised by Dr. B. B. Brown, at his splendid garden on H street, in this city. The heads were very large and well filled with seed, measuring some fourteen inches in length. As this article is in demand for the use of birds, many of which are now kept in California, it may prove a valuable crop for our agriculturists."

I cut the above paragraph from a late number of the Sacramento State Journal, as an introduction to some remarks upon Millet and its culture.

Von Thær in his "Principles of Agriculture," in speaking of this grain, (*Panicum milliaceum*) says: "There are two kinds, sub-divided into several varieties, cultivated. Millet requires a warm, rich, sandy, well-pulverized soil. It succeeds better when sown after some crop which has been abundantly manured, than it does when sown immediately after an application of undecomposed manure."

In this I think the great German Agriculturist is incorrect, at least so far as experience in its culture in the United States is concerned. This experience has been that Millet requires a light, porous soil, and that any land that will raise a good crop of oats, will raise a good crop of Millet. But to the farmers of this State for years to come this subject will be one of but little interest, because so long as the native oats, clover and grasses of the country yield the abundant crops of hay which they now do, the cultivation of Millet, except in small quantities for poultry feed, bird feed, &c., would be unprofitable. What little is grown in the Atlantic States is entirely for fodder, though in some of the European and India countries, the grain is cultivated as food for both man and beast.

There are several kinds of Millet known to the agriculturist, the most common of which is the Yellow or German, of which variety I have ascertained from examination, Dr. Brown's is an excellent sample. This Millet in the Atlantic States, grows about three feet high, with compact heads, from eight to ten inches long. The white seeded and the purple seeded, are mere sub-varieties of this. The Italian or rather Indian Millet, is much larger, and grows from four to five feet high in good soil, with head from ten to fifteen inches in length. This variety is easily distinguished by the spikes of the head branching out slightly from the main stem, giving the entire head a more open appearance than is observable in the closely compact heads of the other kind. The seeds are larger and the yield rather greater, but the plant is altogether coarser and less valuable as food for stock, than the other variety.

The mode of cultivating Millet depends somewhat on the crop the planter wishes to gather. If it is wanted for hay, it should be sown broadcast, at the rate of about a bushel per acre; a less quantity will answer, and a little more will not hurt. If it is wanted for a grain crop, it should be planted in drills, from twenty-four to thirty inches apart, using a good seed drill. I suppose Dr. Brown will have a small quantity of the seed for sale this fall; if he has not, it can be procured from the Atlantic seed stores, at from $1 50 to $2 00 per bushel.

As I have already stated, a light soil suits it best, though for a good crop it should be strong enough to produce fine oats. Millet grows very fast, and is not affected by drouth like many of the other grains, and consequently it is likely to be valuable to the stock raisers of this State when we are compelled to cultivate our hay, but I do not believe that it will be worth growing in any quantity. Millet for hay, should be cut as soon as the seeds on the upper part of the head begins to harden, and then if the soil was fair, and had been well plowed and cleaned of weeds, the farmer may safely rely on from two to three tons of most excellent hay per acre.

The composition of this grain, according to Prof. Emmons, is in each 1,000 lbs., as follows:

Starch	337.30	Silicic Acid	15.63
Albumen	80.24	Iron and Magnesia	12.19
Casein	46.65	Phosphates of Potash and Soda	.92
Gluten	40.40	Potash	2.53
Sugar and Extract	98.68	Soda	2.91
Oil and fatty matter	20.	Organic Acids	.52
Dextrine and Gum	40.60		
Fibre	195.65		
Water	107.28	Total	1,000

If the above should prove to be of any advantage to yourself, or any of your readers, it will be gratifying to Your ob't serv't,

V. G. Pennell.

We are much gratified with the interest manifested by our correspondent above. His views are of great value, and the subject an important one. Our own views are that Millet will become an article of extensive culture, both for seed and for hay. We visited the gardens of Dr. B. B. Brown, at Sacramento, the last week, and have our notes before us; we saw the handsome patch of Millet, its large, full and graceful heads waving in the breeze,—and its shining foliage made it a handsome ornament to the garden.

Dr. B. is an enthusiastic amateur, and his grounds give evidence that he is a favorite with those goddesses "Flora" and "Pomona:" Fine peach and apricot trees, that have yielded full crops of luscious fruit; the rose arbors are grand, and worthy a seat of the Goddess herself; and many other beautiful flowers are in good cultivation. The grapes upon the arbors were so much shaded by the trees and the foliage so dense as to cause them to cast their fruit; close pruning, always, if we would have fine fruit. We cannot have a dense, shady arbor, and fine clusters of grapes at the same time—in this country, what is done must be done well.

We regretted the absence of Dr. B., although we were politely shown round the grounds.—Ed.

American Pomological Society.

Samuel Walker, Esq., of Roxbury, Mass., general Chairman of the Fruit Committee appointed by the American Pomological Society, has issued to the Chairman of each State Committee the following circular, calling attention to the more important points which they are expected to investigate. It is very evident that if the questions presented in this circular be answered by accurate reports from various States and sections of the country, we shall be put in possession of a vast fund of information.

Dear Sir:—The Constitution of this Society provides that there shall be in each State a Standing Fruit Committee, of five members; and of the Committee for the State of   the gentleman whom I have the honor to address was appointed Chairman, with power to fill any and all vacancies in his Committee.

At the meeting of the Society to be held some time during the present year, an important and delicate duty is to be discharged, namely—to present to the country a full list of the fruits that are worthy of cultivation, and, as well, of those that cannot be so recommended. In the preparation of these lists, the Society will naturally, and very properly, look to the various State Committees for well-digested information, to aid them in their labors, and to guide them in their decisions.

This single view of the case, (and there are others that could be presented,) will alone show how important it is, that the State Fruit Committees should be organized and at work, in good season; and that they should labor in concert, as the only means of obtaining systematic and satisfactory results.

If the Committee for your State is not already appointed, I trust that you will at once (as you are fully authorized by the Society to do,) select and appoint four competent persons to be your associates; and that you will call together this Committee *at the season of maturity* of such fruits as abound or excel in your State, to examine specimens and elicit information concerning them; and that you will furnish me with a Report for your State previous to the Society's next meeting.

To render the various returns more systematic and thorough, it has appeared to me best to adopt for our guidance, the present year, the recommendations and forms contained in the circular letter of my predecessor, the lamented Downing, which are in substance as follows:—

The State Committee will endeavor to ascertain these points, viz:—

First.—Upon what kinds of natural soils, superior kinds of any of the standard fruits are grown in your State; particularly whether lime or potash abound in the soil, or subsoil; whose decomposition furnishes these, or other mineral substances, essential to the perfection of the fruit.

1. If the result has been obtained by the use of manures, or any peculiar system of cultivation, what kinds of manures or composts have been applied;—how, and when; and upon what kind of natural soil. Also, what mode of culture has been pursued.

2. In districts remarkable for the excellence of a given variety of good fruit, ascertain if such is the case upon *various soils* in such district, or only upon particular soils; and in the latter case, the character of such soil. Also, how large are the annual crops; and how long the variety has been in cultivation.

Second.—What are the most profitable market fruits of good quality in your State. Also, the best fruits for the table; and whether any particular sorts require extra pruning, manuring, or other peculiar mode of culture.

1. Which varieties succeed *only*, and which thrive best, upon particular stock, (as the *Louise Bonne de Jersey* Pear on Quince, &c.)

2. What varieties have been tried and condemned as inferior, or worthless, by experienced fruit-growers in your State.

3. What are the synonymous, or local names, by which any standard varieties are known in your State.

4. Whether the trees of any particular varieties are particularly liable to blight, or other and what diseases.

5. What Grapes are the best for vineyard culture; (if vineyards are planted in your State).

6. What Raspberries, Strawberries, Currants, Apricots, Nectarines, and other minor fruits of good quality, are found best adapted to culture in your State.

To arrive at uniformity in judging of the flavor of fruits, it will be well to use the comparative degrees of merit adopted at the Convention, viz:—Good, Very Good, Best. And that we may agree regarding these terms, certain standard sorts should be taken as representatives of these classes, wherewith to compare other fruits, and ascertain their value.

The following form, and the varieties therein named, will serve as a sample for this purpose:

	GOOD.	VERY GOOD.	BEST.
Apples,	Maiden's Blush.	Gravenstein.	Esopus Spitzenburg.
Pears,	Napoleon	Bartlett.	Seckel.
Plums,	Lombard.	Washington.	Green Gage.
Cherries,	Black Heart.	Elton.	Black Eagle.
Peaches,	Crawford's Late.	Old Mixon Free.	George IV.

Fruits falling below the rank "*good*" (excepting culinary sorts,) are unworthy of cultivation, unless their hardihood and productiveness are so remarkable, as to make them valuable in particular localities, or for market cultivation.

Though the attention of this Committee is understood to be chiefly directed to acquiring information regarding varieties of fruit already known, yet some attention should be paid to the examination of remarkable *new* varieties. Unless the latter, however, rank as high as "good," they ought not to receive attention; and a new sort, even if excellent, if it is also meagre, unhealthy, or unproductive, is unworthy of notice.

When a variety of "very good," or "best" quality is presented to the examination of a State Committee, and there are doubts whether it is really a new variety, specimens should be sent to the Chairman of the Fruit Committee at Boston, Philadelphia, or the Chairman of this Committee, so that it may be subjected to more complete examination. Outlines, also, and careful descriptions of new varieties of high merit in all respects should be made for the use of the Society. In drawing up such *descriptions*, the "Pomological Rules" adopted by the various Horticultural Societies should be followed as a guide, in order to avoid diffuseness and variety of terms on the one hand, or imperfection in details on the other.

Samuel Walker,
Chairman General Fruit Committee.

Agriculture in Egypt.

It is as true now as in the days of Zechariah, that in the land of Egypt there is no rain—Zech. xiv. 17—and the country is watered wholly from the Nile. A trench is dug from the river leading to a reservoir below its level, in which the water continually flows; from this the water is dipped up in buckets, by a contrivance like the rudest well-pole—the Shadoof—which is worked by hand, or by a wheel with buckets—the Sakia—which is turned by a rude cog-wheel apparatus, moved by a buffalo or a camel. Sometimes, where the banks are high, there is a succession of platforms with Shadoofs or Sakias to raise the water from one to the another. At the surface it is poured in a trench, from which—as from an artery—smaller trenches branch off at intervals, and usually intersecting and irrigating all the adjacent land.

As the whole of Upper Egypt is but a fertile strip—four or five miles wide by as many hundred miles in length—lying upon both sides of the Nile, between two deserts and their mountain boundaries—it is impossible in this way to keep the whole country well watered. In the broader parts of the Nile valley canals are cut, into which the water runs when the river rises by the effort of rain in the mountains of Nubia and Abyssinnia, and from these canals it is dipped up by the Shadoof and the Sakia, and poured into smaller trenches. In the Delta, or Lower Egypt, below Cairo, the different branches of the Nile, with the aid of artificial canals, suffice to flood the whole country during the season of high water; and in the time of low water, the Shadoof and the Sakia perform here, also, their customary office. It has been computed that there are in Egypt 40,000 Sakias, or about four to every square mile of cultivation; but this seems to be an over-estimate. The large sugar plantations of the Pasha along the banks of the Nile, as well as the royal and the public gardens at Cairo, are now watered by means of steam forcing-pumps. In Nubia each water-wheel is taxed about fifteen dollars per annum; but there is no tax upon the land. In Egypt the land is taxed about three dollars per acre—which is from ten to fifteen per cent. of its cost—but there is no tax upon the water-wheel.

In this state of things it was natural that the Sheik, on hearing of the great American Nile, should wish to know the cost of irrigating the country from the river as a first item in his comparison of the two countries. He was surprised to hear that there were no Shadoofs or Sakias on he Mississippi, but that sufficient rain fell to irrigate the land, and seemed to regard this as a great advantage. And so it is: for in Egypt the land-owner must erect his own water-wheels, and, as the land is held or rented in very small lots, the expense of watering it by the toilsome process of the Shadoof is the main item in the cultivation. Frequently three or four neighbors combine and work the Shadoofs in company, for their common benefit. But, on the other hand, a land of rains requires better building materials than are found in Egypt, and especially shingles, for which this country furnishes no wood, unless the backs and leaves of the palm could be made a substitute. The statement that land could be bought for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and held in perpetuity by the purchaser, sounded strangely in a land where the greater part of the soil is held in fee by the Pasha, and can be bought only at twenty to thirty dollars the acre, subject to a government tax of three dollars.—*Rev. J. Thompson in Independent.*

Onions for Fowls.—Scarcely too much can be said in praise of onions for fowls. They seem to be a preventive and remedy for various diseases to which domestic poultry is liable. Having frequently tested their excellencies, we can speak understandingly. For gapes and inflammation of the throat, eyes and head, onions are almost a specific. We would recommend feeding fowls, and especially the young chicks, as many as they will eat, as often as twice or three times a week. They should be finely chopped. A small addition of corn meal would be an improvement.

In connection with the above, we give the following, from an English paper:

First, of the roost and nest house. The floor should be sprinkled with ashes or loam or pulverized peat, or fine charcoal, and the floor should be cleaned off every week.

The yard should contain a grass plat, some fine gravel, slaked lime, dry ashes, and pure water. The nests should be lined with moss, heath or straw. Evidently the Dorkings are the best breed; they will lay an average of one hundred and eighty-five eggs each per annum. Fowls with black legs are best for roasting, while those with white legs are best for boiling. If you want them to sit early, leave the eggs under them. Fowls in their native habits never lay more eggs than they can hatch. Remember that no success can be expected from poultry-keeping if their houses be damp, cold, or badly ventilated; if their food does not approximate to that which they get in a state of nature, viz., a mixture of animal and vegetable food; if the water they drink be stagnant, the drainage of the manure heap, ect., or if the strongest and handsomest be not bred from. —*Farming Mirror.*

The Farmer.—It does our very heart good to see a merry, fat, and round-faced Farmer—so independent, and yet so free from vanity and pride; so rich, and yet so industrious—so patient and persevering in his noble calling, and yet so kind and obliging. There are a thousand noble traits about his character which are rarely met with in city life. You may eat and drink with him, and he won't set a mark on you and swear it out of you with compound interest—he is hospitable. He will do you kindness without expecting a return by way of compensation—he is generous; not so with every body. He is generally more honest and sincere, and gives society its best support—is the firmest pillar that supports the edifice of government—he is the lord of Nature. Look at him in his "home-spun grey" buck—gentlemen! Laugh at him if you will—but believe us, he can laugh back, if he pleases.

Business at the New York Custom House.—The commercial transactions at the Custom House at this port for the past year, show a large increase both in imports and exports over 1853.

The aggregate of imports shows in round numbers $191,000,000 against $165,000,000 in 1853. At the head of the list stands Dry Goods, amounting to over $93,000,000 against $79,000,000 the previous year. Next in the list of imports stands Sugar, amounting to $8.500,000. Tea, near $5,750,000. Coffee, $4.250,000. Railroad Iron, $4,250,000. Steel and Iron, $8,000,000. Tin, near $4,000,000. Wines, nearly $2,000,000, Liquors, $1,750,000.

The exports amount to upwards of $105,000,000 against $71,500,000 the previous year. Of domestic produce the exports last year were $61,-500,000 against $44,000,000 in 1853. The expor- of specie amounted to $31,000,000 against $21,-000,00 in 1853.

A Large Snake.—The Empire County Argus states that Mr. L. Eggleston, while traveling from Johnstown to this place, a few days ago, killed a rattlesnake, measuring nearly *eight feet* in length, and having eleven rattles. Mr. E. had considerable difficulty in capturing him, as his snakeship was disposed to have a "fair fight."

Two whales were captured by a party of amateur whalers, a few days since in Monterey Bay, and tried out on the beach.

REMOVAL.

☞ The Counting Room of the California Farmer will hereafter be found at the *Corner of California and Montgomery streets*, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.; where we shall be most happy to receive the visits of all who feel interested in the products of our country—and where we shall be happy to receive subscriptions.

Warren & Co., Proprietors.

The Southern Californian of 31st ult., gives a pleasing account of a stroll through several vineyards of Los Angeles. After passing through Mr. Brandiges, picking a ripe bunch of grapes whenever we could get it, we crossed into Mr. Wolfskill's. This vineyard is one of the most extensive in this place. It is said to contain thirty thousand vines, which now hang loaded down with the green fruit. We saw none that was ripe, but most of the bunches were turning, and in a short time will be ripe enough for market. The pear trees are overloaded with fruit, and many of the limbs are breaking from the tree with their heavy burthen. The figs and the oranges are making their appearance, and the apples and quinces are ripening.

From the Tejon and Kern River, we learn by the Southern Californian of Aug. 31, that the wheat crop was being threshed and stored by the Indians, ready for market. They have a small mill in operation, which furnishes sufficient flour for those living at the Tejon. It said to be sickly at Kern river, and many of the miners are becoming discouraged.

Launch.—A beautiful schooner of fifty-five tons measurement, called the "La Guyara," was launched Saturday afternoon last, at Holmes' ship yard, in Oakland.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Great State Fair.**—We call attention to the Programme of the Great State Fair, to come off at the Musical Hall, in San Francisco. The List of Prizes will be found to be the largest, most comprehensive and complete ever offered in the United States. It is important that a wide circulation should be given to the plan of this Fair, that all may have an opportunity to enjoy its privileges, and that the greatest possible good may result to the whole State.

We trust the Press throughout the State will give their best influence to its promotion, and keep their readers continually advised relative to it—it is a duty they owe to this great interest. This is a Public Industrial Exhibition: the proud display of the products and genius of this country, and its success will be the beginning of greater exertions for future years. It is no private enterprise, for it is the State Society's Fair. The Prizes are the award of the State, and should serve as a stimulus to the citizens to do what they can to build up the Agricultural interests and to awaken a lively regard to this basis of her prosperity.

We speak for the State and by its authority, being but her agent, we plead for her best weal. We therefore urge upon every citizen to lend a helping hand to this great enterprise, and the greatest and most glorious results will be accomplished.

WARREN, Corresponding Secretary, C. S. A. S.

☞ **The Poet Says—**

Death is another life. We bow our heads,
At going out, we think, and enter straight
Another golden chamber of the king's,
Larger than this we leave, and lovelier.

Nevertheless, most people dread death, and will catch at every remedy for the tortures that rack the mortal body and hurry its dissolution. Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, is pre-eminently the safest and most reliable medicine for restoring the human system to life and vigor.

This Sarsaparilla contains more of the pure Honduras Sarsaparilla than any other preparation that now exists—which is chemically combined with the Extract of Yellow Dock and the Extract of Wild Cherry, thus making the remedy more thoroughly ancient than any other Sarsaparilla before the public.

Scrofula has baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians in this country and in Europe. But there is no antidote for this disease in Dr. Guysott's Extracts of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, which is proving itself a specific in the most severe cases of Scrofula. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, third door above Montgomery. 7

MARRIED.

On the 29th August, in this city, by Right Rev. Bishop Kip, Chas. W. Brink, M. D., and Olivia A. McKibbin, late of Dublin, Ireland.

On the 3d Sept., in this city, by Rev. Mr. Briggs, Samuel O. Abell, Esq., and Mrs. M. F. Harper, both of this city.

On the 3d Sept., by Rev. Wm. Willmott, Mr. Louis H. Nolte and Miss Isabella A. Hamlin, both of this city.

On the 2d Sept., in this city, by Rev. J. A. Benton, Mr. H. I. Von Horn and Annie Horn, all of this city.

On the 4th Sept., in this city, by Rev. Wm. Rollinson, Mr. A. B. Brower and Miss P. M. Grant, all of this city.

On the 3d Sept., in this city, by Rev. C. B. Hyatt, Alexander Boyd and Miss Mary Alice Munfrey, all of this city.

On the 25th August, in Sacramento, by Rev. J. A. Benton, Mr. James Farraly, of Sierra co., and Miss M. McCann, of Sacramento.

On the 31 Sept., in Sacramento, during public service, by Rev. J. A. Benton, G. K. Smith, M. D., and Miss Alice Elenora, daughter of Dr. G. W. Woolley, all of that city.

DIED.

On the 25th August, at Gibsonville, Mrs. E. J. Helm, wife of Alfred Helm, aged 34 years.

On the 31st August, in Nevada, Nancy J. McCloud, consort of W. D. McCloud, aged 24 years.

On the 25th August, in Mariposa, Miss C. Redman, of affection of the heart, aged about 29 years.

On the 30th July, in New York city, Ianthe Williams, aged 16, second daughter of A. Williams, Esq., of this city, Attorney at Law.

Grass Seed.

20 BBLS. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately. Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to.

10 GEO. N. SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf.

Ladies' Gazette of Fashions—(Paris, London and New York.)—We have received from G. H. Randall, Esq., agent of the above splendid work, copies of the same. This is a work of the greatest interest to ladies. Everything appertaining to a lady's wardrobe is pictured forth in beautiful style. The work is superb, and worthy of their notice.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, Sept. 6, 1854.

Continued apathy—prices nominal in all departments—cash will pay goods nearer to the wish of the purchaser than to price current. Heavy stock still accumulating, prices falling, and will reach yet a lower figure before we can expect a better state of trade. Our markets are stocked with everything the heart can desire—fish, flesh and fowl. Fruits of the most delicious kind, grapes, peaches, figs, peaches, nectarines, pomegranates, oranges, limes, &c., &c.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—nominal.		
Shovels, Ames long handled, bright	$16 00	@— —
do do short handled	— —	@10 00
do Fields', long handled	14 00	@15 00
do do short handled, no sale.		
do Rowland's, long handled	12 00	@14 00
do do short handled	9 —	@10 00
do King's, long handled	14 00	@—
Spades, bright c. s. best make	15 00	@18 00
do iron	8 00	@10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops; cast steel	12 00	@— —
do do iron	— —	@ 8 00
Axes, Collins', ass'd handle	16 00	@18 00
do Hunts', do	— —	@15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	8 00	@10 00
do other brands	5 00	@ 7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50	@ 4 00
do do do axe	2 50	@ 4 50
Plows, best make } no	14 00	@30 00
do steel } sale	30 00	@75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—		
Hall & Pitts'	1000 00	@1200 00
Other makers'	400 00	@ 600 00
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	350 00	@ 500 00
Straw Cutters, no sale, nominal	12 —	@16
Rakes, horse and revolving	20 00	@25 00
do hand, wood, do	6 00	@10 00
do do steel	12 00	@20 00
Pitchforks, ⅌ doz	— 00	@— 00
Scythes, best	— 00	@— 00
Hoes, steel, goose-neck handle, per doz	6 00	@9
Crowbars, heavy steel pointed per lb	— 10	@ 12
Flour Mills, Noyes' $500; Brown's, 30 in. $150.		
FLOUR—		
Gallego and Haxall	12 00	@13 00
Chile	8 00	@ 9 00
Repacked	— —	@— —
Horner's Mills, (domestic) new	9 00	@— —
Benicia Mills, do	9 00	@00 00
Meal, in bbls	6 00	@ 6 50
do ½ bbls	3 25	@ 3 50
Bran, ⅌ lb	— —	@— 1¼
GRAIN—		
Corn, Eastern, ⅌ lb	— 2	@ 2 50
Barley, California	— —	@— 1½
Barley, Chili	— —	@— 1¼
Buckwheat, flour	— 3	@— 5
Oats, California	— 2	@— 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.		
do Eastern	— 2	@— 2½
Wheat, Chili	— 2	@— 2½
do California	— 2¼	@— —
LUMBER—nominal.		
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq. ⅌ M	25 00	@ — —
Plank and Scantling, Oregon	35 00	@ 30 00
Plank, Eastern W. P. clear	60 00	@ 70 00
Plank, Eastern oak	80 00	@100 00
Boards, Eastern clear, 1st quality	65 00	@ 00 00
do do 2d quality	45 00	@ 55 00
do Georgia Y. P. flooring	65 00	@ 75 00
do Oregon pine, rough	25 00	@ 30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00	@ 00 00
do do Bay and Bolinas	30 00	@ 00 00
Floor Joist	25 00	@ 30 00
Shingles, Eastern, best	7 00	@ 8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00	@ 36 00
Laths, Eastern	— 6	@ 2 00
do California	— 5	@ 6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50	@ 5 00
Sashes, window	2 50	@ 5 00
PROVISIONS		
Beef, Mess, ⅌ bbl	17 00	@18 00
do ½ bbl extra family	— —	@12 50
Bacon, extra clear sides, ⅌ lb	14	@ 16
do Mess, nominal	12 00	@— —
Cheese	20	@ 25
California Cheese	20	@— 25
Eggs, fresh Cal	90	@ 1 00
Butter, choice	30	@ 32
do good ordinary	16	@ 25
do California	60	@ 25
Hams, ordinary	12	@— 14
do extra	18	@ 19
Lard, in kegs	14	@ 15
do tins 10-lb	17	@ —
do 15—20 do	—	@ 17
Pork, clear, ⅌ bbl	17 00	@18 00
do do ½ bbl	— —	@10 00
do mess, ⅌ bbl, choice	13 00	@15 00
do do ½ do	— —	@ 8 00
RICE—		
Carolina, in bbls	5½	@ 6
China, No. 1, in mats		@ 5
do No. 2, do		@ 4
Manila	3½	@ 4
VEGETABLES—		
Beans, Chili Bayos	6¼	@
Beans, California	3	@ 4
do Am. white	6	@
Split Peas	5	@
Beets, ⅌ ton	20 00	@— —
Carrots	40 00	@ —
Onions, prime, ⅌ lb	— 7	@ 8
Turnips, ⅌ ton	30 00	@ —
Potatoes, per sack	50	@ 75
do new, ⅌ lb	2½	@ 3
Peas		10
Squashes, ⅌ lb (summer)	10	@ 12

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ⅌ head	37	Garlic	37
do Savoy, ⅌ doz	none.	Leeks, ⅌ doz	1 00
Beets, ⅌ doz	1 50	Horseradish	1 00
Turnips	1 50	Tomatoes, ⅌ lb	12
Carrots	1 50	Green Peas	8
Summer squashes	12	Lettuce, ⅌ doz	1 00
Celery, ⅌ doz	6	Parsley	1 00
Cauliflowers, ⅌ doz	6	Parsnips	1 00
Radishes, ⅌ doz	1	Cranberries, ⅌ gal	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ⅌ lb	8	Chilly	1 00
Potatoes, new	4	Pie Plant, ⅌ lb	20
Onions, prime	10	Asparagus, ⅌ doz bdls	3 00
New Corn, ⅌ doz	75	Cucumbers, ⅌ doz	25
Egg Plant	37	String Beans	6
Squash	50	Okra	25
Strawberries, ⅌ lb	1 50	Raspberries, ⅌ lb	1 50
Peaches, each	12@50	Cal. Grapes, fine, ⅌ lb	75
do extra, each	75@1 00	Grapes, foreign	1 50
Gooseberries, do	1 00	Apples, do	25@50
Pears, sugar, do	25	do extra size, each	25@50
do extra, each	25@50	Quinces, ⅌ lb	50
Whortleberries, ⅌ lb	1 00	Blackberries, ⅌ lb	50
Apricots, do		Nectarines, do	1 00

ATWILL & CO.

172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st, Sacramento.

SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other, Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars Clarionets, etc.

Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 1 tf

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 30—Stmr Brother Jonathan, Baldwin, San Juan, 12 days; mdse, and 273 passengers.
Stmr Columbia, Hall, Port Orford; mdse.
Bark Columbia, Hunter, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber.
Br bark Clymene, Stevens, Glasgow, 326 days; mdse.
Aug. 31—P M Steamship Sonora, Whiting, Panama, 13 days; mdse and 550 passengers.
Ind steamship Yankee Blade, Randall, Panama, 13 days; 450 passengers.
Bark Ork, Healy, Mendocino, 20 hours; lumber.
Brig Prince de Joinville, Lawton, Santa Rosa, 3 days; lumber.
Schr Staghound, Le Roy, San Diego, 15 days, via Santa Cruz 30 hours, in ballast.
Schr Odd Fellow, Austin, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; produce.
Sept. 1—Stmr America, Fauntleroy, Umpqua River, 2 days.
Stmr Fremont, Mellus, Astoria, 60 hours; mdse.
Clipper ship Alboni, Littlefield, New York, 130 days; mdse.
Bark A A Eldridge, Ridgway, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Brig Oriental, Trevitt, Port Orford, 3 days; lumber.
Brig Glencoe, Carlton, Mendocino, 1 day; lumber.
Schr Sage, Phillips, San Pedro, 8 days, in ballast.
Schr Willimantic, Bayling, Port Ludlow, 11 days; lumber.
Schr Mary Taylor, Winants, Shoalwater Bay, 6 dys; oysters.
Schr Mt Vernon, Dane, Santa Cruz, 3 days; lime.
Sept. 2—Stmr Sea Bird, Erskine, San Pedro, 2 days; pass. etc.
Bark Desdemona, Fairley, Mendocino, 1 day; lumber.
Brig Marshall, Robinson, Mendocino, 1 day; lumber.
Brig Sarah McFarland, Nash, Trinidad, 4 days; timber.
Brig Tigris, Mead, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Sierra Nevada, Smith, Humboldt Bay, 30 hrs; lumber.
Schr Loo Choo, Smith, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.
Schr Arno, McGilvery, Trinidad Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Sept. 3—Dutch ship Nova Zembla, Yansen, Hong Kong, 62 days; mdse.
Sept. 4—Stmr Southerner, Hillard, San Diego, 3 days; lumber.
Clipper ship Hurricane, Very, New York, 100 days; mdse.
Sch Taranto, Tinner, Mendocino, 1 day; lumber.
Schr Iowa, Gregg, Pajaro, 3 days, in ballast.
Sept. 6—Schr Mary W Holburn, Mendocino, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Favorite, Wheelwright, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.

CLEARANCES.

Aug. 30—Br ship Lucy Wright, Hamilton, for Callao; ship Sweden, Host, do; N G schr Spray, Martin, Port Philip.

Aug. 31—Steamships John L Stephens, Pearson, and Uncle Sam, Mills, for Panama; Pacific, Seabury, San Juan; ship Michael Angelo, Moore, Callao.

Sept. 1—Ship Golden Racer, Nagle, for San Diego; Br ship American, Gover, Callao; Br bark Envelope, Owen, Callao.

Sept. 2—Stmr Goliah, Haley, for San Diego; ships Northfleet (Br), Pentreath, Shanghae; Charlotte, Holbrook, Valparaiso; Ianthe, Dubbs, Benicia; Ham bark Congo, Denise, Hong Kong.

Sept. 4—Brigs Potomac, Cunnuan, Astoria; Arizone (Mex), Newman, Mazatlan.

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated Chenery & Lambard Mills, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactured from California Wheat at the Lambard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
L street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, BARROLL & CO.,
110 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of **Peaches**, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn **Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds**, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

A Card to Merchants and others owning Buildings.

ARE you aware of the immense advantage of one of Cary's Rotary Pump and Fire Engine, either in a well on your premises or on the top of your house, connected with an inch pipe, and that with the Water Works pipe? In time of fire, (when you most want it,) so many hydrants are opened that the water will not generally flow above the first stories of buildings. But with Cary's Pump, which is a Fire Engine also, you can flood you roof. First screw on the hose and wet down your neighbor's building—you will have water as long as there is a drop left in the public pipe. A number in the city have been kept for protection since the introduction of water, and among those who used them at a recent fire, we have the privilege of referring to Messrs. Read & Co., Bankers; Messrs. Brown, Henry & Co., and all who use the pump.

For sale at the City Bath House, on the Levee, foot of I street, opposite the City Water Works, Sacramento.

Reduction of 25 per cent. on the price of last year.

11 WM. P. HENRY, Agent for California.

Hardware at Wholesale.

THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,

Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;
Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.
Safes—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.
Beads—The largest assortment in California.

E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
23 tf San Francisco.

RIVETT & CO.,

IMPORTER OF *PAPER HANGINGS.* Country dealers and the trade supplied at a liberal discount.

Dealers in Paints, Window Glass and Upholstery Fittings.

Paper Hanging, Upholstery, &c. executed with dispatch and at the lowest city prices.

☞ *IN SIGN PAINTING* we defy competition, having engaged one of the most eminent sign painters in the state, and are now enabled to execute every description of sign work on the most moderate terms. **28 K street,**

16 between Front and 2d, Sacramento city.

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.

5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

Removal.

THE undersigned have removed to MONTGOMERY BLOCK southeast corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.

5 ADAMS & CO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

TREADWELL & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,

95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.

We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.

8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

DR. ROBERT P. CHASE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has removed his office and residence to Washington street, corner of Pike.
Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. 22 tf

WILLIAM BAILEY,

OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
Also—Camphene and Burning Fluid.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 19

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN, OTIS. V. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

C. A. McNULTY,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
No. 81 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf
San Francisco. 12tf

SIM & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, San Francisco.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

SWEETSER & CO.,

DEALERS IN
Game, Poultry, Fish, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c.,
Stalls Nos. 7, 17 and 19, Washington Market.
Particular attention paid to goods on consignment. Orders forwarded to any part of the country. 5

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.

FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 Montgomery Block.

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

THE subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of

Tea Sets, Cups,
Waiters, Cake Baskets,
Pitchers, Castors,
Salvers, Spoons,
Goblets, Forks, &c.

Those goods are all of the best quality. Imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver Ware, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.

N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

Dennis' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.

Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.

Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

Watches and Jewelry.

WE would direct the attention of those in want of fine Watches to our present stock, comprising manufactures of F. B. Adams & Son, T. F. Cooper, M. I. Tobias & Co., and David Taylor, names too long and favorably known to require comment. We are also sole agents in California for the sale of Samuel Lowry's Watches, which, for correctness of time and beauty of finish, stand unrivalled.

We are constantly receiving, by every steamer, additions to our stock of Diamonds and Jewelry, which we will sell as low as any others in the business, and are prepared to substantiate all that we guarantee. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,

139 Montgomery street, two doors south of Clay.

N.B.—Watches of all descriptions repaired by skillful and experienced workmen. 4 tf

Book Bindery,

No. 78 Merchant street, below Adams & Co.

THE undersigned beg to inform the citizens of California that they are prepared to execute all orders for Book Binding of every description, and in every style. Also, Blank Books made to order, of superior paper, and ruled to any desired pattern. We are Practical Binders, and feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction in *style* and *price*.

BALDWIN & EMERSON, San Francisco.

N.B.—Orders from the Country promptly executed. 7

TIME.

PARTICULAR attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, Montgomery st. 5

Opera Glasses.

JUST received, a fine assortment of Opera Glasses; also, a lot of rich Silver Card Cases and Boquet Holders, China manufacture. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

FOUNDRIES.

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic.

GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22 3m San Francisco

Donahue's Union Iron Works.

[The first established in the State.]

Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco.

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

24 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

STEAMERS.

FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.

The fine steamer UNION, J. A. TREFRY, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
15 HORNER & CO., Broadway Wharf.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barrell, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3¼, and Alviso 9¼ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'lk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.

For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

Freights Reduced.

From and after this date the rates of freights from SAN FRANCISCO TO RED BLUFFS are reduced to $15 per ton.

Office of California Steam Navigation Co., April 23, 1854.
22 tf R. CHENERY, President.

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence.

Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON, }

Montgomery Paint Store,

No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

Atlantic, Union and French White Lead;
Tieman's Zinc White; English Boiled Oil;
Turpentine; 1st Quality French Picture Glass;
Window Glass; Tieman's Colors, in oil and water;
Artists' Materials, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
Brushes in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.

6 RAYE & HANKS.

Mendocino Redwood.

THE California Lumber Manufacturing Company, having just completed their New Mills, are ready to contract for the delivery of their very superior BOARDS and PLANK, to the extent of *sixty thousand feet per day*; at prices which will enable their patrons to meet the present low market.

N.B.—Vessels wanted. Apply to
H. MEIGGS, President,
5 corner Bush and Montgomery streets.

Mission Pottery,

Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHHO, WALTER & CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.

Orders promptly attended to 18 3m

ART UNION.

CALIFORNIA ART UNION.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART!

SOON TO OPEN AT

DUNCAN'S CHINESE SALESROOM!!

MR. DUNCAN has been engaged in Europe for some months past, in selecting everything beautiful in manufactures and arts for importation to this State. Having expended more than three times the amount gained by his last ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION in erecting a Gallery for the display of Paintings, Sculpture, Statuary, and Specimens of the World's Industry in this city, he will now receive the RICH and COSTLY WARES gathered during his tour, and intended for the SPACIOUS ROOMS erected for their reception. The collection will have no equal at home or abroad—and he can confidently say that neither London, Paris nor New York will be able to show—as the stock of a mercantile firm—the many treasures of Art and valuable objects of *vertu* intended for San Francisco. The Catalogue will embrace several thousand articles, from the delicately wrought

BRONZES OF PARIS!

TO THE

Grand Paintings of Italy, Germany, France and Spain!

SHAWLS of Cashmere, **VASES** of Bohemia,
CRYSTAL of Prague and Vienna,
CARVINGS and **FILAGREE WORK** of Genoa,
MATCHLESS MECHANISM of Geneva,
MOSAIC WORK of Florence,
GEMS OF ART from Brussels,
SILVER and **GOLD BROCADES** of France.

THE COSTLY WARES OF PARIS!

CONSISTING OF

Sevres Porcelain, wonderful in its exquisite workmanship and prized in art;
Diamond Work of great beauty;
Solid Silver Dressing Cases;
Gold and **Silver Work** and **Music Boxes;**
Statuettes, Clocks and **Bronzes,**
Fans of Gold and Mother of Pearl, set with Diamonds,
Cabinets inlaid with Jewels, **Caskets** studded with Gems,
Superb Paintings by the best Artists of the age,
Beautiful Copies from the Priceless Originals in the Imperial Gallery of the Louvre, and
Countless Elegant Trifles for the Drawing Room and Boudoir.

It is impossible here to recount more than a few of the principal objects of interest purchased. Full catalogues will be issued on their arrival. Among the most conspicuous are—THE MAGNIFICENT PAINTING OF

Descent from the Cross!

after RUBENS, purchased by Mr. Duncan at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Antwerp, where the Great Original was presented by the renowned artist to the church of his native city.

The Chapel of Saint Therese!

the wonderful work of an invalid painter, while confined in the hospital of Bruges.

Three Original Paintings by Teniers, Vandyke and Greuze!

The Holy Family, by Blanchard!

The FINEST MODERN PAINTING for sale in Paris.

The Largest Diamond in the United States!

imported through the house of Messrs. ROVEAT, of Paris and New York.

Services of Sevres Porcelain!

formerly belonging to NAPOLEON THE FIRST and LOUIS PHILIPPE, with their Crown Mark, Initials, etc.

A Clock of the Days of Louis XIV.!

Exhibiting the most exquisite and surprising Mechanism, with pendants of Diamonds and Precious Gems.

The Famous Boudoir Clock of Mdlle. Rachel, the Tragedienne!

Representing a flight of Birds—the plumage is true to nature—the whole scene most life-like. The mimic warblers fly from bough to bough, and fill the air with the notes of the Mocking Bird, Canary, etc.

An Intricate Piece of Mechanism from Cologne.

A Magician performing with perfect accuracy the curious tricks of his profession.

The Great Original Painting of the Huguenots!

This picture is well known to Parisians, and will be welcomed with enthusiasm by every lover of Art in California.

The superb Tableau of Psyche and Amour!

The twin to this Painting is owned by the French Government, and has the most conspicuous place in the Gallery of the Louvre.

A Series of Original Drawings, twenty in number, of the

BATTLES OF NAPOLEON!

BY AN OFFICER OF THE OLD GUARD.

The great interest that attaches to them, is enhanced by the extraordinary merit of the Pictures. They were visited by crowds in Paris, and

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

has since been offered for their purchase.

AN INGOT OF GOLD

For this amount will be placed beside them, ready for the person to whom they may fall. This sum in itself is a handsome little fortune, and will be immediately delivered, should he desire the exchange.

For the purpose of disposing of this *Magnificent Collection of Valuable and Beautiful Goods* from Europe, an

ART UNION

Has been formed, on the plan of similar Associations in London and Paris. The intent is to give to all an opportunity to secure for their homes, at a trifling cost, something pertaining to the artistic and beautiful; that the Cottage of the Artisan and the Dwelling of the Millionaire may alike boast that which money cannot replace, and which the man of taste in every walk of life may appreciate. The whole will be divided in shares, placed by general wish as low as

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Giving to the holder an INTEREST, BY PURCHASE, in the entire collection, and constituting a membership, with all the privileges annexed thereto, and the right to decide upon the mode of distribution. *When the sale is completed by the disposal of all the Shares*, the property will await the order of the Shareholders, through the fair and impartial decision of a committee chosen by themselves. The Number of Shares will be in the proportion of Sixteen to each Article in the Catalogue.

The satisfaction heretofore rendered by our house in all its transactions—its long standing and reputation, are guarantees of the faithful discharge of the trust and prompt delivery of every article specified. The same course that has gained us this position will be strictly adhered to, that no dissatisfaction can possibly occur.

CERTIFICATES OF SHARES
ARE NOW READY, AT
ONE DOLLAR EACH!

☞ Several articles of this Superb Collection have been just received, and are open for examination.

San Francisco, June 26, 1854. 26

WELLS, FARGO & CO

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a **Daily Express** to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,

Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for Mt. Ophir and Mariposa.

☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
3 114 Montgomery street.

AGRICULTURAL, &c:

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubarb Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
8 Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees, 44 varieties;
Pear do 41 do
Apple do 54 do
Plum do 15 do
Apricots 6 do
Almonds 2 do
Quinces do 2 do
Cherry do many do
Grapes, 12 do

Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Fig Trees;
Pomegranates;
Walnuts;
Chestnuts;
Locust Trees, very large;
Rose Acaciase, } for hedges.
Osage Orange, }

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. Delabigne, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

8 istf L. PREVOST & CO.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicae, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuchias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;

Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutiliums, Azaleas, Orleanders, Passifloras, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson*, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners. Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of Hussey's Reapers and Mowers, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power.

BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 11 J street, Sacramento City.

Pennock's Patent Seed and Grain Planter.

FOR planting Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Indian Corn, Beans, Peas, Turnips, &c. This machine operates equally well on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with rocks, roots, &c., and by completing the work at one operation, obviates the necessity of harrowing after the grain is sown. With two horses it will plant from ten to twelve acres of Wheat or Barley per day, and of Corn, Beans or Peas, fifteen to twenty per day—besides effecting a considerable saving in the seed. For sale, with full sets of extra parts, by

JOS. S. PAXSON, 26 Front street, cor. of Pine.

Also,—Cultivators, Garden Drills, Hay Cutters, Hay Presses, Grist Mills, &c.; &c. 8 6t.

Patent Planing Machine.

WE invite all who feel interested in seeing the working of fine machinery, to call at our establishment and see the operation of Norcross' Patent Planing Machine.

Having purchased the patent right for this valuable improvement for the State of California, we are prepared to perform work in the very best manner, in any given quantity and in the shortest time. Builders wishing work done in quantities will do well to call and see our machinery.

D. W. VANCOURT,
3 Proprietor Washington Steam Mills.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Ellen $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.

25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Chile Seed Wheat,

FOR sale by J. FRIEDLANDER & CO.
4 60 California street.

HOTELS.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,......Marysville.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY,..............................CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. 23

Wilson's Exchange.

THE proprietors of this establishment most respectfully announce that they have opened their

New and Magnificent Saloon.

They have also the pleasure of informing their friends and patrons that having made arrangements with an experienced reporter, a bulletin will be kept in the saloon, where will be registered Vessels to arrive, arrivals, departures, cargoes; a correct Report of the changes in the Markets, and the latest Local and General Intelligence.

Feeling grateful for past favors, they hope by close attention to the wants of their guests, to merit a liberal share of the future patronage of their friends and the public. 9

Rassette House.

San Francisco,............Cal.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

St. Charles Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.
J. HARPER AND J. L. MERRITT......Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating **three hundred lodgers**. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visiters, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guest can procure rooms at all hours of the night.

24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

International Hotel,

JACKSON STREET, (between Montgomery and Kearny,)
San Francisco, California.
PECK & FISHER,..............Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their old friends and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years the above five-story brick fire-proof Hotel, furnished it in the most substantial, chaste and elegant style, and it is now open for the inspection of and patronage of the public

Their House, situated in the vicinity of the steamboat landings, and near to the business portions of the city, is convenient for the business community; and being located on elevated ground, just aside from the dusty thoroughfares, is also a desirable home for families and gentlemen of leisure.

The International is conducted on the European plan of lodgings, with meals a separate charge, in a Refectory in the basement, and also a Ladies' Ordinary on the main floor.

E. S. PECK, (25) HENRY FISHER.

Union Hotel.

THE undersigned informs the public that he has purchased from Isaac M. Hall, Esq., the entire fixtures and appurtenances connected with the well known Union Hotel, situated on the Plaza, in this city.

Extensive repairs and alterations will be made, and the house fitted in a style equal in all respects to a first class European Hotel.

The Bar will be *par excellence*, and the patronage of his old friends is respectfully solicited. (25) T. K. BATTELLE.

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

WM. B. WADSWORTH, } Of New York. }
{ O. H. MIESEGAES, { Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento

11 4m

CHARLES D. CARTER.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers. 20

ANTROBUS & HUBER,

GENERAL AGENCY AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
Corner Fourth and K streets.
Branch Office,
Fifth street, between J and K, second door from J, Sacramento

FARMERS and others promptly supplied with all kinds of Male and Female help, without charge. Orders from the country attended to with the utmost dispatch. They may be sent by mail or express, and should state the exact kind of help required and wages to be paid.

Ranches, Stock, &c., for sale. 5 tf

Wanted.

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.

Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.

Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.

Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.

T. H. PERKINS,

P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the wages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.
Intelligence Office,
21 87 Long wharf.

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a business arrangement by which JAS. KING OF WM. will hereafter take charge of Banking Department of the firm of ADAMS & CO.

Depositors, balances on the books of Mr. King will be transferred to the books of Adams & Co.

Mr. King takes this opportunity to return his thanks to his depositors for the confidence they have heretofore reposed in him, and trusts the same confidence will be extended to the house with which he has become associated.

ADAMS & CO.,
1 JAMES KING OF WM.

THE MOTHERLESS.

God help and shield the motherless,
The stricken, bleeding dove—
For whom there gushes no rich fount,
Of deep and deathless love!
The saddest title grief confers—
For who so lone as they,
Upon whose path a mother's love
Sheds not its holiest ray.

No gentle form above them bends
To soothe the couch of pain—
Nor voice so fond as hers, essays
To calm the feverish brain.
Oh, other tongues may whisper love,
In accents soft and mild;
But none on earth so pure as that
A mother bears a child.

Judge kindly of the motherless—
A weary lot is theirs,
And oft the heart the gayest seems,
A load of sorrow bears.
No faithful voice directs their steps,
Or bids them onward press,
"And if they gang a kennin, wrang,"
God help the motherless!

And when the sinful and the frail,
The tempted and the tried,
Unspotted one! shall cross thy path,
Oh, spurn them not aside.
Thou know'st not what thou had'st been
With trials less—
And when thy lips would vent reproach,
Think, they were motherless!

A blessing on the motherless,
Where'er they dwell on earth,
Within the home of childhood
Or at the stranger's hearth!
Blue be the sky above their heads,
And bright the sun within,
O God, protect the motherless,
And keep them free from sin!

A REFORMER.

O for some thorough-hearted man o' the crowd;
A large-limb'd, muscular and genial soul,
All-comprehensive, comprehensible
To all men! who shall talk in our own tongue,
Not in the language of a foregone world.
A blithe, world-shouldering, strong identity;
No pining, pale uprightness, from the stocks
And backboards of Convention;—a man-soul,
Fed on strong meat—love, hunger, anger, paid,
Want, war, hope; tingling hot from top to toe
With costly life; a burly, popular mind
To walk, and talk, and teach in the loud street;
And jostle, and be jostled in the squares,
And breathe his broad humanity on all;
A full-arm'd life—at every point equipt
For our occasion; to unite, uplift
And in himself express all offices,
Driving a pulse of life through lifeless things!

A Short Sermon on Manliness.—Learn from the earliest days to insure your principles against the peril of ridicule. You can no more exercise your reason if you live in constant dread of laughter, than you can enjoy your life if you are in the constant terror of death. If you think it right to differ from the times, and to make a point of morals do it, however rustic, however antiquated, however pedantic it may appear; do it, not for insolence, but seriously and grandly—as a man who wore a soul of his own in his bosom: and did not wait until it was breathed into him by the breath of fashion.—*Sydney Smith.*

Nothing lost.—Philosophers tell us that since the creation of the world not one single particle of matter has been lost. It may have passed into new shapes, it may have floated away into smoke or vapor, but it is not lost. It will come back again in the dew or the rain, it will spring up in the fibre of the plant, or paint itself on the rose leaf. Through all its transformations, Providence watches over and directs it still. Even so it is with every holy thought or heavenly desire, or humble aspiration, or generous and self-denying effort. It may escape our observation,—we may be unable to follow it, but it is an element of the moral world, and it is not lost.

A correspondent of the Memphis Appeal writes that the poet, Alexander Smith, whose productions have recently made such a sensation in the literary circles of Scotland, and are so favorably noticed in the English Reviews, was, in 1846, a "seedy" and neglected individual in Wisconsin, and the butt for ridicule of all that ilk—and that after seeking in vain through all our principal eastern cities for a just appreciation of the merits of a volume of his poems, then recently printed, he went to Europe, where he has become famous.

A little girl walking in the cemetery of Pere-la-chase, at Paris, and reading one after another the praises upon the tombs of those who slept beneath, suddenly exclaimed—"I wonder where they bury all the sinners."

People who are jealous, or particularly careful of their own rights and dignity, always find enough of those who do not care for either, to keep them continually in hot water.

The farmer whose pigs got so lean that they would crawl through the cracks of the pen, stopped their "fun by tying knots in their tails."

Will *thrashing* a man for telling a lie make him "acknowledge the *corn?*"

The fellow who said he would "see the bill paid," probably has good eye sight.

The washerwoman who attempted to hang her clothes on Mason & Dixon's line, has give it up.

To prevent cholera—bathe freely in salt water, and drink nothing but fresh.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to Warren & Son.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigella Amabilis, (now yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbillicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitae of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesnerae, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxali, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 ly

Horse Powers and Threshers.

EIGHT-HORSE POWERS, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Two-horse tread powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Wilkinson's premium grain cradles;
Grant's five-fingered grain cradles;
McCormick's last improved reaper and mower, combined, with full set of extras;
Ketchum's reaper and mower;
Portable flour mills, and burr mill-stones of all sizes;
Bolting cloth, Anchor brand;
Iron wire-cloth, 36-inch wide, Nos. 2 to 10, suitable for threshing machines and milling purposes;
Brass wire-cloth, Nos. 16 to 60;
Rover steel plows, extra article;
Thermometer churns; fan mills; ox yokes and chains
and all articles pertaining to Agriculture.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front, by
2 HENRY McNALLY.

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON.
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.

For Sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
21-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Green house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 ly

ADAMS & CO.'S

CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To England, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis,
Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville,
New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Utica City Bank	Utica.
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Rochester City B'k.	Rochester.
Michigan State B'k.	Detroit.
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo.
Geo. Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, O.

☞ In the Northern Mines we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville,
Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada,
Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands,
Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls,
Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through Langton & Bro.'s Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Park's Bar,
Sleard's Bar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, French Corral,
Kennebec Bar, Sweetland's, Boston Bar,
Union Bar, Hoyat's Diggings, Hunt's Ranch,
Rose's Bar, Cherokee Corral, Barton's Bar,
Foster's Bar, Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba, Wombow's Bar,
Winslow's Bar, Slate Range, Slate Range,
Oak Valley, Junction House, Nevada House,
Indian Valley, Frenchman's Bar, Empire Ranch,
Sleighville, Bullard's Bar, Downieville,
Cox's Bar, Minnesota Diggings, Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the Southern Mines, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by Brown's Express, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

Insurance.—We have made arrangements for Insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars,* on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

7 ADAMS & CO.

BANKERS.

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros. & Co.	London.
Hottinguer & Co.	Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co.	New York.
Phoenix Bank	do
J. E. Thayer & Bro.	Boston.
Horace Bean & Co.	New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co.	St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers	Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa.
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq.	Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co.	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis,	David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco.	Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co.	London.
F. Huth & Co.	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
(established february, 1851).
Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

Deposits draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.

7 ROBINSON & CO.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
Sacramento City.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.
DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.
COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.
Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.
DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

Notice.

LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.—The Trustees and Proprietors take pleasure in announcing that the Cemetery is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the Prices of Lots:

FULL SIZE LOT—12 by 25—containing 300 superficial feet—$175.
HALF SIZE LOT—10 by 15—containing 150 superficial feet—$125.
QUARTER SIZE LOTS—8 by 10—containing 80 superficial feet—$80.
LOTS IN THE REAR of Main Avenues and on Paths are 20 per cent. less.
SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the Location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing larger Plats, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS ARE GIVEN for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the Deed of Trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:

"*Sixty per cent. of the entire receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the cemetery.*"

A faithful and trusty keeper of the Grounds will always be found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

N. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

Applications for Interments must be made at the Office.

For further information inquire of either of the Proprietors, at MASONIC HALL 112 Montgomery street. Office Hours, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
WM. H. RANLETT,
FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN, } Proprietors.

JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq.,
DAVID S. TURNER, Esq.,
S. M. BOWMAN, Esq., } Trustees.
3 3m.

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ....AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

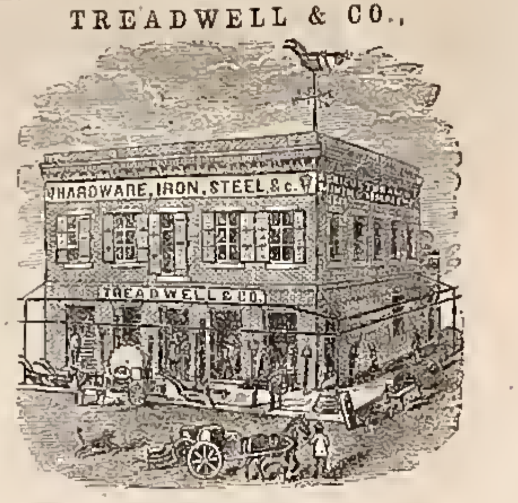
For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,


HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, &c.
TREADWELL & CO.

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE,
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of tools and implements for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street**, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "Bay State Lower Mills' Brand," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workman-like manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
3 Near the Oriental.

New Planing Machines.

THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive right for the State of California, to use and vend **Norcross' Patent Planing Machines**, would respectfully call the attention of parties engaged in the manufacture of lumber to the operation of the above machine. To those acquainted with the machine it is deemed unnecessary to urge anything in its favor; but to others would state that to this machine was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Rotary Cutter Planing Machine, after a trial of three weeks in competition with two of the best Woodworth Machines, at the Fair of the American Institute, New York; and also from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association at Boston. It is highly recommended by the most eminent mechanical experts in the United States, and parties having used the machine, as can be shown by affidavits and certificates in my possession.

To set aside all doubts which may arise in the minds of the public relative to "infringement," it is only necessary to quote the closing paragraph from the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice Catron:

"Therefore, The defendant, Norcross, has made a new and independent invention, and does not use the arrangement or mode of combination of the plaintiff, and hence it is not an infringement."

Machines, together with rights for counties, towns, or single machines, for sale at the **Washington Mills**, Market street, San Francisco, where the above machine may be seen in operation, and all necessary information obtained relative to the same.

7 D. W. VAN COURT, Proprietor.

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!

Cheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire and Water Proof

MATERIALS FOR SALE!

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.,* to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as

"Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."

It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither seams, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.

In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and nailed tightly,* so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for this roofing is from *half an inch to an inch,* to a foot.

All letters of inquiry, or orders for materials, must be directed to the subscriber. J. H. PURKITT,
2 Office 24 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco.

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

Smith & Van Dyne having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale.

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

THE
CALIFORNIA FARMER
And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1854. NO. 11.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office cor. California and Montgomery sts.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

[For the California Farmer.]

TO ANNIE ——.

THY brow is sad to-day, Annie,
  Thy heart seems bowed in grief:
Are there no joys that earth can bring?
  Can'st thou not find relief?

Dost think of other days, Annie?
  When life seemed bathed in love,
And happiness beamed o'er thy path,
  Like some bright star above.

Yet, do not wish them back, Annie;
  Those bright and joyous hours:
Oh, let no cloud of sorrow rise—
  I'll strew thy path with flowers.

Repress the tears, as o'er thy heart
  Come saddening memories;
Forget thy griefs, there's yet for thee
  Purer and brighter days.

The world may deem thee cold, Annie,
  Thy heart may feel alone;
Yet thou art very dear to me—
  I'm sad when thou'rt gone.

Thine is a higher, nobler lot;
  Reject the cold world's scorn;
Let "hope" still be thy guiding star,
  Thy soul's first mission, *on*.

May never 'round thy gladsome path
  Come sorrow's blighting dew;
May each year bring thee newer joys,
  And friends both fond and true.

August, 1854. ISORA.

[For the California Farmer.]

A Mother's Love.

A MOTHER'S love! How thrilling to the hearts of the loving are these words. What care we for the outer world when we posses a world like this. It is as pure the snow flake from heaven, and as constant as the evening star. What a talisman for the thoughtless; what a motto for the proud! The most desponding heart will find cheer at the echo of these words. Jealousy, love's greatest enemy, dares not intrude upon so pure an affection. 'Tis a love, that when met with a return, will light up the darkest path through life, scatter suspicion to the winds, and put to sleep the soft echo of betrayed confidence. When with a doubtful heart we commence the voyage of life, and, with fear watch the clouded sky, and hear the unwelcome news, "breaker's ahead;" what refreshing influence, like a summer's breeze, wafts o'er our spirits and gives us hope, though dark and fearful clouds meet us? What then is the gentle breeze that scatters the clouds and bids the sun to shine again? *'Tis a mother's love!* The friendships of other's compared with it is like the stars that are less brilliant when the moon is shining. When deprived of such love, we are like a ship on the raging ocean, whose only pilot has found a watery grave, and we are left to toss about at the mercy of the waves, with our earthly hope gone, and God alone to save us. CORA.

Profanity.

IN no portion of country in the world, and we should say cities that we have ever visited, have we known the sinful and foolish practice of profane swearing to prevail so universally, as in the cities of California. Among those who call themselves educated men, *gentlemen*, aye, very moral men, no conversation can be continued, with any degree of interest, without being interlarded with profane oaths. Ofttimes every sentence is finished, each period rounded off with an oath. When will men, full grown men, parents, public men, reflect upon the influence they are exerting by this vicious habit. When will they be made to feel that the means they contribute to schools for the education of the young, are in a measure lost, so long as they continue to set so bad an example before them? We are led to these remarks by the following fact communicated to us, and we trust, should this meet the eye of him who used it, he will reflect upon his impropriety, or shall we not say profanity:—A gentleman, wishing to borrow twenty dollars, called upon a friend and said, "I wish you to loan me twenty dollars, and I will return it to you by G——." The person applied to answered, calmly: "I should prefer you would return it by Adams & Co.'s Express." We believe a reformation in so useless, as well as pernicious habit, would so check some kindred habits, that many persons would be saved the trouble of borrowing twenty dollars.

[From Sartain's Magazine.

A Legend of the Last War.

BY REV JOHN TODD, D. D.

[CONCLUDED]

"SEND Joe Strange aft," said the officer of the deck; and he soon appeared.

"Strange, do you think our boats can land near yonder point?"

"Your honor knows best, but I should think they might."

"Where would you land, if you had the responsibility?"

"A little west of the Black Boys, which you see in the range of that hill."

"I see them; but pray, sir, how did you know the name of those five rocks?"

Joe muttered something about having heard Harvey, the apple-seller, call them by that name.

"Why, Joe, you seem to know every rock, and Island, and creek, on this coast. How came you to be so great a judge in these matters?"

"Common sense, sir, and having spent my boyhood on a coast something like this."

"Very like, I have suspected as much," and keenly did he fix his eye on Joe's face, but Joe stood the shot unmoved. Again bending a sharp look on him he said, "Joe, after dark we are ordered to land and bring in those cattle—would you like to go?"

"I should like to do as the boat to which I belong does, sir."

"You may go forward, sir."

The officer mused a moment, and walked to the first lieutenant, and said, "In the larboard boat, No. 3, is Joe Strange—will it be best to allow him to go, sir?"

"Why not?"

"Because, sir, he has always claimed to be an American, and has shown so much knowledge of this coast, naming the very rocks on it, that I begin to think he's more than half right; and if so, he'll give us the slip the first moment that he can."

"True, but I don't think that he can escape to-night. A boat of marines will go with you, with orders to shoot any man that offers to stir. Let him go."

The officer bowed, shook his head, and retired. In a few moments the drums beat the marines to quarters, and the bugles at the several port-holes sounded the notes that called each boat's company. The heart of Joe Strange beat quick and hard, as he listened to see if his boat would be called. Presently its well-known notes were sounded, and he leaped towards it; but a second thought checked him, and he put on an air as indifferent as possible.

The boats were let down and manned, and empty boats were in tow to bring off the cattle. With muffled oars they now moved towards the shore, going west of the Black Boys, as Joe had advised. After landing as noiselessly as possible, the boats lay off a few rods from the shore, with "a middy" and a few men in each. The water was still, but the night was profoundly dark. They had about a mile to go before they reached the house of the farm. Over a salt marsh, and over little creeks, and over bars of sand, and through the stiff sedge grass, they went till they reached the house.

There were no signs of men, and the cattle were not in the barn-yard as they expected. It was now necessary to light their lanterns and search. On lighting the lantern the officer said, "Joe Strange, where's your hat, sir?"

"It was knocked off in the dark as we landed, sir, and I could not find it."

After seaching all about the premises and finding no cattle, the officers began to storm and the men to swear in muttered tones. Just then in a small grove a little distance off, a cow-bell was heard to tinkle, and a creature to low, though, to a practiced ear, the lowing was not exactly herd-like.

"There they are now!" said one of the officers.

"They are not, sir," said another: "I have just been through that grove myself, and there are no cattle there."

Again the cow-bell was heard to tinkle.

Joe waited no second bidding, but with a lantern in his hand, made for the grove. Scarcely had he entered it before the flash and the roar of a gun was heard, and his light extinguished.

"Forward there, marines," cried the commander of the expedition. But the marines were some way off, and they seemed in no hurry to enter the bushes. At length, however, they entered, expecting every moment to be fired upon, or at least to stumble over the dead body of Joe Strange; but they met with nothing except finding Joe's lantern, and near by it a huge cow-bell. Whether Joe was killed or carried off bodily they could not tell, but concluded there must be some Yankee trick about it. In moody silence, they turned and set the house and barn on fire, and then returned to their boats and to the ship to report: "No cattle found, and one man lost." Whether to report Joe as killed, or made a prisoner, or a deserter, the officer was at a loss.

Far up the heavens rolled the flames of the house and barn; and the few waking eyes in the region knew how it must be, but there was none to help. Slowly up into the back country were walking, as day began to dawn, Harvey Loomis and Joseph Collins. They had stopped, to embrace, to weep, and to laugh more than once.

"'Twas nobly done, Harvey; but when you first tinkled the bell, what did you expect?"

"I was in hopes you would recollect the old bell at once, and smell it out, and at a single bound come to me."

"Well, I did not—I was sent. But when I got there, why did you fire your gun in my face, and knock my lantern out of my hand?"

"I put out your light to make it dark, you ninny! and I fired the gun, so that if you had been retaken, they might suppose you were taken as a prisoner, and not hang you as a deserter."

"You cunning fellow! what if they had taken you?"

"Hanging on the yard-arm, of course; I had made up my mind for that."

"Noble fellow! May God reward you, I never can. Well, now you go home, Harvey, and tell Lucy—and watch her closely,—if she's got her heart on any other part of the compass, be faithful and let me know it. I will go and show myself to father and mother, and if I don't hear from you, I shall be at your house by ten o'clock. Mind now about Lucy!"

"Get out, you jealous fellow! it's more than half because I love Lucy that I have had my neck smell of hemp for the last six months!"

That morning after breakfast, as usual, old Mr. Collins had read in the presence of his wife and little Molly, an orphan child of color, the word of God, and then they knelt in prayer. Just as he was about to kneel, the old parrot cried out, "Joseph! oh Joseph! and Lucy Loomis too!" The words meant nothing in the mouth of the bird, and they led the strain of his thoughts in that channel. After praying for things which filled the heart, he added, "And now, oh Lord! remember, we beseech thee, our poor wanderer, if he be still in the land of the living; whether on the land or on the deep, in the hospital or in the prison, oh remember him. We would pray, in all submission, that we may see his face once more, and lean upon him as the staff of our age; but if this may never be, our prayer is, that we may meet him in heaven, to part with him no more!" While the good old man was thus praying, with many tears, the door softly opened, and the young man stood within it. When the family arose from their knees, their stood their son, bathed in tears! The old man lifted up his hands in utter amazement, but the mother sobbed, "My son! my son!" and fell upon his neck.

A few hours after this there was a group gathered at Mr. John Loomis'; who came with a kind of trembling, as men might be supposed to feel, who were conscious of being in a dream and were afraid of being awaked. There were old Mr. Collins and wife, who contrived to keep near their son, as if afraid he might escape, or change into something besides himself. Then there were old Mr. Loomis and wife, who felt a quiet joy in sympathizing with those whose emotions were deep. Harvey said he believed he felt as foolish as did Touser, when, in his puppyhood, he chased something, and it turned out to be a real 'coon. As for Miss Lucy, she tried hard to appear sedate and quiet, but the color would come and go, and she felt nervous and restless, and had no command of herself till she had gone out and had a good joyful time of weeping. Harvey was the first hero, and he had to relate how he had heard a rumor that Joseph was in some ship on our coast, and that he had visited every ship that had come into the Sound, under the pretence of selling something.

"It has all turned out right," said he, "except the burning of Deacon Mayo's house and barn. I feel grieved to think I was probably the cause of that—by showing the cattle and enticing them ashore."

"You take to yourself too much credit," said Joseph, "for the orders were given to land and search for cattle and fire the buildings, before you showed the cattle; that I can testify."

"Very good—for though some of us wanted you back, I don't know as any one would have subscribed a whole barn," looking archly at Lucy.

"I think you have just made it out that one life was hazarded," replied Lucy.

"Nonsense—mere love of excitement—that's all! But come now, Mr. Joe Strange, or whatever your name is abroad, let us now have your story. What have you been at these four long years? All of us, except Lucy, are dying with impatience, to know how you came to be on the deck of a ship of war, that was fighting against your county."

"Some people can throw apples to monkeys, though they would not themselves do the mischief which the monkeys do. But to my story.

"Four years ago, at the age of twenty, you know, I owned and commanded the pretty little schooner 'Good-speed.' Owing to our ports being closed by the embargo, called 'Jefferson's gag,' I went to the West Indies, and become a carrier from one island to another. I had been gone a year and had done very well, when I remitted my earings to my father—"

"They are all laid up safe for you," said the old man.

"I was making a voyage from Trinidad to Porto Rico. I had but a mate, an American, one English sailor, and a Spaniard, for my crew. The mate and Spaniard constituted one watch, and the Englishman and myself the other. On the third night, as I stood at the helm, I heard a noise in the cabin, and told Bailey to step down and see if some of the barrels were rolling. Before he could execute my order, I saw the Spaniard come up from the cabin with a hurried step. By the moonlight, I saw a large Spanish knife in his hand. As he made towards me, I met him, parried his thrust, and knocked him down. We then wrested the knife from his hand, and threw it overboard. Leaping upon his feet, he bounded down in the hold. We put on the hatches, and felt that he was safe. Immediately I procured a light and went into the cabin, and there was poor Hann, my mate, sitting up in his berth, with his skull broken, and a part of his brain protruding. As I was trying to bind it up, he said, 'Don't bind up my eyes,—I can't see him when he comes again.' They were the last words he ever spoke, though he lived three days. There were now only two of us to sail the schooner, and I was every day expecting a storm. On the second night after this, I thought the Good-speed sailed badly. On trying the pump, I found there was water in the hold. I opened the hatches and leaped down to see if she leaked, and found four feet water in my vessel! The axe was also missing, and I now knew that the Spaniard had scuttled the vessel, intending to sink her. I got out, and taking a light and a loaded gun once more went down and called upon my Spanish friend, saying I would shoot him dead if he made the least resistance. He had crept away forward, and was high and dry, but gave himself up to me on my presenting the gun. We took him on deck and bound him, after receiving his confession that he intended to kill us all and take the schooner as his own, and failing in that, he intended to sink with us, and that he had so scuttled the vessel that she could not live many hours longer. The schooner soon became unmanageable, but in four days after our troubles, she was driven upon an island. The mate had died the day before, but his corpse lay in the cabin. The people, magistrates, &c., of the coast came down and boarded us. They spoke the Spanish and I only the English language. The Spanish rascal told his story, and I tried to tell mine. The result was, that after being allowed to bury my poor mate, without coffin or shroud, we were all taken to prison. On entering the prison our account was taken down word for word by the magistrate. At the end of seven and a-half months, our story was again written down and compared with the first, and with each other's. Then we had our trial. Without funds or friends, I got the interpreter's good graces, so that he aided us greatly. We were acquitted finally, and the Spaniard left in irons in prison. Feeble and worn down with excitement and imprisonment, I knew not what to do. At length a vessel touched there; I agreed to work my passage home before the mast. While on the passage, we were overhauled by a British man-of-war, and my name not being on her protection papers, I was claimed a British seaman, and taken on board the ship."

"Did they flog you as a deserter?" asked Harvey with his fists clenched.

"No, they only claimed me as a British sailor, and did not pretend that I had ever belonged to a man-of-war. I claimed to be an American, but this did not avail. Two thirds of the men would swear they were Americans, if they could get released by it. There I was when the war broke out, and there I remained committing myself to God, and feeling sure that I should escape before long. But when we came into the Sound, and I saw the blue hills of Connecticut, my heart leaped, and I came near betraying myself. God be praised, that owing to Harvey's cool courage, and persevering efforts, I am here to see you all alive, and to praise God for his goodness."

"And you'll never go to sea again?" said Lucy, in tears.

"Not if you will do all you can to keep me at home."

Lucy blushed but uttered no rebuke!

THE difficulty is not so great to die for a friend, as to find a friend worth dying for!

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1854.

The Great Interest of California.

We commend the valuable leader of the Sacramento State Journal, of Monday last, to the Agriculturists. This is the right spirit, and we rejoice to see the press acting thus earnestly. We hope every cultivator will give it a careful perusal, and act upon it promptly. These are the doctrines we have labored to disseminate, and rejoice at the generous aid thus offered by the Journal:

AGRICULTURAL.—Five years since and there was not a sufficient quantity of garden vegetables produced in this State to supply a mining town of average size. But those days are gone, and forever. Now we not only raise enough vegetables to meet the demand of three hundred thousand people, but we have this year harvested a cereal crop so abundant that a proposition has been made by an eminent house—and in good faith too—to export on moderate terms, our surplus wheat. So plentiful was the potato crop last year, that towards the latter end of the season, they were freely offered for the first cost of the bags in which they were put up. These big facts are most incontestible proof of the fertility of our soil, and the adaptation of our climate to the growth and maturity of almost every species of vegetable production. Our soil, so far as it has been cultivated, has produced more abundantly, when the tillage it has received is taken into consideration—than that of any other State in the Union. To know which soils are best adapted to the several grains—the proper time to sow—the cultivation required—the treatment seeds should receive to protect them from worms and the plant from insects, is a matter of the greatest importance, not only to the agriculturists themselves, but also to every citizen in the State. To know these things as they should be known, and to disseminate this knowledge so as to most advantage the people, agricultural societies are not alone necessary, but indispensable. The farmers of the State—for they are more directly interested than others—should countenance, interest themselves in, and sustain, State and county agricultural societies. It costs but little to enrol themselves as members, and the satisfaction and benefits they could not fail to receive from meeting and conversing with each other at stated periods, on the great science of which they are disciples, would far outweigh all the considerations necessary to the energetic sustenance of such an association.

To help them do this and stimulate them to exertion, the Legislature has denoted the sum of five thousand dollars towards establishing a State Society, and it now requires but their action to carry into beneficial effect the purposes to which this amount has been devoted.

There will be a State Agricultural Fair opened in San Francisco on the fourth day of October next, and these five thousand dollars will be given in premiums. It is but reasonable to expect that our people, not only of the farming class, but of all classes, will take such an interest in it as to make it worthy of themselves and the State. Those who have extraordinary cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, or other animals—those who have produced surprising fruit or strange flowers—those who have raised prolific grain or mammoth vegetables should be there contending for the prize. But the premium in itself is a secondary consideration. To learn how, and where, and when those things which may be worthy of note were produced, so that the plan can be followed out by others, and the people benefited by the information, is the great object. The man who produces most of the necessaries and comforts of life, by the least labor, is a benefactor. This is what civilization aims at—this is what the age is endeavoring to accomplish. And upon you, Agriculturists and Horticulturists, do all others mainly depend to forward the good work. See then that you do not let the State Fair pass without exhibiting your rarest productions, and encouraging it by your presence.

A NEW INVENTION—*Fruit Measurer.*—We have been very kindly furnished, by the ingenious manufacturer, with a very neat and convenient instrument for measuring fruit in circumference. A bright brass plate, having a slide, to which is attached a thin piece of steel like a watch spring, which, by moving the slide, forms a circle and encloses the fruit, giving the exact measure in circumferance, from *one* to *ten inches.* The instrument can be made of any size, and the sample can be seen at our office, where orders may be left for them. Mr. E. G. Maine is the inventor, and he deserves credit for his ingenuity.

CALIFORNIA FLOUR.—It is most gratifying to note the rapid advance making in every department of domestic industry. We have received a sack of flour from the Eureka Mills, by the courtesy of the proprietors, and for appearance, as to fineness and quality, it is equal to the finest samples of Haxall and Gallego. We shall try it and report.

THE ELECTION.—The returns of the election have, not yet fully been received. It is supposed that Denver and Herbert have been elected to Congress, and Leake, Clerk of the Supreme Court. The *Democrats* have probably elected a majority of the Legislature. The result in the city is now placed beyond a doubt; the "Citizen's Reform" ticket having been elected by majorities ranging from 450 to 4,000. By our next issue we hope to be able to give the full returns.

Sacramento Water Works.

IN our examinations of the splendid achievements of our sister city, and to which we call the particular attention of our readers of both cities, we can only say they are indeed a "proud monument" for a city that has passed through such an ordeal as has been the lot of our Sacramento brethren. The Government of that city may well be proud to see her present prosperous condition after such trials, and to know that her citizens are all ready to sustain them in every act that shall make her prosperous at home and honorable abroad. In collecting statistics of Sacramento, and especially of the Water Works, we are under many obligations to the able and efficient Superintendent, for courteous attentions and full explanations when visiting these buildings, and for kindly furnishing us with a most valuable interesting and detailed sketch, which we publish entire, and trust San Francisco will not long delay to follow so good an example:

FRIEND WARREN: In complying with your request to furnish you a sketch of the Sacramento Water Works, I cannot give you or the readers your valuable journal a better idea of the works themselves than is contained in the following extract from the Sacramento Union of the 15th of April last:

"The main building is located on the north side and at the foot of I street, and fronts down the river; can be seen the whole length of Front street, the line of which it crosses where that street would strike the slough. It is of brick, 125 feet by 50; two stories high, the lower one 15 feet in the clear, the upper one 12 1-2 feet. It is divided into 16 rooms—10 in the upper and 6 in the lower story. Those in the upper are fitted up for the use of the city authorities—the Recorder's Court, Clerk, &c., occupying the rooms on the east side of the division wall, those on the other side being appropriated to the Mayor and Council, Mayor's Clerk, Collector's office, &c. The walls are massive and appear to have been put up in the most substantial style. The foundation wall has a base of four feet to the grade of the street; from there to the reservoir the walls are 20 inches thick, while the cross-walls, upon which the weight of water rests, are 28 inches in thickness. The walls are grouted from bottom to top, and are founded upon piles thoroughly driven. There are five cross walls besides the end of the building, and girders are so framed in the walls as, with the bars which cross in every direction, to fasten them so firmly together, as to insure the house against everything short of an earthquake. Over a million of bricks are laid in and about the building.

"A first rate and perfectly tight tin roof is laid under the reservoir and over the rooms intended for the use of the city. We should have stated that the lower story is divided into six rooms, three of which are intended as a city prison, the others for rent.

"It is thirty-four feet from the grade of J street to the bottom of the reservoir; forty-one feet to the top, which, with five feet depth of water, the amount calculated for, gives a head of thirty-nine feet. The reservoir is divided into three apartments; is built of wood, firmly bolted together by iron bars and braces, and is remarkably free from leaks.

"The engine is of twenty-horse power—one of Burdon's—two locomotive boilers, intended each for a fifteen horse power engine; two single acting force pumps fourteen inches in diameter and twenty inches stroke; engine making thirty revolutions and pumps thirty strokes per minute, forcing about 42,000 gallons per hour into the reservoir, or 501,000 gallons in twelve hours. They are now working with a twelve inch stroke, and raising about 20,000 gallons per hour.

"The capacity of the reservoir is 240,000 gallons; it could, therefore, be filled in less than six hours. It was estimated, about a year and a half since, that the daily consumption of water in the city was 30,000 gallons; suppose it three times that, after the water connection and supply become general, and the pumps would be able to raise it in some two hours and a half. By working the engine to its full capacity twelve hours out of the twenty-four, it would raise water sufficient to furnish the citizens of Sacramento with twelve gallons of water each, when their number reaches 40,000.

Four and three-quarter miles of iron pipes have been laid in the city, ranging from thirteen down to three inches. A thirteen inch pipe is laid from the Works to Second street and down that to L street, and from Second to Fifth street in the alley between J and K streets, and an eight inch pipe from Fifth to Eleventh streets. In the alley between K and L streets from Second to Eleventh, an eight inch pipe is laid, and six inch pipe in the alley between J and I streets, from Second to Eleventh streets; also on the cross alleys from I to L streets, between Front and Second. On the cross streets the pipe is three and four inch.

"There are 57 fire plugs in the city, 40 high and 17 low ones, and 10 water gates. From these pipes the city can be supplied between I and L streets, and Front and Eleventh streets, with as much water as the citizens may need.

"The contract was let to Mr. John Kirk, an experienced contractor, under whose general supervision the entire work has been performed with a skill, perfection and faithfulness that commands the admiration of all who have examined it.

"The amount of the original contract was $120,000, to be paid in water bonds, secured by a lien on the revenue from water sold, after paying expenses. The iron pipes cost $50,000, and the extra labor amounts to some thousands of dollars more, but not, as yet, estimated.

"The work has all been done by superior workmen, and of the very best materials the country produces. Messrs. Israel & Carlisle laid the brick, Mr. James Hall superintended the carpenter work, the blacksmithing by Mr. Jesse Morrill, and the engine put up by Capt. D. Hall. Mr. John Berdan was the engineer, and under his direction has all been completed.

"The water was fairly let into the city on the 6th April, the day celebrated by our citizens and firemen, and Sacramento can now boast of having the most comple and extensive system of Water Works ever built by a city of her age and number of inhabitants."

Six months experience has realized the most sanguine expectations of the friends of this measure; and with the exception of some bad workmanship in laying the pipes for supply and distribution, the work has proven itself to be of the *most substantial character, and the gentlemen* above named to be entitled to all the praise that can be given them.

As a source of revenue to the city, of protection to property of the citizens, and of economy, convenience and health to all, no measure of the city government has been so successful, or has received so unqualifiedly the approbation of the community, as has the erection of the public Water Works.

As a source of revenue there is scarcely a doubt but that the water rents will pay the current expenses of the work, the interest on the bonds issued for its erection, and in time create a sinking fund sufficient to meet the principal as it becomes due.

The receipts for the first month (April) were in round numbers $1000; for the last month (August) $2400; showing an increase of about $300 per month. There will probably not be so great an increase during the winter months, but it is believed that by this time next year the revenue will be at least double what it is at present; at the same time the water is furnished to the consumer at a saving of from 100 to 300 per cent. of its cost when procured from any other source, and is furnished so abundantly, that double the amount is probably used that otherwise would be.

In addition to the receipts for water above named, there is a saving of over $500 per month in rents, that the city has heretofore paid for its officers, council chamber, prison, &c. This is clear gain to the city; while at the same time the offices in the reservoir building belong to the city, are more commodious, safe, and comfortable, and afford ample space for the wants of the city for many years to come. The prison in the basement is the best regulated and most secure one in the State, with room sufficient to enlarge it to double its present size.

Another considerable saving is effected by the city through these works, by furnishing the various cisterns throughout the city, for the use of the fire department, with water without cost. These formerly were filled by the volunteer aid of the firemen, but was of such frequent occurrence and required so much time and labor, as to become a serious annoyance, so much so that the city has for a year or more past, paid private parties a large sum for this necessary supply; now they are filled from the fire hydrants, which are to be found at every corner of the principal streets, and which, with the cisterns, furnish all the water that the department, were it twice as large, could use.

As a matter of convenience it is hardly necessary for me to mention the great saving of labor in having pure soft water conveyed in abundance to the very points at which it may be desired to use it, even to the third stories of any building in the city. This together with the economy in the cost of the water, ought, as I doubt not it will in due time, induce every person within the water limits, to have it introduced into their premises. The price of water to a family, not exceeding eight persons, is $2 per month; and the same to stores, shops, etc., using an ordinary supply. From the water carts, previous to the erection of these works, the average cost to the same class, was at least $2 per week; while the supply was meagre, and obtained at much inconvenience.

As a promoter of health, these works in a particular manner commend themselves to all; for while they furnish the sparkling element in profusion, before which filth and its companion, disease, disappears and is annihilated, it at the same time in our hot summer months tempers the atmosphere to an agreeable standard, by furnishing the means for an abundant sprinkling of the streets, of free use in the stores and dwellings, and for graceful fountains with their cooling spray, in our saloons and public resorts.

As a "healthful luxury," Sacramento may with pride refer to her numerous bathing establishments, most of them erected since these works were put in operation, and all taking their supply therefrom. It is doubtful whether there is another city in the Union of the same size, that can equal this in the number of her baths; while it is certain none surpass her in the elegance and superior accommodation for every sort of bathing that is furnished by some of these establishments.

Among others, there is an extensive swimming bath, fitted up in admirable taste, where a delightful swim can be had with the water tempered to suit all seasons,—(the proprietors being about to introduce a heating apparatus for the winter months.) This has become a popular resort of your citizens when they visit us, and many of them can testify to the superiority of our baths.

To sum up and conclude this too lengthy article, Sacramento may well boast of having set an example worthy of the earnest consideration of her great neighbor San Francisco, as well as of every other city in the State; for while securing all the benefits above faintly sketched, it has been done without calling on her citizens *for one dollar, directly or indirectly,* without increasing taxation one iota. But to the contrary, she has in the erection of these works given profitable employment to many of her own people; has saved them money in the purchase of this invaluable article, water; has protected their property thereby from fire; and all by simply pledging her "faith and credit," with the almost certain assurance that the revenue derived will pay principal and interest of the Bonds she has issued for this purpose, as fast as they become due.

If, Messrs. Editors, in the foregoing "hasty sketches," I have said anything that will in the smallest degree forward the erection of similar works in other cities, as a move of true economy, I have not written in vain. And if any of our own citizens should take the trouble to read this, I trust they will each and severally feel that it is their duty, as it is unquestionably their interest, to aid these works by taking their supply from them, for by so doing they save money and get comfort—they enable the work to maintain itself, and to extend its usefulness to all parts of the city.

JOS. H. NEVETT.
Superintendent of Public Works.
Sacramento, Sept. 11, 1854.

IMPORTANT AND TRUE.—We especially commend the following sentiments, uttered in a letter from Paul K. Hubbs, Esq., the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to the Convention of Teachers that assembled in San Francisco, recently. They are as noble as they are truthful, and of the highest moment to the citizens of this city especially. We give the extract:

"Teachers may be very learned, but if they lack the capacity to impart to others what they have stored up themselves, they are less competent than the unpretending who succeed in better development of the youthful mind. An ignorant teacher, however, must never be employed. It is a fraud upon the people to do so. The cities and large towns of our State are generally well organized. The rural communities have more especially my greatest anxiety. True, they are separated from the vice of the cities, and in point of morals have great advantages for their children; but conventions like yours are scarcely thought about, and the occupations of the parent forget too often the future of the child. I feel my friends that I cannot sufficiently commend your patriotic and holy effort, and only rely upon it, such movements will live in the reminiscences of the past, the loveliest scenes of life. With sentiments of great respect, I subscribe myself your friend sincerely.

PAUL K. HUBBS,
Supt. of Public Instruction."

STONE BUILDING MATERIALS OF OREGON.—The rock found by Col. King, about five miles from this place, on being tested with acids and analyzed, proves to be *Gneiss,* not *Granite.* It has a firm, fine grain, and is capable of receiving a high polish. Its becoming harder on immersion in water, and the ease with which it can be chiseled into any shape required, renders in a valuable addition to the list of building materials. It is too hard for grindstones, hones, or scythe stones. The following is the analysis of some of this stone: It contains in one thousand parts, chemically considered—Silica, 690.00; alumina, 147.50; oxyde iron, 66.30; dross, supposed to be salts of potash and soda, 96.20. Mineralogically considered, it consists of feldspar, mica and quartz, similar to granite, only of a different cleavage and laminated differently. This stone is now being quarried and brought into the city, in large quantities, for the erection of the penitentiary. The quarries are extensive enough to furnish materials in quantity for years to come.—*Oregon Times.*

THE ADMISSION OF CALIFORNIA—THE LATE CELEBRATION.—A proud day for California; let it ever be kept in remembrance. How many associations cluster around this day. The thundering cannons that first announced it echo in the heart of every true Californian, and will be remembered forever. The parade of the past week was a splendid one, and the noblest features of it was the brave old Pioneer, Gen. John A. Sutter.

DUNCAN ART UNION.—This establishment was thrown open to the public on Monday last. The collection is one of the most superb and *recherche* that has ever been on exhibition in this country. Articles of the richest and most gorgeous that the eye can feast on are there displayed. The place is thronged with visiters all the day long. No one should fail to pay a visit.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—The bid for constructing the House of Refuge, was accepted by the Board of Supervisors, on Monday last. The structure is to be substantially built of the best quality of brick, and will be 145 feet long and 50 feet wide, of three stories high and a basement, Ordeman & Loud, contractors.

NEW MARKET.—It is stated that the large store recently erected by Story, Redington & Co., on the corner of Merchant and Sansome streets, is to be converted into a Market, to connect with the Washington Market.

HORTICULTURAL.

The State Fair.

AWAKE! awake! Farmers and Stock Raisers should not delay sending in notices of their intentions to exhibit, and to what extent. Mechanics, Artizans and Manufacturers should instantly notify the Society of their intentions and wishes, so that ample preparations shall be made.

Fail not, as you would desire a proper opportunity to do yourself justice.

Let Counties be represented as Counties; each having the proper space allotted them in the Hall, and with a suitable motto for each. Let County Societies have their committees to attend, take a just interest, and make their reports.

Then will the work go bravely on!

IT must be most gratifying to all who feel interested in the welfare of California, to note the increasing interest manifested by our best citizens to promote the cause of Agriculture. The very handsome offer of the House of Wells, Fargo & Co., to aid thus promptly in the coming Fair, we feel assured will be duly appreciated by the Agriculturists of our whole State, and serve as a stimulus to them to forward their productions. In behalf of the State Society, we can most cordially express pleasure and gratitude for the generous offer of this house. The following is their note;

J. L. L. F. WARREN, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, &c.; California State Agricultural Society:

Dear Sir: To accommodate the friends and patrons of the State Agricultural Society, we shall be most happy to take charge of any small packages—flowers, fruit, &c., intended for exhibition at the Annual State Fair, free of charge, over any of our Express routes.

WELLS, FARGO & Co.

San Francisco, Sept. 12, '54.

Entrees for Premiums.

PUEBLA DE SAN JOSE, Sept. 10, 1854.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the California State Agricultural Society.

DEAR SIR: We offer the "San Jose Nursery" for the examination of the Committee appointed by the State Agricultural Society to award premiums on the best nurseries.

We shall be happy to receive such Committee at any time. Very respectfully, yours,

L. PREVOST & Co.

STRAWBERRIES.—A splendid variety of the "Boston Pine" Strawberry was exhibited at our rooms on Saturday last. They were from 'Shell Mound Farm, near San Antonio, Alameda county, grown by Mr. J. L. Sanford. For the large dish of select ones sent us we are grateful. They were of delicious flavor and fully ripe. We shall hope to have some on exhibition every day for some time.

FLORA, POMONA AND CERES.—The office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER will hereafter be known as the court where "Flora and Pomona" will exhibit their pets—"Ceres" too shall come with his greetings. Every Saturday a special court will be held, where all who feel a desire to see the products of the soil can do so with little care or trouble, and hereafter we shall make note of all that has been exhibited.

PEARS AND NECTARINES.—We had on exhibition on Saturday last, from the Mission Gardens of E. L. Beard, Esq., (under the care of the skillful Mr. Lewellen,) eighteen superb large Bartlett Pears and eight Elruge Nectarines, of very excellent size and quality. They were examined by the Committee on Fruits and pronounced to be of high order.

NATIVE PLUMS.—Very superb high colored native Plums were brought from the mountains and exhibited at our rooms by Mr. Campbell. The Plums were almost a perfect scarlet, and a sprightly acid. A very desirable shrub, highly ornamented.

J. C. WHITE, ESQ., of Happy Valley, exhibited at our rooms, on Saturday last, some splendid blooms of the Fuchia—variety, "Lord of the Isles." The specimen blooms were very double and of remarkable size and beauty. Mr. W. is an amateur florist, and his taste and judgment are fully displayed by the fair specimens in his grounds, which we shall more particularly note hereafter.

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Sept. 11th, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I do not remember of seeing the names of "Morris White" and "La Grange" among the numerous varieties of Peaches that your valuable paper informs us you have inspected and practically tested. Please accept this basket containing the above kinds, of which I shall have about 150 bushels.

The good old housewives of the Eastern States, you doubtless remember, generally suspended the scientific operation of preserving peaches, until the Morris Whites made their appearance.

It is the first year of the trees' bearing, they have never been irrigated, and they are grown where the water is 72 feet below the surface. In the production of large fruit upon such a location, the past unusually dry winter has been very unfavorable. Yours truly,

LEONARD FROST.

To. J. L. L. F. Warren.

WE clip the following from the Los Angeles Star. All interested should have the privilege of being heard:—

The following communication, from a lady correspondent in the Monte, will be of interest to many of our readers, and as we are well aware that there are many fine babies in that thriving village, we hope the premium will be a generous one, and worthy the object intended.

"CALIFORNIA BABIES.—*Mr. Editor:* As the question has been mooted that there will be a premium offered for the likeliest baby of California growth, I hope the committee having jurisdiction of this department will offer such encouragement at the State Agricultural Fair in October next, as will induce a large turn out I think the healthiest, prettiest and largest baby, not to exceed a certain age, say a year or two years old, should be the test. As every mother thinks her own the prettiest and best, there should be such a premium offered as will induce mothers to prepare for it in season. The remark, that this is a *great country*, is as common as household words, and has had reference to the rapid growth of our cities, towns, and our country generally—our big trees, enormous vegetables, tall grain and fine fruit. Then what do we lack in California to throw the rest of the world entirely in the shade? I for one surely think it cannot be for the want of fine babies. A lady correspondent of the CALIFORNIA FARMER says, "there is no place in the world where they have so many pretty babies as in California"—and I think she is right. She further adds: "I have as pretty a little darling as ever blessed a mother's name, and I would not give it for all the gold mines of California; and I want to show it too; and one thing more, Messrs. Editors, I have been puzzled, as well as my husband, to find a name as pretty as the baby. Now, do please have a premium offered for the *prettiest names* for the pretty boys and girls that shall grow up in California. Let us have some new names for a new country and new babies." Now, Mr. Editor, we have as fine babies in the Monte as in any other part of the State, and I, for one, would like to show my little darling against the world. Then let the premium be a liberal one, and there will be sure to be competition, and when the ladies once feel interested in this matter it is bound to succeed.

Yours respectfully, ALICE.

Monte, August 18, 1854."

Since the receipt of the above communication we have received the CALIFORNIA FARMER, which has a full list of premiums offered by the State Agricultural Society, among which we notice a premium on babies, which is as follows:

Competitors for premiums on Babies must have them on exhibition between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M., on the second day of the Fair. A *special hall* will be provided for the accommodation of the "little children," and every convenience provided. The committee will pass in examination from two to four o'clock P. M.

Finest Baby under one year old..................	$100
2d finest do do	75

We would merely remark that we think there is a sad discrepancy between the premiums on farms and babies, as the best improved farm is entitled to a premium of $200.

CALIFORNIA BABIES.—The CALIFORNIA FARMER is indignant at the crusty old bachelor editors, who ridicule the exhibition of Young America which is to take place at the Agricultural fair in October, and thinks that bachelors are not very competent to sit on a jury in such a case. We for one confess our incompetency to sit on such a jury in case of a *squall.*—*Sierra Citizen*

"Crusty old bachelors." Now, neighbor, not so fast; we never said *crusty*. What a monitor that thing they call *conscience* is—how quick it applies the true word. Does our neighbor of the Citizen belong to the class he so truly describes? We pity him, and pray for his conversion, speedily. We commend to *his* particular attention the "Model Baby," and hope he will reform after perusal.

PASS THEM ALONG.—There is certainly one great advantage from residing in the interior counties during the season of immigration. The Shasta Courier discourses in the following manner:

"JOYOUS TIDINGS.—Let the bachelors of this region rejoice, for behold we bring them glad and joyous tidings. Among the emigrants now stopping temporarily on the Noble route, thirty or forty miles from this place, as well as among those who have not yet reached that point, there are a goodly number of beautiful and marriageable young ladies. Indeed, we hear that the tones of the 'light guitar,' struck by fairy-like fingers, and strains of richest melody, warbled forth from fairy-like throats, in loving words pronounced by fairy-like lips, every night by the 'pale moonlight,' to awake the echoes of the brave old forests where emigrants are now sojourning."

In the same article this same bachelor gives notice that he is about to absent himself from his editorial duties for a few days, for the purpose of exploring the country between Shasta and the encampment of these "fair immigrants," in order to ascertain its adaptability to "stock raising." We hope he may enjoy a pleasant journey.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The Wife of the Model Farmer.

WE have known some women, who by their extravagance and wastefulness, have kept their husbands perpetually under water, in debt up to their eyes,—and such we do not wish to read the following story, (copied from the Michigan Farmer,) that they may strain it as an apology for their misdeeds. Such women are rare among farmers' wives. But the "Model Farmer" herein depicted, has many copies all through the land,—not quite indeed to the same degree of parsimony, who in their eagerness to join house to house and farm to farm, greatly neglect the social, intellectual and affectionate sympathies of their families—and who, it would seem, would prefer the last final retrospect of life, to be one of pinch and saving, worn-out wife and ruined children, with twenty thousand in pocket,—to a retrospect of liberality, usefulness, kindliness, and mental and moral cultivation, with only ten thousand dollars. Such men, with all their resemblances, however near remote in degree, we wish to read the following:—*Country Gentleman.*

I am the wife of a model farmer. My husband is called wealthy. He owns between three and four hundred acres of good land, most of it under good cultivation. His pastures are well stocked with horses, sheep and cattle, and for their comfort he has built barns, sheds and out-houses. Our farm is the pattern for the neighborhood. But look at the house! see what a home for a family!!

It was very well sixteen years ago, mere shell as it was, and I was too happy in being its mistress to think of complaining of any inconvenience or hardships. We were both young then—my husband is young now. He hired men to work on the farm, but we could not afford to hire help in the house; it would not pay. I was ambitious, worked hard, economised and turned everything to the best advantage to aid in getting rich. As time passed, new barns and sheds took the place of the first temporary hovels; and as we continued to prosper, I began to think the time was very near when I might reasonably hope that something would be done for the comfort of myself and family. Years of hope deferred have passed away. Our house, which was never lathed, plastered, or painted, looks like an old weather-beaten brewery on the outside, while within, from the ground floor to the rafters it presents the uniform color of an ancient smoke-house. It is inconvenient and unsuited to the wants of our family. I have hinted as much more than once, but there was always some more important improvement to be made out of doors, or there was an adjoining lot of land to be bought cheap, or a fine horse whose price was not to be considered, so that our rival neighbors were prevented from getting him on their farms.

We have five children; my eldest daughter is in her fourteenth year. She has been educated thus far in a very indifferent district school, but is womanly in her manners, is a good housekeeper for her age, and has fine, lady-like tastes. What opportunity she has for the exercise of these tastes you may judge. Her room is next to the rafters; it has one window containing four panes of glass. Her toilet table is a dry goods box turned upon its side; within it, the little ones have their play-house; on the top is a piece of broken looking-glass, a pincushion and a few other trinkets. Her wardrobe is a trunk with a broken cover; her room is separated from the rest of the loft by a blanket partition, beyond which her brothers and the hired men sleep. My room is below, and about as well furnished as hers. Every suggestion I make for improvement, or the introduction of necessary articles of furniture, is met with an adage about putting a new piece to an old garment, and my husband says in his quiet, decided way, "You shall have a new house by-and-by, Clara; and then we will get carpets and furniture, and everything else to correspond."

"Ah! that far off 'by-and-by!'" I have grown old working and waiting for it. My child is growing into womanhood by my side; others are following in her steps—a rich man's daughter's without the cultivation of mind or manners necessary to fit them for the stations they might adorn.

Perhaps, had I foreseen how all this was to be, I might, by some extra exertion have provided them and myself with many little comforts of which we have been deprived while waiting so hopefully, so patiently for that promised "by-and-by." And yet I hardly know how a woman with her arms full of little ones to be cared for, and a house full of hungry hird men waiting for their meals, could find time for much extra exertion. My children's clothes, and my husband's too, are made, mended and kept clean by myself, and all the housework from cellar to garret goes through my hands, with the exception of what little the children can do. I have no time to devote to raising chickens or onions for market; my hens run wild and so does my garden. My butter and cheese go to the grocery to pay for coffee, tea and sugar; the profits of the flocks and fields go into my husband's pocket, and from there just where he pleases to invest them.

Yes, Mr. Moneylove is a model farmer, and ours is a model farm. He takes advantage of every new invention to save labor and make money; the stock is well cared for, the fences and barns always in good repair, and the house itself looks nice and cosy from the street, nestled down behind a row of thirty shade trees, and the front end nearly covered by the great jessamine vine that has clambered over it. Yet within, what a prospect for my daughters, and what a life I have led! I am faded and old, and wrinkled at thirty-six, while my husband at forty looks almost as young and fresh as when we were married. Yet he is so industrious, such a good provider for the table, and so kind a parent, it seems almost wrong in me to find fault with him for anything.

He says the girls are but children yet, and that by the time they are young ladies he will have a new house and every thing in style.

Yes by that time their mother will be—no matter where—if living she will be too worn and weary to think of enjoyment. And they, uneducated, sensitive and shrinking from the position in which he would place them, because unprepared to do credit to themselves and him—but I will not anticipate.

Mr. Moneylove will read this, I dare say, and if it awakens him, or others like him to a sense of what is due to their families, I shall have accomplished my object in writing.

CLARA M——.

Model Farm, Dec., 1853.

PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON.—The movement among the Southern ladies to secure to government the possession of Mount Vernon, seems to be meeting with a cordial response wherever the subject has been agitated. Organized associations for that purpose have been formed in many of the Southern States, and considerable sums of money are being raised for the purpose. At a recent meeting of one of these associations in Richmond, Va., a committee was appointed to take the preliminary steps towards purchasing the estate. The N. Y. Express, referring to the proceedings of this meeting, trusts that the ladies of the North as well as of the South will join in carrying out this patriotic object. It says:

"The mother of Washington and the wife of Washington were almost as distinguished in their relations as Washington was in his. Bunker Hill Monument was finished by our own countrywomen, without regard to section or feeling, and every true American woman has almost as much interest in that monument as the male descendants of those who fought there more than seventy-nine years ago. We hope then to see our Northern and Southern women joining hand in hand, with hearty good will, in this patriotic duty of making Mount Vernon the property of the nation."

IMPORTANT FROM GUAYMAS.—Capt. Johnson, U. S. A., who arrived by the Goliah from Fort Yuma, by way of San Diego, on Monday last, brings some news of a highly important character from Guaymas. Capt. Johnson received his information from a small party of Germans and Americans who reached Fort Yuma, from Guaymas, on the 1st Sept., having left the latter place on the 10th Aug. They informed Capt. Johnson that about the 1st of Aug. Count Raousset Boulbon reached Guaymas in a small boat. Upon his landing, he excited the French troops, numbering three hundred and sixty men, to revolt, and placed himself at the head of them. The Germans and Irish, the former under Capt. Seafeldt, remained true to their colors, and uniting with the Sonorians, planted a battery of two cannons and a howitzer in the street in Guaymas. This battery was charged on by Raousset and his men, but it was served with such effect that the French soldiers were mowed down like grass.

During the conflict about one hundred Frenchmen are said to have been killed, and the remainder taken prisoners. During the fight, Boulbon challenged the Mexican commander to single combat. The challenge was accepted, and as the two were approaching each other, Boulbon was shot in the neck and fell to the ground. The French, being left without a leader, ceased firing and surrendered, and it was said that Boulbon and some of his officers were to be executed.

LEARN ALL YOU CAN.—Never omit any opportunity to learn all you can. Sir Walter Scott said that even in a stage coach he always found somebody who could tell him something he did not know before. Conversation is frequently more useful than books for the purpose of knowledge. It is therefore a mistake to be morose or silent when you are among persons whom you think ignorant, for a little sociability on your part would draw them out, and they will be able to teach you something, no matter how ordinary their employment. Indeed, some of the most sagacious remarks are made by persons of this description, respecting their particular pursuit. Hugh Milton, the famous Scotch geologist, owes not a little of his fame to observations and working in quarry. Socrates well said that there is but one good, which is knowledge, and one evil which is ignorance. Every grain of sand helps to make the heap. A gold digger takes the smallest nuggets and is not fool enough to through them away, because he hopes to find a huge lump sometime. So, in acquiring knowledge, we should never despise an opportuntiy, however unpromising. If there is a moment's leisure, spend it over a good or instructive talking with the first person you meet.

CAN ANY OF YOU "GO BETTER?"—Mr. Moon, of this town, raised a squash in his garden this season, measuring seven feet and half an inch around it, and weighing one hundred and twenty pounds. It is no uncommon thing to raise squashes here weighing one hundred pounds. If our neighbors on the "overflowed lands," can beat the mountain squashes they may consider themselves "some pumpkins."—*Empire Co. Argus.*

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 14, 1854.

REMOVAL.

☞ The Counting Room of the California Farmer will hereafter be found at the *Corner of California and Montgomery streets*, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.; where we shall be most happy to receive the visits of all who feel interested in the products of our country—and where we shall be happy to receive subscriptions.

Warren & Co., Proprietors.

The Triumph.

Success in every great undertaking depends, in the first place, upon the truths on which it is based, and next upon the earnestness and devotion with which those principles are maintained, enforced and applied. Truth has not only its opposite to contend with, but it has often the prejudices, interests and fashions by which it is surrounded.

When it was first announced that gold was discovered in Californic, all remember the great excitement caused over the entire continent, and although there was the most indubitable proof of it, and that of the clearest kind, there were thousands who were ready to place all kinds of difficulties in the way of testing the extent of the good that should flow from it. Had there not been those who were earnest and devoted in its pursuit—had there not been those who were ready to peril everything, even life itself, to test the truth of this discovery, the gold diggings of California would have proved a romance, rather than a reality.

The same results will ever flow from truth when properly tested; the rewards are ever proportionate to the truth developed, and the blessings are in proportion to the sincerity and devotion manifested in search of that truth. The discovery of gold was but the herald of other and greater discoveries, the gold being but the means necessary to advance and perfect the discoveries that were to follow.

The value of the *gold of California* has been told in *hundreds of millions of dollars*, and yet, great as was this discovery, and vast as has been its influence over the world—placing as it were a crown of purple upon the United States, as the richest country in the world—the Agriculture of California will prove of so much greater value, and its influence so much more wide-spread and permanent, that the gold mines will shrink into insignificance when compared with the full-revealed greatness of Agriculture.

The results of all branches of Agriculture in California are almost startling, and the developements of the present year in the science of "Pomology" alone, give an indication that must be of the most gratifying kind to every well wisher to the permanency of this State.

The *exhibition of the splendid Peaches*, from the "Sacramento Pomological Gardens," at the rooms of the California Farmer, we esteem of sufficient importance to herald as a "*Triumph of the Pomology of California.*" Here were exhibited *four hundred splendid Peaches*, from *eight to ten and three-quarter inches in circumference*, all the produce of a few trees *two years from the bud.*

It will be recollected what ridicule was heaped upon many of the early advocates of fruit growing, and every attempt to urge attention to this subject, was looked upon as the dreams of an enthusiast. Even "preachers of the gospel" applied the term of enthusiast to those, who, with a knowledge of the soil, saw the results that must flow from its wise cultivation, equally great with the results to the morals of a community that gave attention to what "the preacher says."

The recent exhibition, we repeat, is a *triumph of Pomology*, and we record the fact, feeling proud of the results, and rejoice at the prosperity of the cultivator who has won fame, by this exhibition of fruit, A. P. Smith, Esq., of Sacramento.

Twelve dozen of the best samples were sold for $12 per dozen—we venture to say a record of success and reward unparalleled in the history of Pomology.

To Manufacturers.

The State Agricultural Society would especially call the attention of all and every class of manufacturers and artisans to the list of prizes to be awarded at the coming Fair. To every species and variety of California manufacture the Society will award special prizes, according to their merit. The Society would call particular attention to every branch, and should there be omission of any article manufactured in California, they will be duly noticed, although not mentioned on the lists.

It is to be hoped the Press will lend a generous help in making these facts known, so that all shall have an opportunity to exhibit such specimens as their genius and skill bring forth. Every species of domestic industry and taste, works of art, painting, embroidery and needlework will be embraced and recognized to the fullest extent. Domestic bread, pastry, and everything that shall advance domestic comforts, will be duly appreciated; and it is to be hoped there will be no lack of the evidence of skill in these departments.

Persons desirous of securing space to exhibit their particular productions can secure the same by application the Secretary, who will give particular attention to it and record the same. These applications had better be made early so that there shall be no disappointment.

Sacramento Industry.

This famous city, this city of "fire and flood,"—this city that has withstood every ill that flesh is heir to, now gives evidence that she not only *can*, but will *stand losses*, and make sacrifices to build up and sustain her government, and make that city one of the most beautiful and prosperous cities on the Pacific Coast.

We have spent two days in noticing the immense improvements going on. The evidence is before the senses in her permanent warehouses, excellent streets, splendid public buildings and works, her manufactories and mechanical works; this is cheering. To accomplish this, to support the government and help it meet those exigencies to sustain public credit which now stands so high, immense taxes have been cheerfully borne, and the citizens have willingly sacrificed portions of their real and personal property to do it; and while they have seen their real estate depressed for a time, they have known that this was the only way to secure a just return by-and-by—or save themselves from utter ruin. In some instances it has been peculiarly hard, and some who have borne the burden and heat of the day have had to bow before the blast—the trials and sufferings that have been endured in Sacramento can never be written.

Those only who have experienced these, can ever have a conception of the heroism required to pass so fiery an ordeal. But we believe the dark cloud has past, and better and brighter days of permanent prosperity await this "noble city of the Plains."

Van Court's Planing Mills.

We would call especial notice to these extensive and perfect working mills—they are situated near the Oriental Hotel, on Market street, and it is an interesting sight to witness them in operation;—here in California to see the machinery at work which converts our forests into dwelling houses, and that too in about a week's time. We have known instances when the trees have been felled, sawed, tongued, grooved, and the dwelling erected in the space of one week.

At these mills the rough boards are placed upon the frame, planed, tongued and grooved ready for use, in the most perfect manner. All the machinery moves like clock-work, and although making *three thousand revolutions per minute*, yet easy, and with power too.

Mr. Van Court in his earnest endeavor to add to the improvement of the country, has accomplished a great public good; and the planing machines which he offers are of the highest value to the country.

Model Baby.

"The child makes the man."

Among the "premiums" which have been announced by the State Society at the coming Fair, are some *Special Premiums*, which have excited a due degree of interest, and which, if properly understood, will result in great good. Some journals find it a theme for their mirth, others for their thoughtless witticisms, and others still for dissertations upon moral and social influences. They seem to fear that the sight of "little children" may lead men, *full grown men*, to look with less reverence upon the social relations and prompt them to treat with contumely and scorn the holiest relations of life. To all such we would most especially commend the following sketch, and we would ask scrupulous friends to tell us what would be the result to our community, if some dozen or more "babies" of the same kind as the one here described, could be exhibited in San Francisco? We await an answer, for we have not began to speak yet.

We copy from the Boston Transcript, a correspondent of which gives the following account of the young traveler's conduct:

There was only one baby among the members of the late excursion party up the Mississippi to the Falls of St. Anthony. That baby was only six months old—a son of Henry Farnham, Esq., the engineer of the Chicago and Rock Island railroad. When the baby was first brought on board the Golden Era, some of the company shrugged their shoulders, and others said "humph." One crusty old bachelor muttered, "we may look out for squalls now;" and a young man with mustaches, who passed for a wit, sighed for the days of good king Herod. The baby meanwhile looked about and crowed a little, and then quietly entertained himself with sucking his fingers.

Well: from the time we left Rock Island on Monday evening, till we returned the following Saturday, not a cry or the suspicion of a cry was uttered by the baby. He was indeed a charming little fellow—always bright and placid, and ready to meet half way those who were disposed to be attentive. Of the sensation of fear he seemed to be utterly ignorant. He would go to the arms of a rough old backwoodsman as readily as to those of the beautiful Miss W., or Miss J.; and remain contented away from his mother or nurse, till fearful he was giving trouble they would come after him. But instead of giving trouble he seemed to be doing more than any body else for the general entertainment. It was frequently proposed to pinch him to see if he *could* cry; and in one instance, the experiment was tried without success. The features of the gruff old bachelor, who had looked so austerely at first on this infant phenomenon, would now relax as he came in sight, and he at last ventured upon the experiment of taking him in his arms, and found to his delight that the baby maintained his good character even in *his* inexperienced embrace.

The general satisfaction at the baby's unparalleled behavior at length manifested itself in a substantial form. It was resolved to get up a *testimonial*. A subscription was put in circulation for a gold cup, to be presented as a token of admiration and esteem of the passengers, who, when they reflected how much a crying baby might have detracted from their enjoyment, liberally opened their purses, and subscribed the handsome sum of $200. A formal presentation of this offering was then made. Mr. Rockwell, a late member of Congress from Connecticut, was deputed to address the baby. This he did in the presence of the assembled passengers, the baby meanwhile being held in his mother's arms, and always jumping and chuckling at the right place in Mr. Rockwell's speech. The speech, which was a capital one, and enunciated with due gravity, was followed by Professor Twining, of New Haven, the baby medium on the occasion, and who spoke in the little fellow's behalf in admirable style, now witty, now beautiful, for upwards of five minutes. Both speeches were much applauded. Ex-President Fillmore was appointed to prepare an inscription for the gold cup; a task which he accomplished with his accustomed good taste; and Mr. Rockwell was appointed to purchase the cup.

Thus ended one of the pleasantest little episodes of the great excursion—one that must be always remembered with pleasure by those who witnessed it, and especially by the parents of the child, who so early in life won so solid a mark of approbation from his seniors.

Letter from Roving Jack---No. 4.

A Retrospective Glance at the Early History of the Merced Valley....Soil and Production....Present state of Agriculture, and other improvements....Society, &c., &c.

Snellings' Ranch, August 31, 1854.

Messrs. Editors: In the summer of forty-nine, a solitary tent was erected in the upper portion of this valley, by Col. Sam. Scott, for the sole purpose of ranching stock; at that time few wagons had ventured from Stockton to Mariposa—the few goods and provisions consumed by the daring few, who had located themselves for the flattering prospect of acquiring gold in the supposed rich diggings in the Mariposa placers, having been conveyed hence by pack trains. It will be remembered that farming in those days was looked upon by the anxious gold hunter as a slow, non-paying occupation, and only suited to grovelling minds. No miner at that early day ever believed for a moment that it would be necessary for him to remain in California long enough to make a crop, but would in a few months make his pile, and return to the "*Old Folks at Home.*" And those who had come to California to engage in cultivating the soil, preferred the more secure and settled portions of California, to hazarding their lives and property in this uninhabited wilderness. Thus, when the writer of these lines made his first tour up the Merced River, nothing could be heard but the sound of the breeze as it whistled through deep green forests, the wild scream of the panther, the hoarse growl of the grizzly bear, or the caroling of the tiny songsters of the grove and the mead. But the fertility of the soil and the luxuriant growth of foliage, the broad and extended body of land, were objects most lovely to behold, and that delighted the ear and mind of the traveller, if he should be a man of taste, an admirer of rural scenes, or fond or capable of contemplating or appreciating the beauties of nature—hence the Merced, with its vast body of rich alluvial land particularly adapted to the culture of every variety of grain, vegetable, fruit or flower indigenous to the temperate zone, was destined soon to become the home of many enterprising followers of the plow, as the present state of things most beautifully illustrates. The discovery of gold in considerable quantities in the mountains and gulches on the Mariposa river, Agua Frio, Fresno, coarse and fine gold gulches, attracted the attention of thousands of anxious miners, who flocked to the various camps that sprung up with incredible rapidity in the vicinity of the aforesaid localities, suggested to the energetic teamster the importance of the construction of a road from Stockton to Mariposa and the Southern mines, passing immediately through this valley. This road anon became a great thoroughfare; numerous little tents were erected for the accommodation of travellers, and gradually the beauties of this valley became more attractive to the floating population. At length some of "the done up miners," who had become discouraged and disheartened with their bad success, resolved to no longer follow the "ignis fatuus," of imaginary gold lumps, but to try a more certain and less laborious occupation of cultivating the soil in the Merced Valley. Soon the word improvement appeared written in legible characters upon the face of nature, in the shape of bachelors' tents, that dotted the margin of the river, and the little farm that yielded them a rich return for their labors. Now those huts have given place to substantial dwellings, the little watermelon patches have increased to vast farms in a high state of cultivation, and four flouring mills have already been erected. The society of a few old bachelors has undergone a great change; numerous families have located in this valley, and preparations are being made for the building of a church and a schoolhouse. The sound of the voice of the watchman upon the walls of Zion is frequently heard in our valley, inviting poor sinners to God.

A number of the fair sex grace our religious assemblages; weddings are quite common in this region, and to take it altogether, we count that we are rather a favored people. By the way, what about that visit you promised? I anxiously look for the fulfilment of said promise.

Yours truly, Roving Jack.

Lambard Mills.

These famous Flouring Mills at Sacramento are among the first in the State. The machinery is of the highest cost and finish; the frame work very solid, of live oak, and all built and prepared at Augusta, Maine, and shipped here around the Horn. The smutting mill that is attached works to a charm—separates the diseased wheat finely. A process of riddling, screening and preparing the wheat at this Mill, is a great improvement upon all other plans, and is peculiarly their own.

We noticed springs attached to the spindle, which materially aided the velocity, and at the same time steadied the whole, causing a smooth and more quiet run—thus relieving the jar and grating noise so common to mills, even at a velocity of four hundred revolutions per minute.

By various and repeated tests this mill has attained distinction, in the amount of flour it turns out to the weight of grain, and the economy of the labor. We presume there is no mill that can excel it in economy or quality of work, or turn out better flour at less expense of labor or quantity of wheat. Messrs. R. Chenery & Redington are the proprietors, and we advise all who are interested, to call and see the operation of these mills.

Fences in the United States.

We take the following from the Horticultural Review, being an extract from the report made to the Farmers' Club of New York, by Professor J. J. Mapes, of New Jersey. These extracts are valuable, as they tend to show the value of the outside of the farmer's interests:

Before the commencement of the meeting I looked over an abstract of the census, and arrived at a few important facts in relation to the subject now under consideration. I find by the last census that we had of improved land in the United States, upwards of 118,000,000 of acres; and if we suppose this to be made up into lots of twenty acres each, we should then require, at fifty cents a rod, which may be suppose to be below the average cost, for labor and making of fences, including of course the cost of preparation, a sum of $113 25 for every twenty acres—and at this cost the fencing of the United States, or rather that portion recognized as improved, and operated as farms, would cost $670,776,273. If there be any mistake in these figures, it results from the census, either as to the number of acres, or in the estimate of fifty cents a rod.

No subject is more worthy of the close investigation of this club, than the proper style of fences to be used by our farmers. It is well known that no one kind of fence is suited to all parts of the country. For the extensive farms of the West, many of the hedge plants may be used with profit, and indeed, whenever the price of land for twelve feet wide on each side of a hedge is materially less than the cost of a permanent fence, there, and there alone, fences may be used with profit; for without question any hedge which is equal to a permanent fence, protecting crops from the ravages of cattle, will absorb the energy of the soil and prevent its use for crop-growing. It is true that many hedges may be grown on much less spaces, but they are not fully efficient for the purposes intended.

Among the most efficient of these hedges is the Osage Orange, and in many latitudes it may be used with propriety. A proper cutting plow may be used on both sides of this hedge to root-prune it, and thus it may be prevented from occupying any greater width of land than practice will show to be necessary for its sustenance.

An excess of fences is the prevailing sin of American farmers. In Belgium, and many other parts of Europe, fences are unknown; and I am happy to say that in many parts of our country the better class of farmers use fences only as the outer boundary of their farms; and where their cattle are soiled, and not pastured, intervening fences are unnecessary.

The amount of land thrown to waste throughout the United States, adjacent to fences, is more than equal to the number of arable acres in some of the smaller States. The cost of useless fences throughout the country, at least of such fences as might be dispensed with, if cattle were soiled, is greater than the value of all the cattle held for working purposes.

It is a common error for farmers to suppose that they are legally bound to put up fences to protect their crops from their neighbor's cattle It is not so. In most of our States every farmer has a right, if he pleases, to leave his land without fences, and his neighbor is liable for all encroachments by his cattle upon the unfenced farm. Fences, therefore, are legally intended to prevent the farmer's own cattle from annoying his neighbor, but no farmer who soils his stock need protect himself from his neighbor's cattle by a fence, and those who turn their cattle on the road, merely to feed them at the public expense, should be made aware of the fact that they are liable for all damage done to their neighbors by these road-fed cattle; for should they walk into an open gate, even if constantly left open, the owner of the cattle would be liable to all damage perpetrated by them. (It is unfortunately not the case in all parts of the country; even where legal provisions is made for estrays, the difficulties attendant are not compensated.)

To return to our subject: many farms are stony, and now sub-soil plowing and under-draining are well understood to be judicious, stone walls as fences may be profitably used. These, when properly built, will last for all time. The first preparation should be to dig a ditch at such depth as will place its lower portion, when again filled, below the freezing point. This may be filled with the smaller classes of stones, even with the surface of the ground, on which the stone wall, composed entirely of the larger pieces should be placed, and if these be one-half wider at the base than at the top, and properly laid, it forms the best and most secure farm fence with which we are acquainted, never requiring renewal, and scarcely ever the slighest repair.

Where the supply of stone is insufficient, and such kinds of posts can be procured as are slow to decay, such as cedar, locust, &c., then the posts may be imbedded in a partial wall and topped by a single rail. In some parts of the country where lands have recently been cleared, the reversed roots of larger trees are so combined as to form an efficient fence, and capable of lasting for many years. Such fences are often found in the North and West, and give promise to outlast the present owners of the farms.

But when it is remembered, that the fencing of many farms is more than half their value, then the true worth of the stone wall properly built will be readily understood.

It is very doubtful if the national debt of England, large as it is, would equal four time the cost of the farm fences of America.

In all the various kinds of fences where wood forms a principal ingredient, its preparation before use should not be overlooked.

Posts, when turned upside down, will last much longer in the soil than when in their natural position. The valvular arrangement of the capillary tubes necessary for the growth of the tree is such as to admit moisture to rise, but when turned upside down, as with a reversed post, the moisture of the ground cannot rise in the post, and therefore, if the upper end exposed to the weather be partially protected by a conical figure or cap, or a coat of paint, such a post will not be continually supplied with moisture as one of the necessary elements of decay; and hence will last in the soil for a greater length of time than when placed in the position in which it originally grew. The speaker then detailed the different methods of extracting sap from wood, or rendering it insoluble in the wood so as to obviate the necessity of its extraction. The Kyanizing of posts, preservation by partial carbonization, the use of chloride of zinc, coal-tar, &c., were fully explained. But as he stated, all these facts had been published in detail in his paper.

Wire-fences seem to have nearly gone out of date. Their continual expansion and contraction during every change of temperature throughout the day, are calculated, either to loosen the post or stretch the wire, and all the intermediate springs that have yet been invented, are found inefficient for use. Wire-fences are very cheap, and may answer the purposes of forerunners to an intended hedge, answering as a protector until the hedge has grown; but by this time the wire will be found to carry the elements of its own destruction.

These remarks, however, do not apply to all kinds of iron-fences. Various kinds have been made, which are found to be excellent in practice, and so constructed as to be readily removed when required. The different patterns of hurdle or single-pannel fences thus made, are much used, and those who pasture cattle, and require to change their pasture ground to different parts of the same field, may use these hurdle fences with profit and convenience.

Many kinds of wooden fences are now being made by machinery, and answer an admirable purpose. A Mr. Stratton, near Troy, manufactures one of these new kinds of fence, at fifty cents per rod. This is a picket-fence, with turned pickets passing through flat rails. For these rails green wood is preferred, and while drying they shrink upon the pickets, forming a stiff pannel. These pannels of sixteen feet long may rest their upper rails on locust posts, with their lower rail slightly entering their sides, or they may be locked together by single long pickets, and placed in the position known as worm fences, so that the lengths can each sustain another length by their position, thus requiring twenty per cent. more length of fence, and occupying a comparatively greater width of ground. Many miles of these kind of fences have been put up by the railroads running from Troy.

Disease of the Grape.

We call attention to the following notice of "disease of the Currant at Zante," the place made famous for the growth of this article of domestic luxury. This will be sad news to many, when they call to mind their wants at Thanksgiving time; we shall hear many a cry, "What shall we do for currants?" We hope a voice will soon echo! to this cry: Here's fine California Currants! for we can grow them here in their greatest perfection. The grape disease in the Island of Madeira, at Oporto, in France and Italy, is also an indication that the old wine-producing countries are fast fading away, and that California will soon take her place as a "Wine-exporting State."

The Currant Crop in Zante.—The Zante correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writes thus under date of June 22: "The disease of the currant vine has already made great progress. Many think that it will be more severe this year than in previous years, but I believe that this will not be any worse than the last one. As it is, however, it is bad enough. The misery attending such a state of things is of course on the increase. Our rich land owners are doing all they can to economise. They deny themselves every comfort, and even what are generally considered indispensable necessities. They are now selling their equipages as fast as they can get buyers; while the poor people who had, before this calamity, fared as poorly as they well could, have had lately to give up regular meals and feed upon the coarsest materials, whenever and wherever they were found. These poor people are now suffering extremely. Our condition, indeed, can scarcely be worse; and yet to a worse state it must come, particularly in the coming winter."

We append also the statement from Genoa, which shows that over vast portions of the old world, there is a *general disease* upon the Vine, and it is of great moment to this country:

The Grape Disease.—A correspondent of the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser, writing from Genoa, says, that the grapes in Italy again show symptoms of the disease which for several years past has cut off the harvest. The recurrence of such a calamity is dreaded by all classes, and the rulers of the country are again offering rewards for the discovery of the cause and nature of the malady, with a view to its remedy. The circumstance that the commencement of this grape scourge was coeval with the introduction of railroads into the country, has given rise to a belief among the peasantry that the vegetable malady is owing, in some way, to a mysterious evil influence diffused by the long lines of iron rails through the soil of the country, or to the smoke and gas of the locomotives; and there are some few of the more intelligent, who attribute it to the effect which such powerful electro magnetic conductors as the iron rails must have upon the electrical condition and relations of the atmosphere.

The prejudice has proved so general, that in many places the railroads have been obstructed by the people, and in one case, the rails were torn up for a distance of several miles, and thrown into ditches. The Tuscan Government has issued a decree, calling upon all officers and religious teachers of the country to enlighten the people on the subject, and proclaiming to all that there can be no reason for such a belief, inasmuch as the malady prevails as generally in the island of Elba and other remote districts, as in the regions traversed by railways.

The Rose.

BY THE LATE A. J. DOWNING.

A fresh bouquet of midsummer roses stands upon the table before us. The morning dew-drops hang, heavy as emeralds, upon branch and bud; soft and rich colors delight the eye with their lovely hues, and that rose-odor, which every one feels, has not lost anything of its divine sweetness since the first day the flower bloomed in that heaven-garden of Eve, fills the air.

If there is any proof necessary, that the rose has a diviner origin than all other flowers, it is easily found in the unvarying constancy of mankind to it for so many long centuries. Fashions there have been innumerable, in ornaments of all sorts, from simple sea-shells, worn by Nubian maidens, to costly diamonds, that heightened the charms of the proudest court beauty—silver, gold, precious stones—all have their season of favor, and then again sink into comparative neglect; but a simple rose has ever been and will ever be the favorite emblem and adornment of beauty.

> "Whatsoe'er of beauty
> Yearns, and yet reposes,
> Blush and bosom, and sweet breath,
> Took a shape in roses."
> LEIGH HUNT.

Now the secret of this perpetual and undying charm about the rose, is not to be found in its color—there are bright lilies, and gay tiger flowers, and dazzling air-plants, far more rich and virid; it is not alone in fragrance,—for there are violets and jasmins with "more passionate sights of sweetness;" it is not in foliage, for there are laurels and magnolias, with leaves of richer and more glossy green. Where, then, does this secret of the world's six thousand year's homage lie?

In its being a type of *infinity*. Of infinity! says our most innocent maiden reader, who loves roses without caring why, and who does *not* love infinity, because she does not understand it. Roses, a type of Infinity, says our theological reader, who has been in the habit of considering all flowers of the field, aye, and the garden too, as emblems of the short lived race of man.—"born to trouble as the sparks fly upward." Yes, we have said it, and for the honor of the rose we will prove it, that the secret of the world's devotion to the rose,—of her being the queen of flowers by acclamation always and forever, is that the rose is a type of infinity.

In the first place, then, the rose is a type of infinity, because there is no limit to the variety and beauty of the forms and colors which it assumes. From the *wild rose*, whose sweet, faint odor is wasted in the depths of the silent wood, or the Eglantine, whose wreaths of fresh sweet blossoms embroider even the dusty road-sides,

> "Starring each bush in lanes and glades,"

to that most perfect, full, rounded, and odorous flower, that swells the heart of the florist as he beholds its richness and symmetry, what an innumerable range of shades and forms, and colors. And, indeed, with the hundreds and thousands of roses of modern times, we still know little of all the varied shapes which the plant has taken in by-gone days, and which have perished with the thousand other refinements and luxuries of the nations who cultivated and enjoyed them.

All this variety of form, so far from destroying the admiration of mankind for the rose, actually increases it. This very character of infinity, in its beauty, makes it the symbol and interpreter of the affections of all ranks, classes and conditions of men. The poet amid all the perfections of the parterre, still prefers the scent of the woods and the air of freedom about the original blossom, and says—

> "Far dearer to me is the wild flower that grows
> Unseen by the brook where in shadow it flows."

The *cabbage-rose*, that perfect emblem of healthful rural life, is the pride of the cottager; the *daily China rose*, which cheats the window of the crowded city of its gloom, is the joy of the daughter of the humblest day-laborer; the delicate and odorous *tea-rose*, fated to be admired and to languish in the drawing-room or boudoir, wins its place in the affections of those of most cultivated and fastidious tastes; while the *moss rose* unites the admiration of all classes, coming in as it does with its last added charm, to complete the circle of perfection.

Again, there is the *infinity of associations* which float like rich incense about the rose, and that, after all, bind it most strongly to us; for they represent the accumulated wealth of joys and sorrows, which has become so inseparably connected with it in the human heart.

> "What were life without a rose!"

seems to many, doubtless, to be a most extravagant apostrophe; yet, if this single flower were to be struck out of existence, what a chasm in the language of the heart would be found without it. What would the poets do? They would find their finest emblem of female loveliness stolen away. Listen, for instance, to old Beaumont and Fletcher:—

> ——"Of all flowers,
> Methinks a Rose is best!
> *It is the very emblem of a maid;*
> For when the west winds court her gently,
> How modestly she blows and paints the sun [her,
> With her chaste blushes! When the north wind comes near
> Rude and impatient, then, like chastity,
> She locks her beauties in her bud again,
> And leaves him to base briars."

What would the lovers do? What tender confessions, hitherto uttered by fair half-open buds and bouquets, more eloquent of passion than the *Nouvelle Heloise*, would have to be stammered forth in miserable clumsy words! How many doubtful suits would be lost—how many bashful hearts would never venture—how many rash and reckless adventurers would be shipwrecked, if the tender and expressive language of the rose were all suddenly lost and blotted out. What could we place in the hands of childhood to mirror back its innocent expression so truly? What blossoms could bloom on the breast of the youthful beauty so typical of the infinity of hope and sweet thoughts, that lie folded up in her own heart, as fair young rose buds? What wreath could so lovingly encircle the head of the fair young bride as that of white roses, full of purity and grace? And, last of all, what blossom, so expressive of human affections, could we find at the bier to take the place of the rose; the rose, sacred to this purpose for so many ages, and with so many nations,

> ——"because its breath
> Is rich beyond the rest; and when it dies
> It doth bequeath a charm to sweeten death."
> BARRY CORNWALL.

National Cattle Show

OF THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[CIRCULAR.]

SPRINGFIELD, (Ohio,) May 1, 1854.

Dear Sir: The 25th, 26th and 27th days of October next, have been fixed by the United States Agricultural Society for holding its first Cattle Convention, in the city of Springfield, Clark county, Ohio.

Six thousand dollars will be distributed in premiums for the best stock of the various breeds of Cattle, subject to competition without territorial limit.

The Executive Committee of the United States Agricultural Society have been careful to select a time that will not, so far as they are aware, conflict with any of the State Fairs or other meetings of general interest; and after due deliberation have selected this place as the most eligible for holding the Cattle Fair. Springfield is centrally located as regards the cattle region; it is most convenient of access by railroad from almost every point of the compass. The means for accommodating, at very moderate charges, a large number of persons, are ample. Private houses will be open for the reception of guests. There are also eighteen cities and towns within reach by an hour's ride on the railroads, on which extra trains will be placed to accommodate such as wish to go elsewhere for lodgings.

About twenty acres of ground have been enclosed, and more than three hundred stalls will be prepared for the shelter of cattle during the Convention.

It is expected that very liberal arrangements will be made by all the railroad companies, both for the transportation of cattle and the conveyance of passengers to and from the Fair.

We respectfully solicit your attendance on the occasion, and that you will furnish us with such aid as you may feel disposed in making known the objects, time and place of the Convention: and if you have improved stock of cattle, of any description, we cordially invite you to enter them for competition.

A list of premiums and copy of regulations will shortly be published.

Very respectfully, yours,
J. T. Warder, C. M. Clark, C. Robins,
Local Executive Committee.

Congressional Appropriations for California.—The list below embraces all the appropriations for the benefit of California, which were granted by the last Congress:—

California Indian War Debt,	$950,000
Surveying Public Land,	360,000
For Fortifications,	330,000
Beef furnished by Fremont,	235,000
Removing and subsistence of Indians,	225,000
Navy Yard at Mare Island,	200,000
Coast and Inland Survey,	160,000
Exploration of Pacific Railroad,	150,000
California Land Commission,	105,000
Erection of Appraiser's Store,	100,000
Light Houses,	75,000
Purchase of Custom House Block,	150,000
San Francisco Branch Mint,	100,000
Fremont Battalion Claim,	130,000
Grading U. S. Marine Hospital Lot,	44,000
Expenses of Land Commission,	43,000
Miscellaneous,	500,000
Total amount of appropriations,	$3,657,000

The First Quaker Pun.—Not long since a "Friend," who rejoiced in the name of Comfort, paid his devoirs to a young and attractive Quaker widow named Rachel H——. Either her griefs were too new, or her lover too old, or from some other cause, his offer was declined. Whereupon a Quaker friend remarked that was the first modern instance he had known where "Rachel refused to be comforted." The anecdote is remarkable as being the first Quaker pun on record.

Some slanderers assert that paper makers are the greatest magicians of the age, inasmuch as they transfer beggars' rags into *sheets* for political editors to *lie* on.

FROM OREGON.

The latest accounts from Oregon, report that there has been so much rain in the Willamette Valley, which set in immediately after harvest, that it is feared much of the yet unprotected wheat, oats, etc., will be seriously injured.

Attack on an Emigrant Train.—The Standard, Extra, of 30th August, gives an account of an attack by a party of sixty Indians on an emigrant train of four wagons, about 15 miles on the east side of Fort Boise. The eight men of the train were shot down, and the women, four in number, and some children, together with the wagons and stock, were seized and carried off by the Indians. It is supposed the Indians were of the Snake and Black Feet tribes. Parties had started in pursuit.

Middle Yuba.—The Nevada Journal of the 8th inst. learns that the miners generally on this river are doing well, if not better than former seasons. The Minesota company's flume, carrying some nine feet of water, is now nearly completed, and will introduce its waters to the miners there about the first of December. The same company have just completed one of the best saw mills in the country, which is now cutting from eight to twelve thousand feet per day. The flume being constructed by this company will be one of the best enterprises in the country. The mines through which it passes are not only rich but inexhaustibly abundant, affording a ready market for all the water. Good hill diggings have just been or are now about being opened at Minesota. It is ascertained that all the north bank of the Middle Yuba, from Minesota up to Wolf Creek will pay well for sluicing—from $5 to $20 per day, and even as high as $50 per day has been made to the hand.

On the North Yuba, with but few exceptions, the miners are doing well. One day last week a French company just above Downieville took out of a claim that has been worked every season for four years, a specimen weighing $619 50. Another company at the junction of the east and north forks are making $600 per share a week, clear of all expenses. Peck, Brown & Co., eleven miles above Downieville, on the North Fork, are said to be making immense wages.

In relation to the weather, etc., the Marysville Express of Friday last, remarks: "Never within the memory of the 'oldest inhabitant,' have we experienced more lovely weather than during the last few days. The temperature is mild and even, and the health of the city uninterruptedly good. "Peace reigns within our borders, and plenty within our"—not exactly palaces, but the nearest to it we can afford. The good time has come." We are are glad to hear that long talked of "good time coming" has at last arrived.

Emigrants are constantly arriving at Nevada, says the Journal. Wednesday week a party arrived, bringing with them some four or five hundred cattle, in good condition.

Judge Farwell, of the Land Commission, has arrived in Los Angeles, and is making preparations for the removal of the Land Commission.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Card.

☞ **California Babies.**—That the public may not be misled by newspaper paragraphs from writers who have not been informed themselves, or desire to be informed, the Executive Committee of the State Society wish it made known that there will be respectful attention and care manifested for this department of the exhibition, and that, as advertised, a spacious hall will be prepared, devoted exclusively to the mothers, children, and attendants; drawing rooms also, attached to the hall, for their convenience. Marshals will be provided to prevent every thing like mere idle curiosity, and none will be allowed to enter the hall whose appearance even, shall not be a guarantee that they can conduct themselves, by word and act, with the dignity and deference such a place demands.

☞ **Card to Eastern Advertisers.**—Those engaged in the manufacture and sale of *Agricultural Tools, Machinery, Seeds, Trees, Plants, &c.*, are especially invited to make the California Farmer the medium of extending widely their business and influence. Our circulation is rapidly extending throughout California and Oregon, and no Journal can so quickly communicate with those interested in these products as the California Farmer. Our terms are as reasonable as any journal in the state, while we can offer better opportunities. Persons in the states will find the California Farmer to contain all the Reports on Agriculture, stock, manufactures, &c., during the coming Fair, and no other journal can furnish so much relating to this subject, or give the detail, and needed information. We therefore commend it as especially of interest to those who desire the knowledge named.

☞ **The Poet Says**—

Death is another life. We bow our heads,
At going out, we think, and enter straight
Another golden chamber of the king's,
Larger than this we leave, and lovelier.

Nevertheless, most people dread death, and will catch at every remedy for the tortures that rack the mortal body and hurry its dissolution. Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, is pre-eminently the safest and most reliable medicine for restoring the human system to life and vigor.

This Sarsaparilla contains more of the pure Honduras Sarsaparilla than any other preparation that now exists—which is chemically combined with the Extract of Yellow Dock and the Extract of Wild Cherry, thus making the remedy more thoroughly anceical than any other Sarsaparilla before the public.

Scrofula has baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians in this country and in Europe. But there is an antidote for this disease in Dr. Guysott's Extracts of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, which is proving itself a specific in the most severe cases of Scrofula. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, third door above Montgomery. 7

By an arrival from Humboldt and Crescent City we learn that throughout the Upper Klamath and on Scott's river, miners are making first rate wages, and some rapidly getting fortunes. Preparations are making to turn the whole of Salmon River, and let the water upon the high bars at and below Bestville, affording the best description of winter diggings. Between the North and South Forks of this river, extensive diggings have just been found, paying well. That long deserted region is fast becoming settled and flourishing.

Grapes.—The steamer Goliah brought, on her last trip, upwards of eight tons of this delicious fruit from Los Angeles.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, Sept. 13, 1854.

The mercantile and commercial affairs of our city and state remain in *statu quo*. The Grain markets are full to overflowing; those who are obliged to sell have to submit to low figures yet a better prices will be realized by-and-by. The finest Flour ever made will soon be exhibited in our state, surpassing all imported. The Fruits of California are beyond all conception beautiful, as evidenced at the Rooms of Exhibition. If those who desire light will seek it, they can learn that the markets of California will soon beat the world in home products.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—nominal—	
Shovels,	
Ames' l. h. bright	$16 00@— —
do s. h.	— —@10 00
Fields', l. h.	14 00@15 00
Rowland's, l. h.	12 00@14 00
do s. h.	9 —@10 00
King's, l. h.	14 00@— —
Spades, bright c. s.	15 00@18 00
do iron	8 00@10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops, c. s.	12 00@— —
do do iron	— —@ 8 00
Axes, Collins', s. h.	16 00@18 00
do Hunts', do	— —@15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	8 00@10 00
do other brands	5 00@ 7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50@ 4 00
do axe	2 50@ 4 50
Plows, best make	— —@—
do steel	30 00@75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—	
Hall & Pitts'	$1000@1200
Other makers'	400@ 600
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	450@ 500
Straw Cutters	no sale
Rakes, horse and revolving,	20 00@25 00
do hand, wood	6 00@10 00
do do steel	12 00@20 00
Pitchforks, ₱ doz	— —@— —
Scythes, best	— —@— —
Hoes, steel, g. n.	6 00@ 9 00
Crowbars, c. s. ₱ lb	10@ 12
Flour Mills, Noyes'	$500@ —
do Brown's, 30 in.	450@ —
FLOUR—	
Gallego	12 00@13 00
Haxall	12 00@13 00
Chile	8 00@ 9 00
Repacked	— —@— —
Horner's Mills	9 00@— —
Benicia Mills	9 00@00 00
Meal, in bbls	6 00@ 6 50
do ½ bbls	3 25@ 3 50
Bran, ₱ lb	—@ 1½
GRAIN—	
Corn, Eastern, ₱ lb	2 @ 2½
Barley, California	—@ 1½
do Chili	—@ 1½
Buckwheat, flour	3 @ 5
Oats, California	2 @ 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.	
do Eastern	2 @ 2½
Wheat, Chili	2 @ 2½
do California	2½@— —
LUMBER—nominal—	
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq. ₱ M	25 00@— —
Plank and Sc't'g	35 00@30 00
Plank E. w. p. cl.	60 00@70 00
do E. on	80 00@100
Boards, E. cl. 1st q.	65 00@— —
do 2d q	45 00@55 00
do G. y. p. floor	65 00@75 00
do O. pine, rough	25 00@30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00@00 00
do Bay & Rollins	30 00@00 00
Floor Joist	25 00@30 00
Shingles, E. best	7 00@ 8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00@36 00
Laths, Eastern	6 00@ 8 00
do California	5 00@ 6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50@ 5 00
Sashes, window	2 50@ 5 00
PROVISIONS—	
Beef, Mess, ₱ bbl	17 00@18 00
do ½ bbl ex. fam	— —@12 50
Bacon, ex. clear sides, ₱ lb	14@ 16
do Mess, nominal	12@— —
Cheese	20@ 25
do California	20@ 25
Eggs, fresh Cal. ₱ dz.	90@ 1 00
Butter, choice, ₱ lb	30@ 32
do good ordinary	16@ 25
do California	60@ 25
Hams, ordinary	12@ 14
do extra	18@ 19
Lard, in kegs	14@ 15
do tins 10-lb	17@ —
do 15—20 do	—@ 17
Pork, clear, ₱ bbl	17 00@18 00
do do ½ bbl	— —@10 00
do mess, ₱ bbl	13 00@15 00
do do ½ do	— —@ 8 00
RICE—	
Carolina, in bbls ₱ lb	5½@ 6
China, No. 1, in mat.	—@ 5
do No. 2, do	—@ 4
Manila	3½@ 4
VEGETABLES—	
Beans, Chili Bayos	6½@ —
do California	3 @ 4
do Am. white	6 @ —
Split Peas	5 @ —
Beets, ₱ ton	20 00@— —
Carrots	40 00@— —
Onions, prime, ₱ lb	7 @ 8
Turnips, ₱ ton	30 00@— —
Potatoes, per sack	50@ 75
do new, ₱ lb	2½@ 3

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ₱ head	37
do Savoy, ₱ doz	none
Beets, ₱ doz	1 50
Turnips	1 50
Carrots	1 50
Summer squashes	12
Celery, ₱ doz	6
Cauliflowers, ₱ doz	6
Radishes, ₱ doz	1
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb	8
Potatoes, new	4
Onions, prime	10
New Corn, ₱ doz	75
Egg Plant	37
Squash	50
Strawberries, ₱ lb	1 50
Peaches, each	12@50
do extra, each	75@1 00
Gooseberries, do	1 00
Pears, sugar, do	25
no extra, each	25@50
Whortleberries, ₱ lb	1 00
Apricots, do	
Garlic	37
Leeks, ₱ doz	1 00
Horseradish	1 00
Tomatoes, ₱ lb	12
Green Peas	8
Lettuce, ₱ doz	1 00
Parsley	1 00
Parsnips	1 00
Cranberries, ₱ gal	1 25
Salsify	1 00
Pie Plant, ₱ lb	20
Asparagus, ₱ doz bdls	3 00
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	25
String Beans	6
Okra	25
Raspberries, ₱ lb	1 50
Cal. Grapes, fine, ₱ lb	75
Grapes, foreign	1 50
Apples, do	25@50
do extra size, each	25@50
Quinces, ₱ lb	50
Blackberries, ₱ lb	50
Nectarines, do	1 00

Pump and Domestic Fire Engine.

CARY'S Patent Rotary Pump and Fire Engine, as a Pump for domestic use it is unequalled, and by attaching Hose, in a moment is converted into an efficient Fire Engine. The power of one man will throw through 50 feet of hose and ⅝ of an inch nozzle, 20 gallons of water per minute, to the height of a two-story building. This Pump is kept by a number of merchants and others in Sacramento, and used only as a Fire Engine. Miners prefer it, because it throws more water with the same power than any other Pump in use. It is the only complete Rotary Pump ever invented; and the advantage of a Rotary Pump is that the column of water drawn up in the pipe does not stop at every stroke of the handle, but flows in one continuous stream, thereby saving more than one-fourth power. It is simple and not liable to get out of repair, and can be repacked by any one in a few moments. It has taken the premiums at all the Eastern fairs, for the last three years.

No. 1 will raise 25 gallons per minute; price $75. No. 2 will raise 60 gallons per minute; price $150. No. 2½ will raise 200 gallons per minute; price $300.

For sale by GEO. DEITZ & CO.,
Washington street San Francisco;
And SHOBER, BROWN & CO.,
11 Opposite City Water Works, Sacramento.

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 Montgomery Block.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

MARRIED.

On the 3d Sept., in Grass Valley, by Rev. J. B. Hill, Mr. Nathan Cook and Miss Sylvia A. Daniels.

On the 4th Sept., in Sacramento, by Rev. B. T. Crouch, Mr. W. W. Stovall and Miss M. E. Beatty, all of that city.

On the 5th Sept., in Sacramento, by Justice Shoemaker, Mr. Benj. F. Weathers and Miss M. Stout, all of Sacramento.

On the 5th Sept., by Rev. Eli Corwin, Benj. F. Warring and Miss Missouri D., all of San Jose.

On the 6th Sept., in Marysville, by C. B. Fowler, Esq., Chas. W. Tyron and Elizabeth Hose, of Bear River, Yuba county.

On the 11th Sept., at Oakland, by Rev. Samuel B. Bell, Frederic Pearkes, Esq., of Fort Hope, Canada West, and Miss Jane Oakley, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

On the 7th Sept., in this city, John Williams, formerly of Philadelphia, aged 38 years.

On the 8th Sept., in this city, Robert Watson, son of James Astor, aged two years.

On the 9th Sept., in this city, of cholera infantum, William Mead, infant son of Samuel and Sarah Gamage, aged 8 months and 71 days.

On the 11th Sept., in this city, of effusion of blood on the brain, Mr. H. A. DeCourcey, aged 27 years.

On the 11th Sept., Margaret Prior, in the 14th year of her age.

On the 12th Sept., in this city, Ellen, wife of Mr. Chas. Linigan, aged 34 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 7—Bark Chas Devens, Healy, Oregon, 6 days; lumber.
Brig Kingsbury, Cook, Oregon, 6 days; lumber.
Schr Wanderer, Johnson, San Diego, 11 days, in ballast.
Sept. 8—Br ship John Gray, McDonald, Hong Kong, 51 days; mdse and 274 passengers.
Schr Mt Vernon, Dane, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.
Schr Warren, Holmes, Santa Cruz, 2 days; granite.
Schr Jane Franklin, Knowles, Mendocino, 2 days; lumber.
Sept. 9—Schr Sovereign, Waterman, Pajaro, 3 days; produce.
Schr Ada, Joscelyn, Monterey, 36 hours; produce.
Schr Young America, Charles, Santa Cruz, 30 hrs; produce.
Schr Ortolan, Robinson, Santa Cruz, 22 hours; produce.
Sept. 9—Brig Swiss Boy, Denter, Huaheine (S I) 34 ds; fruit.
Brig S R Jackson, Given, Oregon, 6 days; lumber.
Schr Henry Fitch, Bodega, 9 hours; produce.
Sept. 9—Stmr America, Fauntleroy, Port Orford, 2 ds; mdse.
Clipper ship John Stuart, Edery, New York, 135 days; mdse.
Clipper ship Robin Hood, Bearse, Boston, 125 days; mdse.
Dutch ship Oud Nederland, Riper, Hong Kong, 111 days, via Honolulu 27 days; mdse and 351 passengers.
Bark American, Wiggins, Columbia River, 6 days; lumber.
Brig Wellingsley, Barnes, Mendocino, 36 hours; lumber.
Brig Wyandot, Woodley, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Brig Colorado, West, Humboldt Bay, 40 hours; lumber.
Brig Quoddy Belle, Hatch, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Jas R Whiting, Blair, Oregon, 7 days; lumber.
Sept. 11—Stmr Columbia, Dall, Columbia river, 60 hrs; pass.
Stmr Goliah, Haley, San Diego, 2 days; mdse and pass.
Brig J S Cabot, Simmons, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Brig Susan Abagail, Corno, Astoria, 4 days; lumber.
Brig Dudley, Staples, Mendocino, 36 hours; lumber.
Brig Metropolis, Swinson, Oregon, 7 days; lumber.
Schr Damariscove, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.
Schr Loo Choo, Smith, Santa Cruz 26 hours; lime.
Schr Alfred Adams, Briggs, Santa Cruz, 26 hrs; produce.
Br schr Honolulu Packet, Packer, Vancouver Island, 6 days; 60 tons coal.
Sept. 12—Schr Frances Helen, Leed, Umpqua, 4 days; lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Sept. 6—Stmr America, Fauntleroy, for Port Orford; ship Hope, Briggs, Callao.
Sept. 7—Brig Charlotte, Wood, for Humboldt.
Sept. 8—Brigs Linden, Noyes, for New Orleans; Carbon, Sampson, Oceanica; schr Vaquero, Newell, Honolulu.
Sept. 9—Stmr Isthmus, Hilliard, for San Diego; N G bark Annie, Gibbs, Hong Kong; brig J B Brown, Maybew, Puget Sound; schr Sea Breeze, Bzchanan, Melbourne.
Sept. 11—Ship Dalmatia, Slocum, for Prince Fred'ck Sound.
Sept. 12—Bark A A Eldridge, Ridgeway, for Humboldt; schr Gazelle, Hunt, Eureka.

MONTGOMERY PAINT STORE,
No. 150 Montgomery street,
(Opposite Montgomery Block,) San Francisco.
House and Sign Painting, Glazing Gilding, Graining.
&c., &c., &c.

Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand:
Atlantic, Union and French White Lead; 1st Quality French Picture Glass; Tieman's Colors, (in oil and water;) Tieman's Zinc White; Artist's Materials; Rich Stained Glass, Feather Dusters, Graining Colors, Whiting, Glue, Sand Papers, Camphene and Burning Fluid, Colored Smalts, Gold Leaf and Bronzes, Block Letters, Tinsel Foil, etc., etc., etc.
Brushes in every Variety.
The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in the line, of the best quality.
11 RAYE & HANKS.

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.
THE subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of
Tea Sets, Cups,
Waiters, Cake Baskets,
Pitchers, Castors,
Salvers, Spoons,
Goblets, Forks, &c.
Those goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.
G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

Opera Glasses.
JUST received, a fine assortment of Opera Glasses; also, a lot of rich Silver Card Cases and Boquet Holders, China manufacture.
G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay

Watches and Jewelry.
WE would direct the attention of those in want of fine Watches to our present stock, comprising manufactures of F. B. Adams & Son, T. F. Cooper, M. I. Tobias & Co., and David Taylor, names too long and favorably known to require comment. We are also sole agents in California for the sale of Samuel Lowry's Watches, which, for correctness of time and beauty of finish, stand unrivalled.
We are constantly receiving, by every steamer, additions to our stock of Diamonds and Jewelry, which we will sell as low as any others in the business, and are prepared to substantiate all that we guarantee.
G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
139 Montgomery street, two doors south of Clay.
N.B.—Watches of all descriptions repaired by skillful and experienced workmen. 4 tf

TIME.
PARTICULAR attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, Montgomery st. 5

Dennis' Wire Works.
ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.
Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.
Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meal Safes, Stoves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

Jewelry and Silverware.
OUR immense stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver Ware, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.
N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. ROBERT P. CHASE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has removed his office and residence to Washington street, corner of Pike.
Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. 22 tf

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
Also—Camphene and Burning Fluid.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 21, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

C. A. McNULTY,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf San Francisco. 12tf

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, San Francisco.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 21 tf

SWEETSER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Game, Poultry, Fish, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c.,
Stalls Nos. 7, 17 and 19, Washington Market.
Particular attention paid to goods on consignment. Orders forwarded to any part of the country. 5

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Scines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock.
At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic, and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

BAKER & HAMILTON,
New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).
CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by
BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to Warren & Son.

Grass Seed.
20 BBLS. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately.
Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to.
10 GEO. N. SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf.

Chile Seed Wheat,
FOR sale by J. FRIEDLANDER & CO.
4 60 California street.

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!
THE celebrated Chenery & Lambard Mills, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of
Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,
which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.
Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:
California Flour—To the Public
This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactured from California Wheat at the Lambard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.
BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
L street, between Front and Second.
For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, BARROLL & CO.,
10 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

Book Bindery,
No. 73 Merchant street, below Adams & Co.
THE undersigned beg to inform the citizens of California that they are prepared to execute all orders for Book Binding of every description, and in every style. Also, Blank Books made to order, of superior paper, and ruled to any desired pattern. We are Practical Binders, and feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction in *style* and *price*.
BALDWIN & EMERSON, San Francisco.
N.B.—Orders from the Country promptly executed. 7

Mission Pottery,
Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.
DONAGHHO, WALTER & CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.
Orders promptly attended to 15 3m*

Hardware at Wholesale.
THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,
Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;
Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.
Safes—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.
Beads—The largest assortment in California.
E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
23 tf San Francisco.

Mendocino Redwood.
THE California Lumber Manufacturing Company, having just completed their New Mills, are ready to contract for the delivery of their very superior BOARDS and PLANK, to the extent of *sixty thousand feet per day*; at prices which will enable their patrons to meet the present low market.
N.B.—Vessels wanted. Apply to
H. MEIGGS, President,
5 corner Bush and Montgomery streets.

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.
MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fish and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.
MR. & MRS. WEAVER.
5

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs,
Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of **Peaches,** believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn **Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds,** that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camellia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;

Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutilluns, Azaleas, Oleanders, Passiflora, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson,* No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicula rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Horse Powers and Threshers.

EIGHT-HORSE POWERS, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Two-horse tread powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Wilkinson's premium grain cradles;
Grant's five-fingered grain cradles;
McCormick's last improved reaper and mower, combined, with full set of extras;
Ketchum's reaper and mower;
Portable flour mills, and burr mill-stones of all sizes,
Bolting cloth, Anchor brand;
Iron wire-cloth, 36-inch wide, Nos. 2 to 10, suitable for threshing machines and milling purposes;
Brass wire-cloth, Nos. 16 to 60;
Rover steel plows, extra article;
Thermometer churns; fan mills; ox yokes and chains
and all articles pertaining to Agriculture,

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front, by
2 HENRY McNALLY.

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power. BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 11 J street, Sacramento City.

Patent Planing Machine.

WE invite all who feel interested in seeing the working of fine machinery, to call at our establishment and see the operation of NORCROSS' PATENT PLANING MACHINE.

Having purchased the patent right for this valuable improvement for the State of California, we are prepared to perform work in the very best manner, in any given quantity and in the shortest time. Builders wishing work done in quantities will do well to call and see our machinery.

D. W. VANCOURT,
3 Proprietor Washington Steam Mills.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by
BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elton $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.
25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

FOUNDRIES.

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic. GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22-3m SAN FRANCISCO

Donahue's Union Iron Works.

[The first established in the State.]
Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco,

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,
Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.
24 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

STEAMERS.

FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.

The fine steamer UNION, J. A. TREFRY, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
15 HORNER & CO., Broadway Wharf.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3¼, and Alviso 9¾ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from store-ship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'lk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to
R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

Freights Reduced.

From and after this date the rates of freights from SAN FRANCISCO TO RED BLUFFS are reduced to $35 per ton.

Office of California Steam Navigation Co., April 21, 1854.
22 tf R. CHENERY, President.

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. BARRON, }

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

Montgomery Paint Store,

No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

ATLANTIC, UNION AND FRENCH WHITE LEAD;
TIEMAN'S ZINC WHITE; ENGLISH BOILED OIL;
TURPENTINE; 1st QUALITY FRENCH PICTURE GLASS;
WINDOW GLASS; TIEMAN'S COLORS, in oil and water;
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
BRUSHES in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.
6 RAYE & HANKS.

ART UNION.

CALIFORNIA ART UNION.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART!
SOON TO OPEN AT
DUNCAN'S
CHINESE SALESROOM!!

MR. DUNCAN has been engaged in Europe for some months past, in selecting everything beautiful in manufactures and arts for importation to this State. Having expended more than three times the amount gained by his last ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION in erecting a Gallery for the display of Paintings, Sculpture, Statuary, and Specimens of the World's Industry in this city, he will now receive the RICH and COSTLY WARES gathered during his tour, and intended for the SPACIOUS ROOMS erected for their reception. The collection will have no equal at home or abroad—and he can confidently say that neither London, Paris nor New York will be able to show—as the stock of a mercantile firm—the many treasures of Art and valuable objects of *vertu* intended for San Francisco. The Catalogue will embrace several thousand articles, from the delicately wrought

BRONZES OF PARIS!
TO THE
Grand Paintings of Italy, Germany, France and Spain!

SHAWLS of Cashmere, **VASES** of Bohemia,
CRYSTAL of Prague and Vienna,
CARVINGS and **FILAGREE WORK** of Genoa,
MATCHLESS MECHANISM of Geneva,
MOSAIC WORK of Florence,
GEMS OF ART from Brussels,
SILVER and **GOLD BROCADES** of France.

THE COSTLY WARES OF PARIS!
CONSISTING OF

Sevres Porcelain, wonderful in its exquisite workmanship and prized in art;
Diamond Work of great beauty;
Solid Silver Dressing Cases;
Gold and **Silver Work** and **Music Boxes;**
Statuettes, Clocks and **Bronzes,**
Fans of Gold and Mother of Pearl, set with Diamonds,
Cabinets inlaid with Jewels, **Caskets** studded with Gems,
Superb Paintings by the best Artists of the age,
Beautiful Copies from the Priceless Originals in the Imperial Gallery of the Louvre, and
Countless Elegant Trifles for the Drawing Room and Boudoir.

It is impossible here to recount more than a few of the principal objects of interest purchased. Full catalogues will be issued on their arrival. Among the most conspicuous are—THE MAGNIFICENT PAINTING OF

Descent from the Cross!

after RUBENS, purchased by Mr. Duncan at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Antwerp, where the Great Original was presented by the renowned artist to the church of his native city.

The Chapel of Saint Therese!

the wonderful work of an invalid painter, while confined in the hospital of Bruges.

Three Original Paintings by Teniers, Vandyke and Greuze!

The Holy Family, by Blanchard!

The FINEST MODERN PAINTING for sale in Paris.

The Largest Diamond in the United States!

imported through the house of Messrs. ROVEAT, of Paris and New York.

Services of Sevres Porcelain!

formerly belonging to NAPOLEON THE FIRST and LOUIS PHILIPPE, with their Crown Mark, Initials, etc.

A Clock of the Days of Louis XIV.!

Exhibiting the most exquisite and surprising Mechanism, with pendants of Diamonds and Precious Gems.

The Famous Boudoir Clock of Mdlle. Rachel, the Tragedienne!

Representing a flight of Birds—the plumage is true to nature—the whole scene most life-like. The mimic warblers fly from bough to bough, and fill the air with the notes of the Mocking Bird, Canary, etc.

An Intricate Piece of Mechanism from Cologne.

A Magician performing with perfect accuracy the curious tricks of his profession.

The Great Original Painting of the Huguenots!

This picture is well known to Parisians, and will be welcomed with enthusiasm by every lover of Art in California.

The superb Tableau of Psyche and Amour!

The twin to this Painting is owned by the French Government, and has the most conspicuous place in the Gallery of the Louvre.

A Series of Original Drawings, twenty in number, of the

BATTLES OF NAPOLEON!
BY AN OFFICER OF THE OLD GUARD.

The great interest that attaches to them, is enhanced by the extraordinary merit of the Pictures. They were visited by crowds in Paris, and

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

has since been offered for their purchase.

AN INGOT OF GOLD

For this amount will be placed beside them, ready for the person to whom they may fall. This sum in itself is a handsome little fortune, and will be immediately delivered, should he desire the exchange.

For the purpose of disposing of this *Magnificent Collection of Valuable and Beautiful Goods* from Europe, an

ART UNION

Has been formed, on the plan of similar Associations in London and Paris. The intent is to give to all an opportunity to secure for their homes, at a trifling cost, something pertaining to the artistic and beautiful; that the Cottage of the Artisan and the Dwelling of the Millionaire may alike boast that which money cannot replace, and which the man of taste in every walk of life may appreciate. The whole will be divided in shares, placed by general wish as low as

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Giving to the holder an INTEREST, BY PURCHASE, in the entire collection, and constituting a membership, with all the privileges annexed thereto, and the right to decide upon the mode of distribution. *When the sale is completed by the disposal of all the Shares,* the property will await the order of the Shareholders, through the fair and impartial decision of a committee chosen by themselves. The Number of Shares will be in the proportion of Sixteen to each Article in the Catalogue.

The satisfaction heretofore rendered by our house in all its transactions—its long standing and reputation, are guarantees of the faithful discharge of the trust and prompt delivery of every article specified. The same course that has gained us this position will be strictly adhered to, that no dissatisfaction can possibly occur.

CERTIFICATES OF SHARES
ARE NOW READY, AT
ONE DOLLAR EACH!

☞ Several articles of this Superb Collection have been just received, and are open for examination.
San Francisco, June 26, 1854. 26

ATWILL & CO.

172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st, Sacramento.

SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other, Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars Clarionets, etc.

Also, a large whole-sale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 1 tf

Removal.

THE undersigned have removed to MONTGOMERY BLOCK southeast corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.
5 ADAMS & CO.

BANKERS.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Drexel & Co	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis,	David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco.	Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co	London.
F. Huth & Co	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co	Cincinnati.
S: Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros. & Co	London.
Hottinguer & Co	Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co	New York.
Phœnix Bank	do
J. E. Thayer & Bro	Boston.
Horace Bean & Co	New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co	St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers	Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.
DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.
COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].
Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

DEPOSITS draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations," to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with Interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.
7 ROBINSON & CO.

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ....AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

Wanted.

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.

Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.

Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.

Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.
T. H. PERKINS,

P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing *Farmers* with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the ages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.
Intelligence Office,
24 87 Long wharf.

CHARLES D. CARTER.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers. 29

WELLS, FARGO & CO

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a **Daily Express** to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,

Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for MT. OPHIR, and MARIPOSA.

☞ A special messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia. WELLS FARGO & CO.
114 Montgomery street.

[For the California Farmer.]

TO JOHNNIE O'ER THE SEA.

Tell me, if at the twilight hour,
Your thoughts stray o'er the sea,
For one, while memory lasting
Will ever think of thee?

I'll single out the brightest star
For *thee* to-night, my brother,
And I'll hold converse, though afar,
With *thee*, and see no other.

I'll read in that bright meteor
The wishes of thy heart;
If echo give a just reply,
I'll tear my thoughts apart;

And then convey to that lone star
The sweetest of the three,
When, reaching, you exchange with yours
And send them back to me.

Then will our thoughts, dear brother,
Be mingled into one,
And earthly joys appear so bright,
The can eclipse they sun.

However dark the future seem,
Build thou thy thoughts on high,
For after the darkest storm, brother,
We see the brightest sky.

August, 1854. Flora.

[For California Farmer.]

A GEM.

At sun-set hour, in solitude,
With a sky serene and fair,
My thoughts to God ascended
In anxious, earnest prayer.

Those golden *moments* were to me
Like an angel's visit given,
Which breathed into my soul the hope
Of happiness in heaven. Viola.

American Women.—The following charming passage is from Rural Hours, by Miss Cooper, daughter of the late J. Fenimore Cooper. It so beautifully expresses the sentiments of all women of pure feelings and correct principles, that it should be widely circulated; "We American women certainly owe a debt of gratitude to our countrymen for their kindness and consideration of us generally. Gallantry may not always take a graceful form in this part of the world, and mere flattery may be worth as little here as elsewhere; but there is a glow of generous feeling towards women in the hearts of most American men, that is highly honorable to them as a nation and as individuals. In no country is the protection given to woman's helplessness more full and free—in no country is the assistance she receives from the stronger arm so general, and nowhere does her weaknesss meet with more forbearance and consideration. Under such circumstances, it must be woman's own fault if she be not thoroughly respected also. The position accorded to her is favorable; it remains for her to fill it in a manner worthy her sex, gratefully, kindly, and simply; with truth and modesty of heart and life; unwavering fidelity of feeling and principle; with patience, cheerfulness, and sweetness of temper—no unfit return to those who smooth the daily path for her.

The following incident of the battle of Monmouth, showing the attentiveness of General Washington to little things, is reported upon the authority of G. W. P. Custis, the well known grandson of Mrs. Washington, and adopted son of the Chief: When General Washington's horse fell under him, snorting streams of blood in the hottest part of the fight, the Chief coolly stepped from his prostrated charger, and sprang upon another which, in accordance with his usual custom, was led near him, calling at the same time upon his old body servant. "Billy, take charge of that saddle," pointing to the one on the fallen horse. "Old Billy" remarked, in relating this circumstance to Mr. Custis. "Who eber did see such a man as Massa Washington? who would eber hab thought of the saddle but him? Massa remembers ebery ting, he neber forget noting."

In Philadelphia, married, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Alexander Bell to Miss Sarah W. Handell.

An union as appropriate
As snuffer to a candle,
For what would be the value of
A bell without a handle!

The lady will remain a belle,
E'en when no longer young,
And as she finds a handle,
Will of course supply a tongue.

Childish Simplicity.—A little girl had a beautiful head of hair, which hung in clustering curls down her neck. One hot summer day she went up stairs and cut off all her curls. Coming down she met her mother, who exclaimed with surprise: "Why, Mary! what have you been doing to your hair?" To which she responded that she had cut it off, and laid it away in her box; but she intended to put it on again to-morrow, as Aunt Nancy did.

If young ladies have a fault, it is sometimes in being a little too forward; but then this is a fault which they always correct in after age, for as soon as a young lady has reached thirty, she begins to make amends for her former forwardness, by going backwards regularly every year.

To prevent cheese a little skippered from becoming more so, all that is necessary is to place it in the passage through which a lot of Englishmen pass to and from their work. In less than two days there won't be a "mite" left.

Spunky.—When a Tennessee girl is slyly kissed, she puts on a frown and says: "Put that article right back, sir, where you stole it from."

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubarb Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass.
8

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees,	44 varieties;	
Pear	do 41	do
Apple	do 54	do
Plum	do 15	do
Apricots	6	do
Almonds	2	do
Quinces do	2	do
Cherry do	many	do
Grapes,	12	do

Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Fig Trees;
Pomegranates;
Walnuts;
Chestnuts;
Locust Trees, very large;
Rose Acaciase, } for hedges.
Osage Orange, }

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. Delabigne, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

8 1tf L. PREVOST & CO.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of Hussey's Reapers and Mowers, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 1f 91 Battery street, office up stairs.

Pennock's Patent Seed and Grain Planter.

FOR planting Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Indian Corn, Beans, Peas, Turnips, &c. This machine operates equally well on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with rocks, roots, &c., and by completing the work at one operation, obviates the necessity of harrowing after the grain is sown. With two horses it will plant from ten to twelve acres of Wheat or Barley per day, and of Corn, Beans or Peas, fifteen to twenty per day—besides effecting a considerable saving in the seed. For sale, with full sets of extra parts, by

JOS. S. PAXSON, 26 Front street, cor. of Pine.

Also,—Cultivators, Garden Drills, Hay Cutters, Hay Presses, Grist Mills, &c. &c. 8 61.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Green house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address H. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

ADAMS & CO.'S

CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To England, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis,
Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville,
New Orleans, London, &c., &c.,

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Utica City Bank	Utica.
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Rochester City B'k.	Rochester.
Michigan State B'k.	Detroit.
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo.
Geo. Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, O.

☞ In the Northern Mines we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville,
Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada,
Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands,
Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls,
Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties.

Through Langton & Bro.'s Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar,
Sicard's Bar,
Kennebec Bar,
Union Bar,
Rose's Bar,
Foster's Bar,
Winslow's Bar,
Oak Valley,
Indian Valley,
Sleighville,
Cox's Bar,
Deer Creek Crossing,
Bridgeport, S. Yuba,
Sweetland's,
Hoyt's Diggings,
Cherokee Corral,
Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba,
Slate Range,
Junction House,
Frenchman's Bar,
Bullard's Bar,
Minesota Diggings,
Park's Bar,
French Corral,
Boston Bar,
Hunt's Ranch,
Barton's Bar,
Woodbow's Bar,
Slate Range,
Nevada House,
Empire Ranch,
Downieville,
Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the Southern Mines, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by Brown's Express, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

Insurance.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

7 ADAMS & CO.

HOTELS.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,......Marysville.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel,

Napa City..........California.

L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. * 26

Wilson's Exchange.

THE proprietors of this establishment most respectfully announce that they have opened their

New and Magnificent Saloon.

They have also the pleasure of informing their friends and patrons that having made arrangements with an experienced reporter, a Bulletin will be kept in the saloon, where will be registered Vessels to arrive, arrivals, departures, cargoes; a correct Report of the changes in the Markets, and the latest Local and General Intelligence.

Feeling grateful for past favors, they hope by close attention to the wants of their guests, to merit a liberal share of the future patronage of their friends and the public. 9

Rassette House.

San Francisco,..........Cal.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast. *Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.*

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

St. Charles Hotel,

Corner of Davis and Washington Streets,
San Francisco, California.

J. HARPER and J. L. MERRITT......Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating **three hundred lodgers**. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visiters, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guest can procure rooms at all hours of the night.

24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

International Hotel.

Jackson Street, (between Montgomery and Kearny,)
San Francisco, California.

PECK & FISHER,..........Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their old friends and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years the above five-story brick fire-proof Hotel, furnished it in the most substantial, chaste and elegant style, and it is now open for the inspection of and patronage of the public.

Their House, situated in the vicinity of the steamboat landings, and near to the business portions of the city, is convenient for the business community; and being located on elevated ground, just aside from the dusty thoroughfares, is also a desirable home for families and gentlemen of leisure.

The International is conducted on the European plan of lodgings, with meals a separate charge, in a Refectory in the basement, and also a Ladies' Ordinary on the main floor.

E. S. PECK, (25) HENRY FISHER.

Union Hotel.

THE undersigned informs the public that he has purchased from Isaac M. Hall, Esq., the entire fixtures and appurtenances connected with the well known Union Hotel, situated on the Plaza, in this city.

Extensive repairs and alterations will be made, and the house fitted in a style equal in all respects to a first class European Hotel.

The Bar will be *par excellence*, and the patronage of his old friends is respectfully solicited. (25) T. K. BATTELLE.

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

Notice.

LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.—The Trustees and Proprietors take pleasure in announcing that the Cemetery is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the Prices of Lots:

FULL SIZE LOT—12 by 25—containing 300 superficial feet—$175.

HALF SIZE LOT—10 by 15—containing 150 superficial feet—$125.

QUARTER SIZE LOTS—8 by 10—containing 80 superficial feet—$80.

LOTS IN THE REAR of Main Avenues and on Paths are 20 per cent. less.

SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the Location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing larger Plats, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS ARE GIVEN for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the Deed of Trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:

"*Sixty per cent. of the entire receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the cemetery.*"

A faithful and trusty keeper of the Grounds will always be found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

N. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

Applications for Interments must be made at the Office.

For further information inquire of either of the Proprietors, at MASONIC HALL 112 Montgomery street. Office Hours, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

NATHANIEL GRAY, }
WM. H. RANLETT, } Proprietors.
FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN, }

JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq., }
DAVID S. TURNER, Esq., } Trustees.
S. M. BOWMAN, Esq., } 3 3m.

Wm. R. Wadsworth, Of New York. O. H. Miesegaes, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat and a great assortment of merchandize for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento 11 4m

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a business arrangement by which JAS. KING OF WM. will hereafter take charge of Banking Department of the firm of ADAMS & CO.

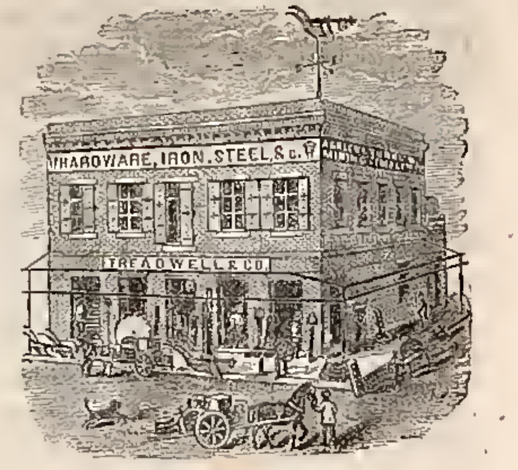
Depositors, balances on the books of Mr. King will be transferred to the books of Adams & Co.

Mr. King takes this opportunity to return his thanks to his depositors for the confidence they have heretofore reposed in him, and trusts the same confidence will be extended to the house with which he has become associated.

ADAMS & CO.,
1 JAMES KING OF WM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,


HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, &c.
TREADWELL & CO.

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of tools and implements for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22 3m

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street**, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "Bay State Lower Mills' Brand," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 14f

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workman-like manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
3 Near the Oriental.

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!

Cheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire-and-Water Proof

MATERIALS FOR SALE!

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.*, to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as

"Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."

It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither seams, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.

In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and nailed tightly*, so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for this roofing is from *half an inch to an inch*, to a foot.

All letters of inquiry, or orders for materials, must be directed to the subscriber. J. H. PURKITT,
2 Office 34 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco.

New Planing Machines.

THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive right for the State of California, to use and vend **Norcross' Patent Planing Machines**, would respectfully call the attention of parties engaged in the manufacture of lumber to the operation of the above machine. To those acquainted with the machine it is deemed unnecessary to urge anything in its favor; but to others would state that to this machine was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Rotary Cutter Planing Machine, after a trial of three weeks in competition with two of the best Woodworth Machines, at the Fair of the American Institute, New York; and also from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association at Boston. It is highly recommended by the most eminent mechanical experts in the United States, and parties having used the machine, as can be shown by affidavits and certificates in my possession.

To set aside all doubts which may arise in the minds of the public relative to "Infringement," it is only necessary to quote the closing paragraph from the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice Catron:

"Therefore, The defendent, Norcross, has made a new and independent invention, and does not use the arrangement or mode of combination of the plaintiff, and hence it is not an infringement."

Machines, together with rights for counties, towns, or single machines, for sale at the **Washington Mills**, Market street, San Francisco, where the above machine may be seen in operation, and all necessary information obtained relative to the same.

7 D. W. VAN COURT, Proprietor.

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

Smith & Van Dyne having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Counselors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1854. NO. 12.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office cor. California and Montgomery sts.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

[From the New England Farmer.]

THE FARMER.

BY D. W. C. PACKARD.

Toil on, brave man! through sun and shower—
Thou shalt not toil in vain;
The earth, thy servant, comes to pour
Her wealth of autumn grain.

O, never shall her bosom fail,
Till man disdains to plow;
But with her gracious bounty swell,
As we behold it now.

For thee, the evening dews descend;
For thee, the rain drops fall;
For thee, the golden harvests bend;
Behold thy God in all!

Look up and smile; no menial task
Is thine to till the field;
What nobler calling can you ask?
What manlier conquest yield?

Go to the plain of death, and learn
The glory heroes gain;
Gaze on each gastly heap, and spurn
The conqueror's bloody train!

'Tis thine to break the virgin sod;
Subdue the pathless wild;
Where man's reclaiming foot ne'er trod,
And beauty never smiled.

O, glorious age, when man no more
The arms of war shall wield;
But proudly own, on every shore,
The plough, his spear and shield.

Watt Robinson;

OR, THE WINDERMERE GHOST.

And dost thou think I fear the spectral crew
Of ghosts and demons? All the host of hell,
With thee to back them, giant as thou art,
Shall never scare me from my homeward path.
The boy of Judah was a very dwarf,
Matched with Philistia's giant; but the strength
Of mind, made perfect in the fear of God,
Gave to the shepherd boy victory
O'er him who trusted in the arm of flesh.

THE story I am about to tell, I had from an old aunt of mine, who has long been gathered to her kindred dust. She was a woman of singular talent, and in her youth had possessed great singular beauty. At eighty years of age her bright black eyes were undimmed, she had not lost one of her fine teeth, and her cheek retained the bloom of the rose. What she had been in her early days might be gathered from the noble remains that time had touched so lightly that her elastic mind seemed to bid defiance to decay. In the glory of her prime, duels had been fought for her, and wise men have vied with each other, to win from her an approving smile.

If the term beautiful could be applied to an old woman, my aunt was beautiful still. The old lady was perfectly aware of the fact, and would recount with great glee, the conquests and triumphs of her girlhood. These reminiscences of by-gone vanity, which it would have been wise at her time of life to have buried in oblivion, I listened to with little or no interest; but her ghost stories and traditionary lore, her legends of the wild and wonderful, her long catalogue of extraordinary dreams and mysterious warnings, always afforded me the keenest delight.

Naturally of a strong and vigorous mind, my aunt did not herself believe in supernatural agencies; but they amused and she told these stories so well that she never tired her auditors. It is one of these tales that I am about to relate. She had the facts from my grandfather, who was himself personally acquainted with Mr. Lethwaite, one of the actors in the drama.

About a hundred years ago, there lived in the town of Kendal, Westmoreland, a man of gigantic statute and great strength, who followed the trade of a butcher. This person, who was called Watt Robinson, was noted for his quarrelsome, ruffianly disposition, which won for him the name of Bully Robinson, the big butcher of Kendal. Foremost in all scenes of dissipation, he was universally feared and truly hated.

This man was very fond of practical jokes, but his jokes were like himself, and originated in the cruelty and malice of his mind. The pain inflicted upon others afforded him the greatest pleasure. The grating tones of his coarse brutal laugh, inflicted a deeper wound than the most bitter of his biting jests.

There was a very lonely cross-country road in the vicinity of Kendal, which formed a short cut to the beautiful lake of Windermere. The path was rocky and narrow and seldom frequented. For some months previous to the period of which I am now writing, this road had got the character of being haunted. A hideous apparition in the form of a hairy monster, with horns and hoofs, obstructed the passage of travelers through the lane, chasing them back with dreadful bellowings and other diabolical noises.

Many persons had been frightened into fits by the sceptre; and one feeble old man had lost his reason by unexpectedly encountering the demon in one of the most lonely turnings of the rocky road.

This frightful phantom had been seen by so many respectable persons in the town and its vicinity, whose veracity, from the well known integrity of their characters, the most skeptical could scarcely doubt, that the public mind became greatly agitated by the nightly recurrence of such startling facts. People were no longer laughed at for their credulity, in believing that which so many respectable witnesses declared to be true.

The Windermere ghost became the general theme of conversation, and the road was abandoned by all who were acquainted with the tale, and could reach the lake by a more public thoroughfare.

One night a large party had assembled in a small public house, in the suburbs of Kendal, to drink their ale, and discuss the news of the day. These were chiefly farmers and sheep-graziers, from the moors and fens, who had disposed of the fatlings of their flocks at the market, and were returning in a body to their lonely homes among the hills. The centre of this group, and a man of no small importance among them, was the big butcher of Kendall. He had been a large purchaser, and the jolly yeoman had flung back a few shillings from the money they received, to furnish a general treat, big Watt himself being placed in the chair, as the great man of the company.

This was an honor the burly butcher never failed to abuse. As the fumes of the ale began to ascend into his head, he grew quarrelsome, engrossing all the conversation to himself, while his blustering manner and ill-natured jokes so disgusted his companions, that one by one they all rose to depart, dreading by word or action, to rouse into active operation the mischievous disposition of the man.

The guests of the "Holly Tree" had all dropped away, until the butcher and one young man, who had been a silent spectator of the scene, alone occupied the chimney corner. This person, who was vastly superior in his appearance to the men who had so lately filled the table, was dressed in the grey homespun cloth of the country, and looked like a wealthy yeoman of the middle class. To Robinson he was a stranger, and that worthy continued to eye him with a sinister glance of curiosity and inquiry.

The landlord entered to throw on a fresh billet of wood, for it was winter and the night was very cold.

"Is the moon up yet, Lowther?" said the yeoman rising to his feet and buttoning his great-coat up to his chin. "It is time I was on the road."

"Yes, Mr. Lethwaite, she has been up some time; but, sir if I were in your place I would never travel that road at night."

"Why, what the deuce is the matter with the road? Are you troubled with robbers in these parts?"

"No sir, the road is haunted."

"Haunted!" exclaimed the yeoman, bursting into a merry laugh.

"Yes, sir, haunted, and by the devil, sir! I saw him with my own eyes; and you know, sir, the old saying, seeing is believing."

"Humph! and what is the devil like?"

"Like, sir? why, nothing human. He was as hairy as a buffalo, with huge white horns, a long whisking tail, and cloven feet."

"Oh, oh! the old story. I never saw the devil, and have no great wish to make his acquaintance to-night; but it is not an idle woman's tale that will prevent me from taking the nearest road home. Pray order your man to saddle my horse quickly, for I have overstayed my time already."

The landlord hastened to give the necessary orders, and Robinson, who had been listening to the yeoman, with a half sneer, now turning hastily round, addressed him abruptly and without ceremony.

"You wish us to think you a very brave man, Mr. Lethwaite, if that is your name."

"That is to me a matter of perfect indifference," returned Lethwaite haughtily, and surveying the burly butcher with a stern glance; "the man who has faith in himself cares little for the opinions of others.

"No offence," said Robinson, who did not like the fiery glance of his companion's eye; "but if you are determined to return to Windermere by the cross road, it is the duty of a friend to warn you of your danger."

"Danger! what, the idle tale I have just heard: none but a coward would turn from his path for a gossip's fable."

"Men, as brave as you can be, have sallied forth at nightfall, to bid defiance as they said, to all the powers of darkness, and have returned to their hearth at midnight as pale as the sheeted dead. There is not a man in Kendal!" cried the excited butcher, striking his huge fist on the oak table, until the glasses upon it clattered and rang again, "that dare travel that road to-night."

"I am sorry to think that the descendants of the bold Kendal archers can have degenerated into such a flock of geese," said the yeoman. "I have lived too long among the hills to be frightened by shadows. My horse is at the door—good night, sir."

"You are stark, staring mad," cried the butcher, placing his huge person in the door way, "to attempt that road to-night; you will return to the "Holly Tree" before morning, half dead with fright."

The young man smiled incredulously.

"Sir, you disbelieve me?"

"I think you very credulous."

"Fellow, do you take me for a coward?" replied the butcher, the red blood rushing into his face. "You had better mind what you say. With one blow I could annihilate a puny chap like you."

"Real courage cannot be tested by mere animal strength," said Lethwaite, calmly. "David was a dwarf to Goliah, but mental courage and the fear of God conquered his gigantic foe. I do not wish to quarrel with you, sir. You believe in ghosts, I do not. Good night."

"Ah!" quoth the butcher, shaking his huge fist after him, "the Windermere ghost shall punish you for your disbelief."

Lethwaite's foot was in the stirrup, when a sudden thought seemed to strike him; "I am not afraid of ghosts, Lowther, but I have some money about me. The Windermere demon may be a poor devil, whom the love of plunder may tempt to do a deed of violence. It will be as well to examine the loading of my pistols."

He returned with the landlord to the house, and both were not a little pleased to find the butcher gone. Lethwaite continued chatting some time with the landlord.

"I do not like this ghost story of yours," he said. "If such a spectre has really been seen, depend upon it that it is some contrivance to hide worse danger. I wish, for the good of the community, that I may be lucky enough to fall in with the ghost."

"Ah! Mr. Lethwaite, sir, you are only tempting Providence when you talk in that careless way. The ghost is a real ghost; for though it has frightened many, and myself among the rest, I never heard of any one being robbed. Old Dodson, the lame beggar, lost his senses; but then he was always a half-witted creature, and a man's reason is not his money. Did I not see the horrid thing myself, I who, God forgive me! had made game of it, and those who believe in it, just as you do at this moment,—I saw the monster with my own eyes; and how I escaped from it I never could tell. I run so fast that I never felt the ground under my feet, while it pursued me with the most frightful yells. I kept my bed for a week after, and have taken good care never to tread that road by night again."

"It is strange!" said Lethwaite, musing; "some truth must be mingled with this fantastic error! What time of night does this spectre generally appear?"

"It has been seen at all hours, from twilight until the grey dawn of the day. It was about nine o'clock in the evening when it appeared to me. It is near eleven now, sir. You will just reach that black, crooked turn in the road, which winds around the foot of the hill, by midnight. That lonely spot is the demon's favorite haunt."

"I know the place," said Lethwaite. "Yes 'tis a frightful gloomy spot, with steep banks, and high rocks on either side. Dark almost at noonday, and doubly dark at the noon of night."

Then wistling an old border song, to keep up his courage, the yeoman dashed the spurs into his fine horse, and rode off at a quick pace, and in a few minutes was out of sight. The landlord listened for a few minutes to the clinking of his horse's hoof striking against the frozen ground, and, thinking him a confounded fool, closed the door and went to bed.

Lethwaite sped merrily along. The moon shone bright and high above him in a cloudless sky, and the sharp, cold wintry wind whistled in his hair, and chilled his manly cheek. An hour's ride brought him to the brow of the steep, crooked hill, which had been pointed out to him as the favorite haunt of the ghost.

At the foot of this hill the road took an abrupt turn, and the high rocks projecting on either side hid the open space and presented to the traveler the appearance of a huge cavern, until he reached the bottom of the glen, when the delusion vanished. Stunted holly trees had sprung up among the crevices of the rocks, and their dark folinge cast a sepulchral gloom into the deep hollow below.

"It is an ugly spot," thought Lethwaite, as he checked his horse to tread at foot fall the deep descent. "Murder may have been committed here in olden time; but, pooh, pooh, there are no such things as ghosts. If ever there was a spot more capable of inspiring such a dread than another, it is surely this.

The side of the road to his left was in deep shadow. The very spirit of darkness seemed to brood over the gloomy recess, while the moon glided with a wan and spectral light on the opposite wall of the rock. Lethwaite, in spite of his boasted courage, felt a sudden chill creep through him as he approached the awful spot.

"God of heaven!" he murmured, in a tone below his breath, "what can that be!" as a horrid shape slowly and distinctly rose before him, and became stationary in the centre on the path.

It was not the form of a man, and certainly it was not a beast, but appeared a shocking compound of both. Imagine a creature upwards of six feet high, covered with shaggy black hair, the head that of a bull, with huge, white, widely-extended horns. The sinewy bare arms of a man extended above this ghastly head, grasping a burning brand, which emitted a thin cloud of pale blue smoke. The lower part of the body was so enveloped in shade, that it only presented a dark, undefined, shapeless mass.

Lethwaite, who never expected to behold a real edition of the Windermere ghost, felt his hair stiffen and his teeth slightly chatter, as he suddenly reined in his horse, and forced himself to gaze steadily upon the ghastly phantom. The horse, possessing less self reliance than his master, plunged, snorted and reared, as with a hideous yell the apparition advanced, brandishing his fiery weapon in a very threatening manner.

"Steady, boy, steady," cried his master in a soothing tone, shamed out of his fears by the terror of his steed. "If this be the devil, stand still and let thy master face him like a man."

Reassured by the well-known voice, and the caress of the well-known hand, the noble animal did as he was commanded; but he shook and shivered in every limb.

Lethwaite had by this time drawn a pistol from his belt, and riding towards the spectre, he cried in a stern voice:

"Miserable imposter, throw off your disguise, or you are a dead man; for by the God that made me, I will see if your body is proof against a leaden ball."

A wild unearthly yell was the only answer he got to his threat; and the demon was now within ten paces of his horse. The sharp report of Lethwaite's pistol woke up all the lonely echoes of the place, and the huge, hairy monster fell heavily to the earth with a smothered curse; and the yeoman, yielding for a moment to uncontrollable fear, turned the head of his terrified steed, and never slackened his speed till he reached the door of the public house.

After a few moments of breathless suspense, his loud, hurried knock was answered by the landlord, who, thrusting his head out of the garret window, demanded in no very gentle tone, the cause of such an unseasonable attack upon his door.

"It is I, Lowther; it is Richard Lethwaite: get up and let me in directly."

"Ah! ha! I thought how it would end," said the landlord, as he descended to unbar the door, and called up his groom to relieve his guest of his tired horse.

"The ghost has driven you back faster than you went. This is to disbelieve the words of honest folks. Why, man, what have you seen? You look like one just risen from the dead."

"I fear I have sent one to dwell with the dead, a little before his time," said Lethwaite, drinking off a glass of brandy proffered to him by his host at a draught. "I have shot the ghost; whether man or devil, it was not proof against powder and ball. I am more distressed at this event than if I had encountered all the hosts of hell, with Satan himself to back them. Call up your people, for I can no longer go alone to that infernal spot, and let us examine and identify the corpse."

It was daylight before Lowther could persuade any of his servants or neighbors to accompany him and Lethwaite to the lane. They believed the latter had seen the ghost; but as to killing it, that was a sort of waking night-mare, something too incredible even for the supernatural wonders of a drama.

Many were the questions put to Lethwaite by the little band of men; but he walked on silently and thoughfully, without speaking a word to any one.

"Why did you not call up the big butcher, Lowther?" said one of the party. "In any case of danger that man is a host in himself."

"I have great doubts as to his courage," said Lowther, dryly. "He is a great bully, and these wordy men are all froth; they make a great noise but they are slow in action. If Mr. Letwaite has killed the ghost, big Wat would be of small service to us, as the danger is already past."

"*Killed the ghost!*" said the first speaker with a sneer: "who ever heard of mortal man killing a ghost—it is not in flesh and blood to do that."

"But suppose the ghost was a man," said Lethwaite; "suppose it was the big butcher of Kendal himself."

"Now, God forbid!" said several voices at once; "the man is a devil, but not bad enough to turn ghost."

"We shall soon know," said Lethwaite; "at the bottom of this hill the riddle will be solved."

They had now reached the brow of the steep hill. The sun was just raising above the distant mountains; and his first beams glanced upon the hill tops, without penetrating the gloomy recess which still lay buried in dense shadow.

Slowly, and with evident signs of fear, the little party wound down the hill. One man tried to hum a tune, another to whistle, while a third taked very loudly about his own courage, in reality possessing very little; but all endeavored to dissipate the fear to which they had involuntarily become the prey, as they approached the dreaded spot.

Lethwaite, who had lingered behind, now walked briskly forward and headed the party. A dark, indistinct mass lay huddled up in the centre of the narrow road. All drew back; Lethwaite stepped up to it and remained stationary, beckoned with his hand for the others to advance. They did so; but what was the surprise and astonishment of all to find, in the supposed spectre, the dead and bleeding form of Watt Robinson, wrapped up in the hide of a bull, his naked arms bare, and a club smeared with phospherous still grasped in his stiffened hand.

"He deserved his death," said Lowther, looking down upon his ghastly corpse. It was a cruel thing of him to adopt this hideous disguise, in order to frighten his friends and neighbors."

"It was just like the man," said another; "he was so full of spite and malice, he could not bear to see others happy."

"He has paid a heavy price for his folly," said Lethwaite. "His melancholy fate should be a solemn warning to all persons who engage in such wicked jokes. Come, my friends, let us carry him hence. I am sorry that he got his death by my hand."

THE MONTE.—In accounts from "down south," we have frequently seen "the Monte" made mention of, and have consequently desired to learn something about it. The Los Angeles Star meets this by publishing the following, for the information of its readers at a distance. It says:

"The Monte—so called from the thick growth of cottonwood and willow that abounds there—is situated on the river San Gabriel, about fourteen miles from this city (Los Angeles). The land, particularly on the west side of the river, may be designated as bottom lands—a rich alluvial deposit, which has at some previous time been subject to overflow. The river San Gabriel almost entirely sinks in the sand some three or four miles north of this settlement, and debouches again on its southern limits, forming a large stream. This tract of land, a large portion of which pertains to the Mission of San Gabriel, we venture to say, cannot be surpassed by any other section of the State for agricultural purposes. Corn, potatoes, and other crops that require irrigation in other sections, grow here in the greatest luxuriance without it, and when put in the ground and cultivated in due season, never fail of producing a bountiful harvest—a just recompense to the husbandman for all his care and toil. Many of the residents there are citizens from the southwestern States, who have owned slaves, and been advocates for the institution of slavery, who now freely admit that they have no desire to see Southern California made into a slave State, as it is not adapted to slave labor. The people are frugal and industrious, and rapidly accumulating property. The population is steadily increasing, and as there is still a large quantity of unimproved land, of the greatest fertility, it is anticipated that a great portion of the emigration now coming in will settle in that vicinity.

"There are two flourishing schools in the settlement—one public, under the tuition of Mr. Hoit, and the other private, the Rev. J. G. Johnson teacher. This of itself should be a strong inducement for emigrants with families to locate. There are also three flourishing organzsed religious societies, occupying the same house of worship alternately."

THE CROPS IN HUMBOLDT COUNTY.—The Humboldt Times of 2d inst., says that the crops in that region are not yet harvested. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining seed the sowing was so late that some fields have yielded comparatively nothing; but this is by no means universally the case, as some farms have yielded crops unheard of out of California; several giving more than 80 bushels of wheat per acre. The average barley crop is stated at from 50 to 60 bushels, and oats at 70 bushels per acre. The yield of potatoes is nothing very extra, 300 bushels being given as the average. The crops of beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips, cabbages, cauliflowers, peas, etc., the Times says, are now coming in, and the yield, both in quantity and quality, are unequalled. The least sanguine farmers estimate the crop of wheat in the county at thirty thousand bushels; oats, forty thousand bushels; barley twenty thousand bushels, and potatoes eight thousand bushels.

Dr. C. F. Winslow's Letters from the Mountains.

MOQUELUMNE HILL, August 10, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Yesterday morning we started early from Cave City, and took an Indian trail over mountainous regions, on our return to Murphy's Camp. The crimson tints of the eastern horizon melted away into the purest ether, and, hovering over the entire landscape was a light vapor which so acted on the solar rays, that vast and magnificent pencils were radiated from the approaching orb, divided by such delicate silvery films, that the sky appeared like a universal veil of the finest gauze, behind which was being ushered to mortal sight, a *tableau vivant* on a scale so grand, that space, and worlds floating therein, and the mysterious forces of the cosmos, were the characters that played their evanescent parts before me. O, earth and heavens, how full of charms and glories ye are! What a delight it is to LIVE.—to feel the pulses of healthful blood bounding through the heart, and with the brain undisturbed by drugs that make men mad or stupid, to stand on the mountain tops and inhale the fresh breezes of the morning, and to thank God, our maker, from these broad and lofty altars, for that spark of being which brings us into such sweet and true communion with Him and opens to our finite nature such inspiring glimpses into the arcana of the unending future! I thank Thee, Maker and Sovereign of all I see, for these my senses, and for thy breath of life. As the sun, that sublime agent of thy power over this earth, rises amid such resplendent glory, and the shadows of the mountain peaks bow down upon the plains at his approach, so tides of ineffable joy swell around my heart, and its strongest emotions adore the mysterious amplitude of Thy being! If walks through the deep mines and dark abysses of the earth awaken in me curious thoughts of the forces by which thou hast knit atom to atom and gathered them together into circling worlds, so these sublime visions on the mountain tops, opening into infinite space, overwhelm me with amazing conceptions of Thy omniscience and omnipotency.

The path at first led along the base of the limestone hill, in the bosom of which dwells in silence and darkness, the extensive cavern which had so much interested us the previous day. A few hundred yards from the public house brought us to "Cave City," composed of a few shanties in a prolific mining flat. We crossed a small water run with some difficulty, on account of holes and heaps of stones which had been thrown up in mining, and followed the trail on the opposite slope of the valley. This, after passing the spur of a hill, soon brought us to a charming park of broad spreading oaks, where were collected a small number of Indians of some nomadic tribe. They were just bestirring from their night's repose in the open air, and their camp fires, not wholly gone out, were being re-kindled with branches from fallen trees in the neighborhood. It was a wild scene. Some were half-naked, and young and old,—men and women, with their baskets and blankets and rude cooking utensils—were grouped in different spots here and there, with only branching oaks or the broad arching heavens for their tabernacle and home. They were broad-faced and swarthy, with big heads thickly covered with coarse black hair descending nearly to their eyes, so low in many instances were their foreheads. Their domestic appliances were scattered in confusion over the ground around each group, and notwithstanding their extreme squalidness, they looked as happy as barbarism and ignorance could allow such mortals to appear when in close proximity to the crushing civilization of their Caucasian invaders. Waking or sleeping, they feel themselves to be miserable, detested, God-forsaken creatures, and, like the imperfect types of the earlier orders of created beings, they appear to be only a temporary race, and, in passing to eternal extinction, they seem to possess an innate sense of their destiny, and to shrink, from and resist the encroachment of scientific refinements and Christian light. So pass down to the insatiable dust, ye tawny tribes: there God meant for you to go to enrich the soil with your bones and blood, that a new race full of vigorous developments of brain and sinew, might be nourished by your ashes,—and that your mounds and hearth-stones might afford foundations for imperishable cities. Farewell! for as I mount this hill and take a lingering look, and cry out a parting salutation, I almost behold you kindling your last fires and eating your last miserable meal upon the earth.

We soon lost sight of these aborigines; and half way up the hill the path divided, one branch leading by a shorter cut over abrupt mountains, and the other by an easier way, to Murphy's Camp. The short cut, in places, was so precipitous, that I was told the boldest mountaineers always dismounted and walked a long distance over the the most dangerous parts of the road. The other afforded a less objectionable journey; and, though longer, I was satisfied it would be the most congenial to my inclinations. Accordingly a protest was entered against the most tedious path, and my friend, the Colonel, being the only one of the party so indolent by nature and cultivation as myself, readily fell into my way of thinking, and by the time our resolution had become mutual our more long-legged or long-winded companions were out of sight. By-the-by, the majority was on my side,—for we had picked up an old resident of these wilds at Murphy's, and he being a special *attache* of the Colonel, naturally followed him, and we started off on a gay gallop to beat our friends on the mountain track. Ah! it was a charming morning! The sun had risen,—the whole earth and air seemed jocund with his gentle beams, and the morning breezes played with delightful freshness over our throbbing temples as we exposed them in the shadows of the broad oaks and lofty pines. Yes! it was, indeed, a heavenly, jocund morning, for our spirits were gay, all nature invited us to be cheerful, and away we cantered over the winding trail, now flying down the slope, and anon mounting airy heights, gazing on distant and enchanting prospects, and hoping and aspiring to be the first at the goal. But, alas for mortal hopes and the strongest determinations, when the winning smiles of dark eyed maidens are planted along the path of the thirsty wayfarer! It is always slow work to translate French or the old Castilian for inquisitive admirers, when the wine is bad, and all lovers of the wild and beautiful should study these tongues early, unless they expect their tastes to die out with the lapse of years. Suffice to say, that here and there, in the twelve mile route, we come to a mining shanty or some renowned city of a dozen rough-board palaces, the most distinguished of which contained a counter with a foreign maid as salesman. Eggs and fruit, absinth and soda, nuggets and dust, bullion and small change, all had to be discussed and examined as we relieved our beasts and refreshed ourselves. So time wore away, and these little amusing incidents—a thousand of which help to swell the current of a traveler's pleasure, and many of which are remembered with zest for years when they are absolutely of no importance whatever,—so beguiled the moments, that with the loss of an hour by losing the trail, we arrived some twenty minutes behind the time of our companions, who, of course roared with delight over their triumph, when there had not been a stopping place to decoy their more sensitive natures, neither to rest, quench their thirst, nor indulge their tongues with the golden accents of Southern Europe.

On this route, we followed for a long distance, and at times crossed, a noble canal, winding for miles around the declivities of the hills, to supply miners during the dry season in the rich dry diggings which fill this section of the highlands. At one time, we came to tents on the summit of a hill or table land, where some persons had located with their families; and as we journeyed towards the vales, numbers of brown and sinewy men in the sturdy spring-time of life, were wending their way to honest labor, with their shovels and picks thrown carelessly over their shoulders. To me there is a sort of sublimity in this hard-fisted toil in the wild and lonely glens of the Sierra Nevada. Thousands of young men with strong hearts full of deep and indestructible love for wives, children, mothers and sisters, or another whose image like the shadow of a bright angel hovers over their sleeping and waking hours, seclude themselves amid these hills, and riding early, toil late, from day to day, and year to year, earnest with the golden hopes of an obscure future. Fatigue by day, and a hard, lonely, miserable couch at night, subdue not their steady energy. With bright, cheerful faces, and smooth-combed hair, wet and cool with their early morning baths, they whistle and smoke along, as with firm and sinewy step they betake themselves to the hills or valleys to grapple with their daily toil. Each glittering grain adds a drop of joy to the stream of hope that leaps towards a broad and hidden ocean. Avarice has little to do with these lofty emotions, or with such heroic toil. That pitiful pleasure is left to those who gloat over hoarded ingots, or count their coin with sordid fingers. Amid these hills the noblest souls sweat and thirst for a little cup of future joy; while the proud and greedy are never happy, though their coffers have long been overflowing. This contrast heightens my enjoyment while contemplating the free, manly, and joyful labor of the thousands of sinewy hearts and brawny limbs around me; and it is a species of industry so new that it has not yet taken its natural and legitimate position in the list of elevated human enterprises. It has occurred to me while gazing over these ample domains so full of metalic wealth, that were I a magician, there should be awakened by the skill of some talismanic art, that bold strength of domestic love in these thousand hearts, by the development of which, as many fruitful gardens and neat little homes should spring up all around and adorn these hills. They are not half so inhospitable as the bleak hills of New England. For three quarters of the year the sky is bright, the air is bland, and the earth is obedient to the well directed efforts of industrial skill. During the short period of winter, the rains make ample provision to soften the toils of mining and agricultural enterprises; and the same plenteous larders, cellars, granaries and barns would make the winter as comfortable here as among the hills of New Hampshire, or the prairies of the West. Come, then, ye bold and needy, gather up your heart-strings and make these broad and opulent highlands and valleys the happy homes of your wives and children. Never on the earth, has God called with a louder voice to the manly, the loving, and the free, to appropriate a richer and more fruitful heritage to the noblest human uses, than now as I hail the young and stalwart of the land, from these glorious mountain tops, to gather from afar, and here build their altars and their fires, plant churches, found schools, and make the wilderness to flourish and blossom with life and liberty, and the loftiest blessings of rural industry. Why, ye weary-hearted children, when the sun rises so gloriously over these heights and glens, and when the waking spring-time clothes the earth with such abundant herbage and flowers,—why does the wish never steal across your mind to plant your homes and make yourselves contented amid these peaceful and prolific realms? Your hours of toil would be divided between the cultivation of the earth and the ransacking of auriferous mines; and comfort and competency would reward your reasonable desires. It is high time for the transient fever of wandering miners to be changed into plans for a permanent home; and, in modern times, no land has held out such flattering prospects of peace and plenty as the golden and fertile hills of California. Here exist all the elements of dignified labor and of permanent abundance. The great, lower valleys may teem with luxuriant grains, and fruits, and vines, but the highlands of the Sierra will be equally productive in a greater variety of vegetable stores. The whole land is still new, and scarcely explored in its riches and availabilities. The permanent value of the mountain districts has been overlooked in the feverish search for gold; but, in time to come, a flourishing community shall whiten these rich places of the earth with snug cottages full of cheerful hearts, and gild them with broad and abundant fields of waving grain. This is no phantasy. The epoch of quiet and rest must come, and this overwhelming golden dream must change for the solid realities of utilitarian ages. Then march on, ye stalwart, sun-burnt men, and with joyous, hopeful hearts, lay down substantial foundations for your future and permanent abode. With the same strong limbs, ye can tear out the gold from the earth, or, with patient toil, win the sprouting germ to turn its abundance into your laps, while the happy wife, and rosy, jocund sons and daughters shall share your toil, and sweeten hours that are now full of doubtful plans, pensive thoughts, and untold bitterness.

With a thousand similar musings, my last hour passed pleasantly away, and because I arrived at Murphy's a little later than the rest, the Colonel laughed at me most heartily, and fancied himself the smartest, although much the oldest, of the two. Respectfully, yours,

C. F. WINSLOW.

EUREKA MILLS.—The Flour sent us from the Eureka Mills we have had thoroughly tested "at Home," and find it to be of very superior quality, making bread of a beautiful whiteness, light and spongy, and of pure flavor. In results like these we have an evidence of the real prosperity and permanency of California. Our valleys are the "great granaries," and our mills can give us the staff of life, so we shall have "bread enough and to spare."

GREAT YIELD OF WHEAT.—One million bushels of wheat are estimated as the yield of Dodge county, Wisconsin, this last year.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1854.

Meeting of the State Agricultural Society.—There will be a meeting of the members of the "State Agricultural Society" at the office of the President, on *Tuesday, the 26th inst, at 11 o'clock,* A. M. It is hoped that all who have enrolled themselves, and all who desire to carry forward the enterprise, will attend, become members, and take part in the deliberations of the meeting.

Entrees for Premiums.

San Jose, Sept. 17, 1854.

Messrs. Editors: We have completed our Flouring Mill, of three run of burrs. Should a premium be offered for the best Flouring Mill, we would be pleased to have ours examined by any committee the Board may appoint.

Respectfully, yours, Bassham & Kincaid.

The Committees on Gardens, Green Houses, and Nurseries, are now on their duty, and will do their best to examine all, as far as possible, before the opening of the Fair.

Every competitor should be preparing his own memoranda of facts, to hand the Committees. In No. 10 of the Farmer, will be found the *Report on Farms*, by a competitor in the Essex County Society. Let the Reports of the owner be as fully detailed as possible.

Saturday's Exhibition.—Splendid Bartlett Pears, Spitzenburg and Pippin Apples, all of large size and beautiful appearance, as well as delicious flavor, (from Oregon.) Bunches of Grapes weighing two and three pounds—large berries. Rich and luscious Peaches from Los Angeles. Very superior Strawberries from J. L. Sanford, Shell Mound, Oakland side. Boquets, rich style, from O. Donnelly, Commercial Gardens.

Large Onions.—A sack of very large and very fine silver skin Onions were exhibited by Mr. Solomon Runyon, of Sutter Slough, in Yolo co. We have never seen finer.

A large and fine specimen of the "Snake Cucumber" was exhibited by Amos A. Irons, San Leander Creek.

Horticultural Exhibition.—Each week, on Saturday, we shall have on exhibition such specimens of Fruits and Flowers, Grains and Vegetables, as may be forwarded to us for exhibition. Opportunities will be had for the several committees to meet at our rooms to test fruits, &c., thus securing a knowledge of the true names of different varieties on exhibition. Growers of all kinds of products, raisers of choice fruits and flowers will thus have an opportunity to exhibit specimens of their skill in fruit growing and flower making, and extending a knowledge of their business. Cards with the growers names will be attached to all articles shown, and a liberal price paid for all such.

Dr. Winslow's Letters.—The letters of this distinguished writer have been published nearly weekly for some time past in this paper. They are sketches from the mountains, caves, the "big tree," and various other portions of our most interesting scenery. The very felicitous style of the writer should make his writings widely known, and when known they will be justly esteemed—that easy and graceful manner of delineating scenery and character, ever recognizing the author of all good in everything true, and so truthfully describing them. It is this power of sketching nature truthfully that gives the charm to the Doctor's writings. There are few writers who possess this talent and this gentleman is one of the few. We feel it an honor to have the California Farmer the medium by which "goods thoughts" are sent into the world, and we can say to our readers, every letter of the Doctor's is worth a year's subscription to them.

San Francisco, Sept. 20, 1854.

Col. Warren—Dear Sir: Will you be kind enough to inform me, through your excellent paper, whether there are any Bantams, of a pure breed or quality, in the city or State?

I am a great fancier of Poultry, but have been unable to find any of the kind I speak of. My yard is stocked with the choicest kind the country affords, and I hope I shall be a successful competitor for the prize offered by the Agricultural Fair.

I remain truly yours, &c., Poultry.

Should any "fancier" have the Bantams wanted, will they please inform us.—Ed.

Hot Weather in Sacramento.—Since last Saturday, the weather in Sacramento city has been unusually warm, the thermometer varying from 96 to 100 degrees. Such weather would make a "Franciscan" believe he was in a new atmosphere. Notwithstanding such hot weather, there has been a steady trade of all kinds; and Sacramento will soon be like a book—a new edition, revised and *improved*, with illustrations, and bound in—gold.

John A. Sutter.

They'll build a monument for him * * *
Build it while living, in Heaven's name.

A great and momentous day has been celebrated in California—the anniversary of her admission into the "Glorious Confederacy of our Union." The "roar of artillery," the clangor of trumpets and the rolling of drums, all tending to one great event—"California is one of the Great Confederacy." It was a joyous sight to witness the pageant of that day—a State so young and yet so mighty—a State whose years are but units, yet a State whose influence, character and wealth are felt and known the wide world over; it was indeed a glorious sight, for freemen were there. The tread of the heavy artillery, the gay and prancing cavalry, the rich accoutred infantry, the martial music—all gave a quicker pulse, a warmer glow, a martial feeling to every beholder. The firm and united bands of the several orders, with the guardians of our homes from the flames—these too spoke of an interest high in its aims, durable in its purposes, and the day and its associations were as eventful as the name that stands at the head of this communication.

Who that saw John A. Sutter that day, as he rode in the van of that splendid troop, did not feel a gush of generous feeling rise from his heart, until the tear stood in the eye: that brow was calm, peaceful and serene—there was no sadness, even; and yet, how few of our citizens could pass the trying scenes that it has been the lot of John A. Sutter to pass, and then bear up as bravely and present such a front to a cold and heartless world. We are among those who duly sympathise with the "noble Pioneer," who in our humble opinion has been most grievously wronged and even now is kept from the enjoyment of that which is his due. Had John A. Sutter been of that selfish and grasping spirit which animates most men, how many who now parade our streets in the principal cities would to-day be beggars. John A. Sutter knows not the first promptings of selfishness, and when aid was needed he gave it. His home was the home of the destitute and needy—none were ever turned away empty. Such was John A. Sutter, in his better days. Now, his rights are fast receding from him, and mental and bodily pain are added to hope deferred.

Had John A. Sutter loved money and calculated his chances, instead of having "a heart to feel another's woe and bear it as his own," he would at this moment have been one of the wealthiest men in the State. The cities of Sacramento and Marysville were *his property*, and miles besides, but how has it been wrung from him? By flattery, by seductions and by chicanery. The promptings of his own noble and generous heart have given away enough to make thousands rich. And what is his condition now? Let the truth be told, and let those *blush* who have caused it—John A. Sutter, one of God's nobility, has been stripped of almost all of life's comforts—his homestead, even, is almost desolate, and himself made "a hewer of wood and drawer of water," because of the heartlessness of man.

'Tis true, he has some friends, but like Angel's visits, few and far between. Those who have fattened on his bounty turn a cold shoulder to his real necessities. Where is California? Where is the voice of gratitude? Is it silent? Have men no hearts? or are they only sleeping, to awake like the upheaving of a volcano, should his rights not be proclaimed? God grant that it may be so! But oh! how heart-sickening is "hope deferred." Sickness may come; want has come! Life is uncertain—death may come. And shall that noble Pioneer, one who has done so much for California, wait for his own, till age! sickness! want! and sickness of heart carry him to the grave? Forbid it Heaven! If there are any pulsations of gratitude in human hearts here, oh let them wake, let them wake now, before it be too late!

Look to England! Honors, wealth, titles—all, all are heaped upon the man who was by the merest accident made the discoverer of gold there! And shall our own American heart beat less nobly than a Britton's? Where is our legislature? Where is our nation? Alas for humanity—our brother man, he who has done more than any other man on the Pacific to awaken a nation to greatness, may suffer, sicken and die, and then—yes then, o'er his grave shall come the loud hosannas, warehouses shall be closed, the streets shall be draped in mourning, muffled drums shall beat the "dead march"—a people, a nation may weep—weep for the dead—the MIGHTY DEAD! The minute gun shall echo from hill to hill, for the brave, the good, the generous, are numbered with the sleeping! But hark! quick from the remembrance of the funeral train there comes a voice—"We'll raise a marble monument." Aye,

We'll build the "Sutter" monument;
We'll build it heaven-high,
With golden letters on it,
That shall gleam against the sky.

But oh, far better would it be,
To build while he doth live;
On earth, no better MONUMENT
Than GRATITUDE can give.

Bay State Mills.

We had an opportunity to examine these mills at Sacramento, this present week. The Bay State Mill's flour ranks high; in fact it sells at a higher figure than many mills in the State, and we had a curiosity to see these mills. Messrs. Polley & Co. are the proprietors, and they very courteously led us through their works. They contain three run of stones, and turn out one hundred and fifty barrels per day. A very fine engine of thirty horse power moves their machinery and works to a charm. We examined the grades of flour, the milling, the grain, cleaning and grinding. The smut machines now work well.

This mill we noticed has several improvements in cleaning the grain. After the usual process, and after it had been returned as clean, it passed another process of blowing, whereby every particle, before usually ground, was by this action removed before grinding.

These mills are kept running night and day the season round, and the best evidence for these or any other mills is the results; and we saw by these that the demand for this flour was so constant and satisfactory, as to warrant it. We suggested many months since the importance to millers of keeping swine, as they, above all others, could feed them economically. Near this mill we saw many hundreds, in fine condition, and have no doubt they are a source of profit to the proprietors. Every establishment should have them attached to their yards for this purpose. These evidences of success must be gratifying to every mind within our State, and we are glad to make records of every kind of success in our "home industry."

It is desirable that at the coming fair the quality of the flour should be shown in others forms, and we hope our good housewives will manifest their skill by the many loaves of bread that shall be exhibited. All who desires such tests, if they will send us a sample of their flour in season, we will have it most carefully attended to, and the bread exhibited made from their flour.

Peaches from Mountain View.—The handsome basket of Peaches which were kindly sent us from "Mountain View," we received last week just as our paper was going to press, with the letter accompanying, which we published. The peaches were delicious, and reminded us truly of olden time and of the old favorite "Morris White," one of the finest of the standard varieties known. For the pleasure and satisfaction we know many will derive from seeing them, and *some* from *tasting*, our most grateful thanks are due the generous proprietor of Mountain View. We need not wish him an abundant harvest, for we have the evidence that

Although the year round,
He has "Frost" on his ground,
His peaches are not injured at all;
There's no mildew or blight—
Though the "Frost" lays all night,
The "Morris White" beats them all.

We are pleased to learn that these peaches are at wholesale by Messrs. Patch & Clayton, commission merchants, Clay street wharf.

Favors Received.—Many, from many of our kind friends, favors come in from all quarters—and we are grateful. To Wells, Fargo & Co., and Adams & Co., we are daily indebted for numberless favors. To our able delegates in Congress—those who are all now here, and we are glad to welcome the Hon. Messrs. Weller and McDougal,—to all we have been under repeated favors. To Dr. Bourne, we have been indebted for complete sets of the invaluable "Water Cure Journal," of which we shall endeavor to speak fully. To Murray & Co., for a usual generous supply of books, periodicals, papers, and pictorials; among the books we find the new and to-be-popular work "Hard Times." We advise all to go to Murray's, and buy and read, and prepare for experience, if hard times should ever be their lot. For all these courtesies, we repeat, we are grateful.

Large Mail.—The steamer California is said to have brought up the largest mail that has ever been sent to this State. There were upwards of three hundred large bags of mail matter.

Growing Tobacco.

California is destined to become a great Tobacco growing country. We have seen the best evidences of culture in many places, and hesitate not to say that we shall in a few years be exporting Tobacco. We make the following extract from the Country Gentleman, as worthy of a careful perusal:

The kind of soil best adapted to the growth of this plant, is a sandy or gravelly one, which must be pretty highly manured; but any field, rich enough to grow a good crop of corn, will give a fair crop of tobacco. The proper system of culture is, to plow your land set apart for this crop early in the spring. Plow again about the time you are ready to set the plants, and harrow it well. The plants should be five or six inches high, grown in a bed in the garden, or other warm rich place—sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring. Sow the seed on the ground, and spat it down hard with the back of a spade, or tread it over with your feet. A bed ten feet square, is sufficient to raise plants for an acre. The time for transplanting is from the 10th to the 25th of June. The best time to transplant is immediately after a rain. If the ground is very dry, it will be necessary to water the plants as you set them.

The ground should be marked in straight rows three feet apart, and slight hills made on these marks two feet six inches apart; then set the plants, which should be done well, taking care to press the earth firmly around the roots. As soon as the plants are started to growing, run the cultivator through, and follow with the hoe, resetting where the plants are missing. The crop should be hoed at least three times at proper intervals, taking care to hoe the ground all over. When the tobacco begins to blossom, the tops of the the plants, and suckers also, should be broken off, with some of the smaller leaves on the top of the plant. The suckers should all be broken off at the time of harvesting.

Harvesting commences the first of September, and ought to be finished by the middle of the month, as frost may be expected by that time. The stalk must be cut off near the ground, and left in the sun a short time to wilt the leaves, then taken to the drying shed and hung on poles by means of strong twine, at the rate of thirty or forty plants to twelve feet of pole. These poles are to be laid across the beams about sixteen inches apart. The sheds are built high enough to hang three or four tiers, the beams being about four feet apart up and down. In this way a building forty feet by twenty-two, will cure one and a half acres of tobacco. The drying sheds should be supplied with several doors on either side to allow the free circulation of air in order to facilitate the process of curing.

It will be sufficiently cured in two or three months, when as much as is desirable is taken down in damp weather, laid in a pile, the buts of the stalks outward; the leaves are then stripped off and done up in small hanks by winding a leaf around it near the buts of the leaves. It is separated according to quality, making three qualities. It is then packed in a snug pile, the buts outward to give them a chance to dry well. Then to finish the process, it is packed in damp weather in boxes large enough to contain three or four cwt.

The Senator.

"We ne'er shall look upon her like again."

The noble steamer "Senator," we learn, is about to leave us, to be placed on some other route. There are so many grand and pleasing associations connected with this splendid boat, that we feel it is due to Sacramento, to those citizens who have so often made their home on board the Senator, that she should, before leaving, make ONE GRAND TRIP UP AND DOWN THE RIVER. Banners should be flying, music should be playing, rockets should be streaming,—owners and friends should make merry and be happy, for *nothing in the history of steamboats* has ever coined so much money, or won so much favor as the steamer "Senator"—the "noblest Roman of them all." Whatever may be said of monopolies, or corporations, the Steam Navigation Company have always been liberal, and they deserve remembrance.

Parett's New Restaurant, Sacramento. We were most agreeably entertained at Pavett's new Restaurant, on Monday last, at his opening. This fine eating house has opened under very favorable auspices. Mr. Parett is well known as a person every way qualified to sustain an establishment of the very best kind. This house has been handsomely fitted up, the style is neat, the rooms ample, the tables well attended, and if the dishes which were set before us on that day are an evidence of what can be done, then we can place Parett's restaurant as one of the very best in that city. We were much gratified with the polite attentions of the gentlemanly host, and trust he will have a "house full every day," and realize his best wishes in the success of his new enterprise.

An artesian well has been commenced at Los Angeles, says the Star, by a company having a capital stock of $2,500; they intend to sink the shaft 500 feet.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1854.

REMOVAL.

☞ The Counting Room of the California Farmer will hereafter be found at the *Corner of California and Montgomery streets*, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.; where we shall be most happy to receive the visits of all who feel interested in the products of our country—and where we shall be happy to receive subscriptions.

Warren & Co., Proprietors.

The State Fair.

Awake! awake! Farmers and Stock Raisers should not delay sending in notices of their intentions to exhibit, and to what extent. Mechanics, Artizans and Manufacturers should instantly notify the Society of their intentions and wishes, so that ample preparations shall be made.

Fail not, as you would desire a proper opportunity to do yourself justice.

Let Counties be represented as Counties; each having the proper space allotted them in the Hall, and with a suitable motto for each. Let County Societies have their committees to attend, take a just interest, and make their reports.

Then will the work go bravely on!

It must be most gratifying to all who feel interested in the welfare of California, to note the increasing interest manifested by our best citizens to promote the cause of Agriculture. The very handsome offer of the House of Wells, Fargo & Co., to aid thus promptly in the coming Fair, we feel assured will be duly appreciated by the Agriculturists of our whole State, and serve as a stimulus to them to forward their productions. In behalf of the State Society, we can most cordially express pleasure and gratitude for the generous offer of this house. The following is their note;

J. L. L. F. Warren, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, &c., California State Agricultural Society:

Dear Sir: To accommodate the friends and patrons of the State Agricultural Society, we shall be most happy to take charge of any small packages—flowers, fruit, &c., intended for exhibition at the Annual State Fair, free of charge, over any of our Express routes.

Wells, Fargo & Co.

San Francisco, Sept. 12, '54.

The New Cereal.

The Cereal from the "Lone Mountains," which has elicited so many newspaper paragraphs, and which is exhibited at our rooms, we find upon a careful examination and comparison to be the same grain grown in Italy and Spain, and some other places—and called in Spanish, "Trigo Caudeal." *Trigo*—wheat; *Caudeal*, white; (Velaquez)—white wheat. This wheat may have originated in Caudia, and the name been applied from its locality; or it may arise from the substance of the grain, as it has a saccharine or glutinous compound, and is almost destitute of the *albumese*, or the white, which is the property of the flour; and thus the name "Caudeal" has been applied for other reasons than alluded to. It is not a *white wheat*, but a hard, brown, gummy and flinty wheat, and appears similar in taste to the article for which it is used abroad; it is the grain from which Vermicelli and Maccaroni are manufactured. Experiments have been made here to produce flour from it, but have failed.

Wheat, rye, oats and barley should never follow each in a course of rotation; there should always be an intervening hoe crop between them.

Our State Government.

Every citizen should take an interest in all that appertains to the State's prosperity, and look with a jealous eye upon each and every act that mars its prospects, hinders its onward progress, or robs it of its credit or good name at home or abroad. Every citizen should also take a pleasure in according to every public officer a "just meed of praise" for duties well performed. Political strife is a bane that so often eats like a canker into the heart, that we can hardly expect one party to give praise to its opponent, even for the noblest evidences of merit; here and there we find a case, but it is an oasis rarely seen. California stands before the world "like a city set on a hill;" its light cannot be hid. Her *present condition* and her *future prosperity*, are fit themes for reflection.

When we contemplate her present condition and prospects, we see a State whose wealth and influence are unequalled in the history of the world. California! 'tis a magic word,—associated with its name and with its brief history gleams a *talismanic word*, whose sound vibrates upon the human pulse and echoes in every avenue of the human heart. The wheels of every enterprise are quickened by its touch, as by an oil that never corrodes; Genius lifts her wing and essays a loftier flight; Art and Science awake as by inspiration, and leave a brighter impress upon the age; the ocean steamer, loaded with its thousand souls, moves over the water with greater velocity, and the "palace on the deep" bends its tall masts before the strong gale, speeding on her way, freighted with costly merchandise to fill the gigantic warehouses of the city of the Pacific—all, all quickened by that talismanic word, gold!

California may indeed be called the "Golden State," but as gold alone cannot make a State great or permanently prosperous, so California will command the attention of the world by resources and influences within herself other than her mineral treasures. The Agriculture of California, now being rapidly developed, begins to excite a due share of the attention which its importance demands. The gold of her mountains and river-beds and ravines, was not intended by Providence to be always conveyed *out* of the country—but to be used *in* the country, to develope its resources. It is to the State what the engine is to the mighty steamer—the moving power, setting all in motion and giving life, animation and prosperity to all.

The present position and of California is indeed a proud one, and if we can but be blessed with *good government*, but a few brief years can intervene ere she will attain an eminence so distinguished that her citizens shall feel it a mark of proud distinction to be called a "Californian," and prouder still will those citizens be who can conscientiously feel that they have aided in elevating the character of the State. Among those whom we believe have aided largely to the prosperity of our State, we believe we can place the present Chief Magistrate of California. In spite of the bitterness of political warfare and the abuse, and scorn, and calumny, which are ever poured out upon the leaders of a party, making them the head and front of all offence and guilty of every act of the vilest and meanest official, we hold that the *results* of one's administration (when all the circumstances connected with it are duly weighed) are the best test of the faithfulness with which his trust has been performed.

Those who have been so ready to heap abuse such as has been poured out upon the administration since its admission, and more especially the full vials of wrath that have been hurled at the Chief Magistrate, will find but little to gratify their spleen when they learn that in spite of all their anathemas, Gov. Bigler will have been instrumental in placing this State at the coming legislative session in a position as to her influence, credit and resources, unparalleled in the history of nations. It is but an act of simple justice to revert to the condition of the State at the time of her admission into the Union: without a dollar in her treasury—without credit, at a time when the most unbounded extravagance prevailed among all classes, and when there was no probable chance of paying the officers of the government for months; when it was almost impossible to find men to perform the duties of the government at all—yet the government was formed continued and sustained. Difficult as it was—a new country—men untried and unknown—partisans though they were, amid all these trials the government moved on, in spite of difficulty and bitter persecution.

The immense cost of a new government, by the increased demands to support the various departments and to open the sources that are necessary to the upbuilding of a State, soon involved our government in debt that at the last legislature amounted to the sum of near three millions of dollars. Since that time the machinery of government has been greatly enlarged, public buildings erected, and a school system of considerable extent established and liberally maintained. By continued perseverance against almost insurmountable obstacles, the government has been sustained and public improvements perfected; the State has had her treasury replenished by sale of property, and recently our able representatives have secured the amount of the funds expended for the war department, amounting to nearly a million of dollars.

With these amounts added to our treasury, we feel assured that at the opening of the legislature the Governor will in his message announce the fact that *California is free of debt*, and with *a prospective resource of greatly increased value* beyond all future expenditures; surely here is cause of congratulation for our citizens of which they may all be proud. The youngest State in the Union free of debt—a State that has seen but *four years* of her majority, and yet her resources are prospectively the best of any State in the Union, and unparalleled by the rise and progress of any Government on earth. The results of such a government must be to any Chief Magistrate a source of satisfaction and pride that would far outweigh and banish all the aspersions that the strife of party could raise, and we feel that as an act of justice, good citizens should ever accord "honor where honor is due," however widely they might differ upon questions of party. The present Chief Magistrate may well be proud of the results of his labors, when we consider the obstacles he had to overcome.

We are no politicians; we know no party or creed; but we do love to give credit and honor where they are justly due. We cannot hide from our mind how very hard it is to strive to overcome such obstacles as have been mastered by the present Chief Magistrate, and we glory in the results to our State. We speak of *results*: California free of debt, and with a full treasury for the upbuilding of a mighty empire. Good men will rejoice—other men can do as they please.

Causes of Embarrassment in California Trade.

There has been such utter disregard to the wants of this country; such a neglect in recognizing its resources and its ability to produce, that our warehouses have been filled with *foreign* instead of *domestic* products. Our gold has been drained to pay for what we had at home, and we are poor; and yet merchants complain if dull times, when they themselves are in a great degree the cause of it. They must not complain of we remind them of the old adage—"They that dance must pay the fiddle."

When our mercantile and commercial men shall not look down upon the subject of Agriculture; when they shall begin to know and feel that they have something to do with the Agriculture of California, then, and not till then, shall we see better times. Depend upon this, gentlemen.

While you are groaning over your loaded warehouses of goods, growing rusty and unsaleable, the earth is bringing forth her abundance to bless mankind. Go to the markets and behold the abundance there, and while you purchase according to the wants of the family over which you preside, remember that a wise merchant will use the same precaution when he imports, to meet the wants of the community in which he moves. If he acts not thus, he must expect nothing but loss.

Arrival of Stock.—The Butte Record says there has been a very large amount of stock through on that route the present season. During last week, twelve droves of cattle and horses arrived from the plains. One drove contained seven hundred head of stock in very fair condition. The balance of the droves contained from one to four hundred each. Ten thousand head is said to be a low estimate of the stock that has passed that point up to the present time. Two or three droves a day are still arriving, and many are supposed to be remaining in the valleys above, recruiting their stock.

Young Animals.—Young animals should be kept growing until they reach maturity. If they are suffered to get poor and stop growing, they will retrograde, and never attain a full size; and without grain, or something better than hay, it is next to impossible to keep them in that condition, especially the first winter.

Artesian Wells.

This is the most important subject now before the Cultivators of this country, and may indeed be called the *ne plus ultra* of irrigation—it is the ceaseless fountain.

By advices just received from San Jose, we learn that a new Artesian Well has lately been made, and such is the immense flow of water that one writer says we are now *inundated* from all sides; rivers of water are now refreshing hundreds of acres of once dry and parched land.

We would urge all who are engaged in Agriculture to visit the great Valley of San Jose, and examine these wonders of the age. With this weapon of defence, *Sol* may come with his fierce rays; Frost may spread her white curtain; the clouds may withhold their usual supply. The Artesian Well can bid defiance to them all, for by the genius of mind, Man the "Lord of the Creation," can use the means at his command that *will give him the power to resist outward evils.* With deep cultivation and these wells the *roots* of all vegetation can be supplied so that the hottest weather cannot affect them injuriously; and the gushing water flowing over the surface prevents the gathering frost, and again supplies all that the clouds may withhold. Thus we have it in our power to protect ourselves from untoward circumstances, if we will but use a due degree of intelligence and the means at command.

While urging attention to this subject, we should speak in high terms of those successful operators, Messrs. Smith & Van Dyne, Artesian well borers, to whose card we refer all who would improve opportunities.

We are much gratified to lay before our readers the following, from the Boston Transcript. Our fair friends in California who may not live near to an ever-blooming garden, will be happy to know of this discovery. But, ere long, Artesian wells will so bless our soil that we shall have no need to preserve flowers from season to season, and shall have them around us *perpetually*.

A New French Floral Wonder.—For some time past the scientific world has been busied with the preparation and staining of woods—hardening or coloring them at will, infusing certain salts or mingling some liquid preparation with their sap. We have now something better than all this. A lady artist who has attained high rank in the branch of flower painting—Madame Leprince de Beaufort, a pupil of Redoute, and grand daughter of the former Secretary of Louis XVI—has discovered a mode of perpetual preservation—we may call it *instantaneously mummifying*—both trees and flowers. Thanks to her process, a tree may now be kept ever green, and flowers always fresh and brilliant! M. Gannel, who dried you up in order to make you everduring, is at length surpassed. The discovery is to be applied, it is said, so effectually to the flower trade, that even in the midst of winter our fashionable friends will be enabled to wear the gayest flowers in all the pomp and elegance of their summer luxuriance.

Spiræ callosa, *Thunberg* alias *S. Fortunei.* Planchon.—Under this name a pretty red flowered shrub is becoming common in collections, having been introduced from China by Mr. Fortune. With us it is too apt to form leaves rather than flowers, but the rich ruby tints of such as do appear resemble clusters of gems set in green foliage; in a hot summer we have no doubt the blossoms would be abundant. Such, indeed, would seem to be the case on the continent, if we may trust a figure in the *Flore des Serres*, where M. Planchon has changed the name to *S. Fortunei.* It is there represented as bearing great corymbose panicles of a blood red color, producing a far more striking effect than anything we have seen in England. M. Planchon thinks that this is not the *S. callossa* of Thunberg, and, therefore, changes its name, and we say very needlessly. His reasoning upon the subject would be admissable, had Thunberg been a botanist upon the exactness of whose descriptions any reliance could be placed; but as he was just the contrary, his plants, where authentic specimens are unattainable, as is the case here, are so many puzzles, to be identified by probability, rather than by what he says or omits to say. No one, we suppose, can doubt that this plant was some common red flowered Japanese Spiræ; that the present plant undoubtedly is; and it answers to his words as well as plants usually do. M. Planchon has no evidence that the plant was not *S. callosa*, there is a fair probability that it was; and we cannot perceive the wisdom of perplexing the world with yet another alias, when the only reason assignable for doing so is mere conjecture. In the absence of direct proof, one conjecture is as much entitled to attention as another. But the mania for changing names seems incurable, and we shall now have nurserymen selling *Sp. Fortunei* as a fine new Japanese shrub to the very persons who already have it growing in their shrubberies under the name of *S. callosa.*—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

A Monster Horse.—A horse has been exhibited in England, which was represented to be *twenty-one* hands high, and weighed *twenty-five hundred* weight. So says an English paper.

Fencing vs. Stock Raising.

Stockton, August 2, 1851.

Editors Farmer: Knowing your laudable efforts in favor of the Agricultural interest of the State, I have concluded to address you a few lines on a subject of great importance to that interest; if not of vital importance it is so near to it that without an adequate remedy it must linger under discouragements until that remedy be provided.

I have been trying to do something in this way for several years, and I am so far greatly the loser. The capacity of the soil and climate is well adapted to the growth of almost everything, but the heavy expenses of labor and fencing eat up all the profits; the former must be left to regulate itself, but suitable legislation on the latter (fencing) will greatly promote the profits of agriculture. It is a well known fact that the scarcity of timber in nearly the entire State, renders it out of the question to destroy the small quantity we have in making fences, that have to be renewed every two or three years, for posts will not last longer, planted in the ground, than that time; we should have no fence wood in a few years. The expense of fencing may be put down at $1000 for each quarter section, which is $144,000 for a township of six miles square, and even this will not keep out hogs. This is three times the value of the stock it requires to cultivate it, including all necessary farming stock. Now the remedy I propose is to reverse the thing, and instead of fencing up the crops as required by law, to fence up the stock, under suitable penalties for damage to crops. But the main difficulty is not with the farming and domestic stock; the greater trouble is with the large bands of stock other than farming stock—which are constantly roaming everywhere, in quantities sufficient to break through any fences the farmer can afford to make, and to destroy an entire crop in one night—belonging to stock drovers and teamsters who have little or no interest in the soil. Is it right that others should be allowed with impunity to place their stock where it will thus trespass on the crops of hard-working farmers; and the latter to have all the trouble and expense to keep them off, while the owners of the stock are profiting off of other men's means of bare existence? I am well satisfied that the two pursuits, agriculture and stock raising, cannot be carried on in the same neighborhood. Fencing against stock, as I have shown, cannot be done, and one or the other must be given up. There are sections of great extent where stock can be kept without being in reach of farms, and to these localities let them herd their stock.

I propose to repeal the lawful fence law, and to enact another, requiring all persons to put up their stock from the first of March to the first of September, and if any stock be found on another's crops, they may be taken up and kept, and made liable for all damage; and if the owner does not pay the damage, enough of the stock may be sold to pay it; the damage to be ascertained in some equitable, summary and legal mode. If this system be adopted, I believe fifty per cent. more land would be cultivated. Many men have teams and can get land, but have not the means to fence it.

There are some counties where this system would not suit, and I propose to allow the voters of any county to decide by a majority whether the law shall be inoperative in their county for the year the vote is taken.

If these views meet your approbation, will you agitate the subject in your paper? Every farmer I have conversed with agrees to this plan, and is anxious for its adoption.

Yours, respectfully, M. Walthall.

The Drought at the East.

The New York Herald of the 19th ult. says: Our exchange papers from all parts of the country come to us filled with loud lamentations of the dreadful drought that prevails. At the South and West the crops are suffering severely, and throughout New England the numerous streams that hitherto have furnished motive power to the mills and factories abounding in that region, are in many instances wholly dried up, and in others so low as to be useless. The Ohio river is lower than has been known for years, and to this circumstance may in part be attributed the present unusual depression in trade. Thanks to the bountiful Croton river, the denizens of the metropolis are blessed with an abundance of pure soft water; but in the suburbs the supply of rain water is nearly exhausted, and the inconvenience has become almost intolerable to cleanly housewives. The earth all around is parched up and thirsty; and we would recommend Professor Espy to come on here and get down a rain, even if it were nothing more than a shower just to lay the dust.

The N. Y. Express Messenger says: During the last ten days we have traveled about 1200 miles in the West, and everywhere saw sombre indications of the drought which has prevailed so long and extensively in the United States. The Hudson was very low; the Mohawk in some places scarcely moistened its sand; the Genesee falls had fallen into nothingness, and their bed was dry and dusty. Some of the smaller lakes exposed their bottoms; the grass in the fields looked dead, the corn was not more than half eared, the potato vines drooped and all vegetable nature appeared ready for the dry dirt cart.

Failure of the Corn Crop.—The corn crop in middle and southern Illinois, and southern Indiana it is said will prove an almost total failure. The following extract from the Chester (Ill) Herald, tells the story, not only for that vicinity, but for almost the entire region south of Springfield: "A few days ago we went up to Sparta and Flat Prairie, and had an opportunity of seeing the corn in that quarter. Nothing could be more pitiable than the aspect the fields presented. Field after field and farm after farm showed the ruins of the crop upon which the farmer had expended no small amount of labor; scorched and shrivelled stalks, and silks, and tassels dried up prematurely and before they had left the promise of a harvest field, told the dismal story; and although we traveled some twenty miles and returned the same distance by a different route, and through the most fertile and best cultivated land in southern Illinois, we saw no room to hope for a crop, or even part of one."

Condition of Business.—In the money article of a New York paper is the following:

The portentous cloud which is supposed to hang over the market, begins, as is feared, to show signs of speedy explosion; and among the principal causes for the approaching distress are the general withdrawal of confidence from railroad securities, the present impossibility of negotiating any bonds in Europe as a substitute for foreign remittances in specie, and, last, although not the least ingredient in precipitating the coming difficulty is the notorious and lamentable fact that the drought has already produced an incalculable amount of distress throughout the entire range of our country. We have thus a want of credit and confidence, a serious apprehension, or rather certainty, of large exports of specie, and in the agricultural sufferings of the country the positive absence of any reliance on the resources of the rural districts. These are, therefore, points which, when judiciously weighed, must give rise to the most appalling reflections and conclusions. We look to the future with alarm and distrust; and in so expressing our views, hope that the effect will be, as we think it ought to be, the introduction of a very careful contraction, indicative of a premonitory stringency, on the part of our banking institutions, in order to guard themselves from becoming the greatest dependents on the public confidence, which, under present circumstances, is strongly marked with an entire want of faith and buoyancy.

The receipts in the sub-treasury are not only large, but are constantly on the increase, showing in the most palpable manner that our imports must be oppressively heavy—a fact fully established by the ruinous sales now being made at auction. If these sacrifices are on account of our own merchants, the result must prove most unhappy, as it may lead to great mercantile trouble, but if otherwise—the sales being made on account of foreign manufacturers—then the consequence is inevitable that there must be a large demand for bills and specie for remittance, as we have no domestic produce to export.

A Mountain Cave in Virginia Explored. A curious cave on the top of the Long Lick Mountain, near Purgettsville, Hampshire county, Va., has from time immemorial been known to exist, but no one has ever had the courage to explore it, until a few days ago, when Professor George Jordan, in the presence of a number of gentlemen, having let down a candle, and fastened one end of a rope to a sapling, and the other end around his body, descended into its mysterious regions. The Romney Argus says: "The entrance bears some resemblance to the crater of a volcano, only smaller. The aperture at the mouth is not more than three or four feet in diameter, but enlarges as you desend, like an inverted funnel, the descent being perpendicular the whole distance. Mr. J. descended some sixty-four or sixty-five feet, when he came to the bottom of a spacious chamber, from which several passages led off in various directions. These passages are sufficiently large to admit a four horse wagon. On arriving at the bottom, says Mr. J., and taking an upward view, the scene is truly appalling. Large craggy rocks seem ready to tumble down upon your head, and so terrific is the sight that universal tremor imperceptibly creeps over the whole system. This cavern does not seem to be inhabited by any living being save a race of the cheiroptera (the common bat) which infest these regions by millions, and, for aught we know, may be winged messengers to Pluto. They uttered a horrid cry, and seemed disposed to dispute the right of the unwelcome and curious adventurer. We learn that Professor J. intends to make a more minute examination of this wonderful cave."

Yuba County Wheat.—The Marysville Express has been shown a most beautiful specimen of wheat from the Ranch of Mr. McEnglander, which weighs 62 1-2 pounds to the bushel, thirty bushels to the acre, and is as fair, plump and handsome as any specimen they have ever seen. The sowing was late and little pains taken; a much larger yield is confidently expected next season.

Geological Formation of the Great Cave in Calaveras County.

The Cave in Calaveras County which has attracted considerable attention by reason of its extent and the beauty of portions of its interior, is about twelve miles from Murphy's, and fifteen from the grove of Mammoth trees. Rich placers are formed in the immediate vicinity of the cave, and mining is conducted with energy and success. The visitor will find accommodations in the adjoining town called Cave City, or at the house erected for the purpose, near the entrance of the Cave.

This Cave is in a hard crystalline limestone, which is not of secondary age, as has been represented, but belongs to the granite group of rocks and is popularly termed *primitive limestone.* It is intercalated with the talcose and clay slates, and forms a wide belt, which extends in a nearly northwest and southeast direction through Calaveras county.

This rock is sub-crystalline, and may be called a granular marble. Many places were seen where abundance of fine building stone or slabs for ornamental purposes, could be procured. It is thickly veined with light blue lines, which are all parallel, and give a structural character to the mass, that resembles stratification. These lines of structure give a distinct trend to the formation, which is generally north-west and south-east, but at the cave I found it to be north 50 to 75 degrees west, dip east.

Limestones of this character, found imbedded in the old slates and granites, are considered by some geologists to have once been horizontal strata, laid down under water and filled with the relics of organic life. They account for their present peculiar crystalline character, and the absence of organic remains, by supposing them to have been metamorphosed by great heat and pressure, so that all their original characteristics have been destroyed. Others, conclude that they were formed from igneous action nearly in the condition which we now find them. In either case, they belong to the foundations of the earth, and underlie the superstructure of geological history, which records the birth of animate existence.

The road from Cave City to the Cave House skirts along the base of a ridge of this limestone. The entrance to the Cave is near the road, and was cut at a lower level than the natural opening and resembles a mining tunnel. Within the opening the passage descends gently for twenty or thirty feet, and then expands into an irregular chamber, which communicates by various passages and openings with different parts of the cave. There are several rooms or chambers, varying in size from twenty feet square to over fifty feet in length. Some of these chambers connect by large open passages, so that they may be considered as forming one continuous cavern. Their form is exceedingly irregular, and the height of the roof does not exceed forty feet.

These caverns in the rocks have evidently been formed by the eroding action of water, either standing in great pools or slowly flowing in and out. The evidences of this action are visible on the sides and tops of the chambers, which in some places are distinctly marked with water lines, and in others are eaten away below a certain level, leaving projecting angles and overhanging masses.

Several pools of water of unknown depth are found in different parts of the cave, and there are doubtless many chambers which are thus completely filled. The water used at the hotel is obtained from one of these pools, near the entrance. It is delightfully cool and clear, and is highly charged with lime. It is evident that there is a constant infiltration of water through the seams of the rock forming the roof, and that it becomes highly charged in its downward passage. This is shown by the great number of stalactites hanging pendant from above, some of them being several feet in length and very perfect in form. In one of the chambers where the stalactites are very numerous they are nearly snow white, and hang like icicles from all parts of the roof. At many places in the cave the direction and dip of the planes of structure in the limestone were clearly visible; some parts of the limestone having been eroded more rapidly than others, so that long grooves and lines were formed in the roof. It was interesting to observe that long lines of stalactites had been formed on these prominent portions. One of the chambers contains a beautiful grotto, formed by a fringe of broad but thin stalactites hanging like drapery from the edge of a table-like projection of the rock. These pendants are so thin as to be translucent, and a beautiful effect is produced by lighting up the interior with candles. The light becomes mellowed and softened as if enclosed in vases of alabaster.

Wherever the infiltrating water has coursed down the sides of the chamber large and massive accumulations of snow-white lime have been formed, covering up all the irregularities of the walls and heaping up on the floor so as to resemble a frozen waterfall. The similarity of form and appearance is nearly perfect, and they might be called *petrified cascades.* The floors of the chambers are dotted in many places with stalagmites, that rise like stumps or posts above the general surface. It is hardly necessary to remind the reader that these are formed by the calcareous waters that drop down from the roof. These stalactites and stalagmites are all carbonate of lime, and it is an interesting fact that complete crystalization appears to have extended throughout the lime that has been deposited, in whatever shape it is found. One of the accumulations that resembles a waterfall, is brilliant with myriads of crystalline facets, and reflect the light of a candle in all directions. This mass appears to increase by successive additions upon the outside in their crusts or layers; but the molecular forces appear to bring the particles into mathematical order, and a crystal results. It is, however, frequently the case, that lines of discoloration corresponding with each successive layer of material, will remain in the crystalline mass and indicate the former shape of the surface.

The crystalization of the stalactites renders them compact and elastic, so that when struck they produce a clear sound like a bell. It is soft and musical, and in one chamber there is a group of stalactites, varying in length and thickness, that give a variety of tones.

In most parts of the cave there appears to be a thick deposit of fine earth or loam upon the bottom. Portions of this earth are crusted over with stalagmite, which makes an apparently solid, rocky floor. There are, however, several places where the soft earth has been washed away from under the crust, and it is left projecting out from the walls, and marks the height of the former surface.

It is desirable that this accumulation of earth should be examined for the remains of animals, which are often found in such places.

A skull of a small carnivorous animal had been taken out not long before my visit. All bones found in such places should be preserved, as they are often remains of extinct species of animals.

This cave does not compare in size or interest with those in Virginia, and in the limestones of the Western States; but it presents interesting and instructive lessons in geology, and is a good example of the solvent power of water when charged with carbonic acid. Portions of the cave are beautiful, and those who have not seen the extensive caves of the Eastern United States, will not regret making it a visit.—*Times and Trans.*

A Wife as is a Wife.—Spiridon, Parisian correspondent of the Boston Atlas, tells a capital story of a wealthy Frenchman, who was troubled with literary aspirations, and consequently published several works, which, although destitute of merit, sold to a considerable extent. Like all men who accomplish their ends, prosperity begot discontent, and he at length, having no other source of disquietude, determined upon jealousy as an antidote to this plethora of happiness. After vainly watching his loving wife for months, he at length gave out that he was going on a journey to a distant city, departed, and suddenly returned to his home, and although he found the lady alone, was gratified by detecting upon her face evidences of embarrassment, which were added to by the auspicious circumstances of her locking a closet door upon his sudden entrance, blushing and refusing to open it. A scene ensued, the door was forced, and behold! there were nearly the entire editions of his works, of which the affectionate creature had effected a sale by devoting her private purse to the purchase!

The Productions, Population and Value of Cuba.—A southern paper States that the annual productions of Cuba comprise $13,500,000 worth of sugar; tobacco to the amount of $5,100,000; coffee, $2,219,000; corn, $2,000,000, and other agricultural productions, about $7,000,000. The grand total of her productions, including dairy and domestic animals, averages $59,000,000 per annum. The population of the island in 1841 was 1,007,624, including 418,391 whites, 429,495 slaves, and 152,838 free colored people. The latter, we presume include the class known as emancipados, who are far from being free. Five years subsequently the white population had increased 7,526, while the blacks decreased 106,872—making an aggregate population then of but 898,752. In the city and suburbs of Havana, in 1841, the entire population was 160,750. Five years later, in 1846, it comprised but 128,527. Cuba is 600 miles in length. In its narrowest part it is but 35 miles broad; in its broadest 132 miles. From the southern part of Florida to the northern part of Cuba, the distance is 113 miles.

Improved Windmill.—Daniel Halladay, Esq., of Ellington, Ct., claims an improvement in windmills. This consists of the attachment of wings or sails to rotary movable spindles furnished with levers. These levers are also attached to a head which rotates with the sails upon the same shaft. Another lever is attached to the head. This is connected to a governor, which slides the head upon the shaft, so as to cause the levers to turn the wings or sails. The necessary resisting surface being thus presented to the wind, a uniformity of velocity is attained. The proper regulation of the *obliquity* of the sails, so as to adapt them to the atmosphere, is represented by the inventor to be thus secured, without difficulty, to a degree which renders his mill more constantly available than those hitherto employed.—*Scientific American.*

Cheaper Paper.—The New Orleans Bulletin, of a late date, says: "We are inclined to believe that the *okra plant* of the South is destined to alleviate the grievous evil under which all publisherdom labors. We have seen specimens of strong white rope manufactured from its fibre. If it will make rope it will certainly make paper, and if it will make paper the present *exorbitant* prices must come down materially, for the supply of raw material will be as inexhaustible as cheap."

Congress adjourned on the 7th of August. The total appropriations made amounted to about $70,000,000. The Army bill provides for a $1500 sword to Brig. Gen. John E. Wool.

Time and labor devoted to the collection of materials to be converted into manure, are the most fruitful sources of profit in the whole range of farm economy.

News of the Week.

From the East.—The mail steamship California arrived on Tuesday, with dates from New York to August 21, and from Liverpool to August 9. Among her passengers were Col. J. C. Fremont and daughter; also Barney williams, the celebrated delineator of Irish character, and his lady, who is famous for her Yankee personations.

From the advices received, we should infer that the damage to crops from the drought was not so great as had been feared, though some sections of the Union have doubtless suffered severely.

Two extensive fires occurred at Brooklyn and Williamsburg on Sunday, the 20th ult.

By the the advices from Europe, it seems that the invasion of the Crimea has been determined on, and operations commenced; Generals Brown and Canrobert were hastening their troops forward with all dispatch. The Russians appear to be "out 'round," as the British war steamer Cyclops was chased, near the Bosphorus, by the Russian steam frigate Vladimer; and a Russian steamer ran into the harbor of Heraclea and burned three Turkish merchantmen at anchor.

All is quiet in Spain. Gen. Jose de la Concha has been appointed Captain General of Cuba, vice Gen. Pezuela, recalled. Concha is popular with the Cubans, and it is the opinion in the United States that his presence in the Islands will dispel all factious feelings on the part of the inhabitants.

From The Sandwich Islands dates are to the 19th of August. The Hawaiian Parliament was prorogued by the King on the 12th ult. The session had been unusually long. The appropriations for the current year amount to $431,430 51. Honolulu is now a free port, the act to abolish tonnage dues having passed both houses of the legislature and become a law. By this act the revenue will be reduced some $8000. The schooner Kekauluohi, at anchor at Kailua, Hawaii, on the 5th August, was driven ashore in a gale, and though several holes were stove in her, she was subsequently launched, but sunk in sixteen feet of water. A rain-storm was experienced at Lahaina on the 7th August, which raged with great severity, washing away and destroying taro-patches, vineyards, and other property; causing a considerable amount of damage.

The Election.—The following is the list of officers elected for the ensuing year, in this city and county, though it is supposed the First Ward count will be thrown out, on account of fraud having been proven: Mayor, S. P. Webb; City Treasurer, David S. Turner; Recorder, R. H. Waller; Comptroller, John G. Meiggs; Tax Collecter, E. T. Batturs; Marshal, John W. McKenzie; Judge Superior Court, D. O. Shattuck; City Attorney, Lorenzo Sawyer; Harbor Master, Robert Haley; Street Commissioner, Geo. W. Ritler; City Assessors, J. H. Bristow, J. B. Brown, S. Cowles; Judge 12th Dist. Court, Edward Norton; Public Administrator, Samuel Flower.

Aldermen—1st Ward, J. T. Hyde; 2d, C. Gough; 3d, J. L. Van Bokkelen; 4th, J. F. Atwill; 5th, C. E. Buckingham; 6th, J. B. Moore; 7th, G. M. Norton; 8th, J. P. Van Ness.

Assistants—1st Ward, J. Wilde; 2d, H. Haight; 3d, W. A. Piper; 4th, Geo. R. Davidson; 5th, J. C. Maynard; 6th, J. Perry; 7th, I. M. Merrill; 8th, W. F. Story.

State Senators—W. W. Hawks, Wilson Flint.

Assemblymen—W. B. Farwell, E. W. Taylor, Wm. Whitney, John Cammet, E. Gould Buffum, W. A. Dana, H. B. Hosmer, Geo. Pen Johnston, R. C. Rogers.

The returns from the entire State are not yet received, but Messrs. Denver and Herbet, democrats, are undoubtedly elected to Congress, while Beard, whig, is probably elected Clerk of Supreme Court. The Democrats will probably have a majority in the Legislature.

The Br. sloop-of-war Trincomalee, Capt. Houston, arrived at this port on Monday, 28 days from Bhering's Straits. She left at Port Clarence July 30, American whaleships Falcon and Olympia, all well, to sail for the Arctic Sea August 2d, clean. They report whales very scarce, more so, than has been known for many seasons, and large quantities of ice. The winter had been very severe, and the summer very short.

South Fork Canal.—The canal for the introduction of the waters of the South Fork of the American River into Placerville and vicinity is completed, and the event is to be commemorated by a Grand Ball on the 22d inst. The Placerville Democrat says: This completion has been conducted with striking energy by both owners and contractors; and the dissemination of water through those regions the canal traverses will convert present solitudes into thoroughfares. Hundreds of claims—rich claims—now idle for lack of water, will be at once attacked by their returning owners, spreading treasure and prosperity among us. Numbers now absent on the river and elsewhere, have only been waiting for this event to bring them back to their homes at Placerville and its neighborhood. The effect will be immediate and gratifying.

Mining operations about Sonora are in a great measure suspended, says the Mariposa Chronicle, owing to the failure of water in nearly all the ditches.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, Sept. 20, 1854.

It is as difficult to make a reliable report as it is to catch a flea, or find a weasel asleep. The markets are now entirely at the mercy of those who have money—money will buy anything for there is no fixed value to any article of merchandise; money has bought friends, and sold them too. Grains come in freely, and we regret to say, that too much is already in the market; all that can hold their stocks on hand will be the gainers. Scarce any article of trade that is not almost a drug, and everything will continue so until the crisis comes that must come, to give a fixed value. Titles must be settled, rents must fall, living must be cheaper—an inducement for a large population to gather here upon our shores; then we shall have better times and prosperity will come again, and people will be happy and prosperous.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—nominal—	
Shovels,	
Ames' l. h. bright	$16 00@— —
do s. h.	— —@10 00
Fields', l. h.	14 00@15 00
Rowland's, l. h.	12 00@14 00
do s. h.	9 —@10 00
King's, l. h.	14 00@— —
Spades, bright c. s.	15 00@18 00
do iron	8 00@10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops, c. s.	12 00@— —
do do Iron	— —@ 8 00
Axes, Collins', s. h.	16 00@18 00
do Hunts', do	— —@15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6 lb, solid eye	8 00@10 00
do other brands	5 00@ 7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50@ 4 00
do axe	2 50@ 4 50
Plows, best make	— —@—
do steel	30 00@75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—	
Hall & Pitts'	$1000@1200
Other makers'	400@ 600
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	150@ 500
Straw Cutters,	no sale
Rakes, horse and revolving,	20 00@25 00
do hand, wood	6 00@10 00
do do steel	12 00@20 00
Pitchforks, ⅌ doz	— —@— —
Scythes, best	— —@— —
Hoes, steel, g. n.	6 00@ 9 00
Crowbars, c. s. ⅌ lb	10@ 12
Flour Mills, Noyes'	$500@ —
do Brown's, 30 in.	450@ —
FLOUR—	
Gallego	12 00@13 00
Haxall	12 00@13 00
Chile	8 00@ 9 00
Repacked	— —@— —
Horner's Mills	9 00@— —
Benicia Mills	9 00@[illegible]
Meal, in bbls	6 00@ 6 50
do ½ bbls	3 25@ 3 50
Bran, ⅌ lb	—@ 1¼
GRAIN—	
Corn, Eastern, ⅌ lb	2 @ 2½
Barley, California	—@ 1½
do Chili	—@ 1¼
Buckwheat, dom	3 @ 5
Oats, California	2 @ 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.	
do Eastern	2 @ 2½

Wheat, Chili	2 @ 2½
do California	2½@ —
LUMBER—nominal—	
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ⅌ M	25 00@— —
Plank and Sc't'g	35 00@30 00
Plank E. w. p. cl.	60 00@70 00
do E. on	80 00@100
Boards, E. cl. 1st q.	65 00@— —
do 2d q	45 00@55 00
do G. Y. P. floor	65 00@75 00
do O. pine, rough	25 00@30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00@00 00
do Ray & Rollins	30 00@00 00
Floor Joist	25 00@30 00
Shingles, E. best	7 00@ 8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00@36 00
Laths, Eastern	6 00@ 8 00
do California	5 00@ 6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50@ 5 00
Sashes, window	2 50@ 5 00
PROVISIONS—	
Beef, Mess, ⅌ bbl	17 00@18 00
do ½ bbl ex. fam	— —@12 50
Bacon, ex. clear sides, ⅌ lb	14@ 16
do Mess, nominal	12@— —
Cheese	20@ 25
do California	20@ 25
Eggs, fresh Cal. ⅌ dz.	90@ 1 00
Butter, choice, ⅌ lb	30@ 32
do good ordinary	16@ 25
do California	60@ 25
Hams, ordinary	12@ 14
do extra	18@ 19
Lard, in kegs	14@ 15
do tins 10 lb	17@ —
do 15—20 do	—@ 17
Pork, clear, ⅌ bbl	17 00@18 00
do do ½ bbl	— —@10 00
do mess, ⅌ bbl	13 00@15 00
do do ½ do	— —@ 8 00
RICE—	
Carolina, in bbls ⅌ lb	5½@ 6
China, No. 1, in mats	—@ 5
do No. 2, do	—@ 4
Manilla	3½@ 4
VEGETABLES—	
Beans, Chili Bayos	6¾@ —
do California	3 @ 4
do Am. white	6 @ —
Split Peas	5 @ —
Beets, ⅌ ton	20 00@— —
Carrots	40 00@— —
Onions, prime, ⅌ lb	7 @ 8
Turnips, ⅌ ton	30 00@— —
Potatoes, per sack	50@ 75
do new, ⅌ lb.	2½@ 3

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ⅌ head	37
do Savoy, ⅌ doz	none.
Beets, ⅌ doz	1 50
Turnips	1 50
Carrots	1 50
Summer squashes	12
Celery, ⅌ doz	6
Cauliflowers, ⅌ doz	6
Radishes, ⅌ doz	1
Sweet Potatoes, ⅌ lb	8
Potatoes, new	4
Onions, prime	10
New Corn, ⅌ doz	75
Egg Plant	37
Squash	50
Strawberries, ⅌ lb	1 50
Peaches, each	12@50
do extra, each	75@1 00
Gooseberries, do	1 00
Pears, sugar, do	25
do extra, each	25@50
Whortleberries, ⅌ lb	1 00
Apricots, do	

Garlic	37
Leeks, ⅌ doz	1 00
Horseradish	1 00
Tomatoes, ⅌ lb	12
Green Peas	8
Lettuce, ⅌ doz	1 00
Parsley	1 00
Parsnips	1 00
Cranberries, ⅌ gal	1 25
Salsify	1 00
Pie Plant, ⅌ lb	20
Asparagus, ⅌ doz bdls	3 00
Cucumbers, ⅌ doz	25
String Beans	6
Okra	25
Raspberries, ⅌ lb	1 50
Cal. Grapes, fine, ⅌ lb	75
Grapes, foreign	1 50
Apples, do	25@50
do extra size, each	45@50
Quinces, ⅌ lb	50
Blackberries, ⅌ lb	50
Nectarines, do	1 00

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **State Society's Meeting.**—The members of the State Agricultural Society are requested to meet at the Office of the President, on Sansome street, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. Per order.

12 C. V. GILLESPIE, Rec. Sec.

A Card.

☞ **California Babies.**—That the public may not be misled by newspaper paragraphs, from writers who have not been informed themselves, or desire to be informed, the Executive Committee of the State Society wish it made known that there will be respectful attention and care manifested for this department of the exhibition, and that, as advertised, a spacious hall will be prepared, devoted exclusively to the mothers, children, and attendants; drawing rooms also, attached to the hall, for their convenience. Marshals will be provided to prevent every thing like mere idle curiosity, and none will be allowed to enter the hall whose appearance even, shall not be a guarantee that they can conduct themselves, by word and act, with the dignity and deference such a place demands.

☞ **The Poet Says—**

Death is another life. We bow our heads,
At going out, we think, and enter straight
Another golden chamber of the king's,
Larger than this we leave, and lovelier.

Nevertheless, most people dread death, and will catch at every remedy for the tortures that rack the mortal body and hurry its dissolution. Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, is pre-eminently the safest and most reliable medicine for restoring the human system to life and vigor.

This Sarsaparilla contains more of the pure Honduras Sarsaparilla than any other preparation that now exists—which is chemically combined with the Extract of Yellow Dock and the Extract of Wild Cherry, thus making the remedy more thoroughly ancient than any other Sarsaparilla before the public.

Scrofula has battled the skill of the most eminent physicians in this country and in Europe. But there is an antidote for this disease in Dr. Guysott's Extracts of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, which is proving itself a specific in the most severe cases of Scrofula. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, third door above Montgomery. 7

MARRIED.

On the 16th Sept., in Martinez, by Judge Worth, Mr. Henry Bush, Jr., of Rochester, N. Y., and Miss Anna Maria Tennant, of London, England.

On the 18th Sept., in this city, by Rev. C. B. Wyatt, Wm. Mombray, Esq., of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Constantia Sophia Davidson, of West Chelsea, England.

On the 12th Sept., in Marysville, by C. B. Fowler, Esq., Mr. Wm. Moulton and Miss Rebecca Thompson, both of Yuba co.

On the 12th Sept., in Sacramento, by Rev. Mr. Quin, Mr. P. J. M'Namee and Miss Ellen T. Pendergast, all of San Francisco.

On the 14th Sept., in San Jose, by Rev. E. Corwin, Mr. J. B. Rundell and Miss Charlotte Bonnell.

On the 7th August, in New York, Colonel Hiram Pearsons, of San Francisco, and Miss Ann C. Matherson, of Providence, Rhode Island.

DIED.

On the 16th Sept., in this city, of inflammation of the lungs, Mr. John Morrison, aged 29 years, a native of Crief, Scotland, late of the firm of Joseph Boston & Co., Monterey.

On the 18th Sept., in this city, Mr. J. D. Simpson, a native of Ohio, in the 32d year of his age.

On the 5th Sept., in Los Angeles, Donna Maria Francisca Villalobos de Taria, in the 112th year of her age.

On the 11th Sept., in Los Angeles, Luis Lamore, a native of Montreal, Canada, and long a resident of that city.

On the 15th Sept., in Sacramento, Samuel Rhodes, formerly of Keosaqua, Iowa, in the 26th year of his age.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 13—Steam tug Carolina, Mellus, from the wreck of the Br bark Amelia Thompson.

Sept. 14—Nic steamer Cortes, Cropper, San Juan, 12 days; mdse, and 372 passengers.

Sept. 15—Clipper ship Northern Light, Hatch, Boston, 122 days; mdse.

Schr Astoria, Willoughby, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.

Schr Mount Vernon, Dunn, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.

Sept. 15—Br sloop-of-war Amphitrite, Fredericks, and Fr corvette l'Artemise, from a cruise, and last from Monterey.

Bark Archibald Gracie, Pierce, Honolulu, 20 days; mdse.

Brig Fawn, Barrett, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber.

Brig G W Kendall, Gove, Mendocino, 38 hours; lumber.

Schr Francisco, Miller, Mendocino, 24 hours; lumber.

Schr J M Ryerson, McCarty, Mendocino, 2 days; lumber.

Sept. 17—Bark W T Sayward, Boston, 175 days, via Rio 120 days, and Juan Fernandez 57 days; mdse.

Ham brig Louisa & Leonedo, Schmidt, Rio Janeiro, 101 days.

Schr Eudorus, Seaman, Ochotsk Sea, 33 days; 400 bbls whale oil.

Sept. 18—Stmr Southerner, Hillard, San Diego; mdse, etc.

Br sloop-of-war Trincomalee, Capt Houston, Port Clarence (Behring's Straits); all well.

Brig Nonpareil, Williams, Santa Cruz, 3 days; lumber.

Schr Odd Fellow, Austin, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; produce.

Sept. 19—P M Steamship California, Le Roy, Panama, 14 days, via intermediate ports; mdse and passengers.

Stmr America, Fauntleroy, Port Orford, 2 days; mdse, etc.

Bark Rio Grande, Wilson, Cape Ommanny, Prince Frederick Sound, with 400 tons ice.

Prus brig Titania, Pass, Hamburg, 217 days; mdse.

Schr Ada, Josselyn, Monterey, 3 days; produce.

Schr Queen of the West, ——, Santa Barbara, with crawfish.

CLEARANCES.

Sept. 13—Ship Alboni, Littlefield, for Shanghae; schr Young America, Charles, Santa Cruz.

Sept. 14—Steamship America, Fauntleroy, for Port Orford; ship Hurricane, Very, Hong Kong; bark H Adams, Andrews, on a whaling cruise; brig F Copeland & Co, Phillips, Eureka.

Sept. 15—Steamships Panama, McLane, for Panama; Sierra Nevada, Blethen, San Juan del Sud; N G bark Isabella, Harrison, Sydney.

Sept. 16—Stmr Goliah, Haley, for San Diego; Dutch bark Almelo, Aufwrath, China.

Sept. 18—Barks Simmonn (Austrian), Dryden, Fort Rupert, Vancouver Island; Chas Devans, Haley, Portland.

Eureka Flour Mills.

FRESH FLOUR ground from pure California Wheat, and warranted *extra superfine*. For sale by
12 J. FRIEDLANDER & CO., 60 California street.

MONTGOMERY PAINT STORE,
No. 153 Montgomery street,
(Opposite Montgomery Block,) San Francisco.

House and Sign Painting, Glazing Gilding, Graining,
&c., &c., &c.

Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand:

Atlantic, Union and French White Lead; 1st Quality French Picture Glass; Tieman's Colors, (in oil and water;) Tieman's Zinc White; Artist's Materials; Rich Stained Glass, Feather Dusters, Graining Colors, Whiting, Glue, Sand Papers, Camphene and Burning Fluid, Colored Smalts, Gold Leaf and Bronzes, Block Letters, Tinsel Foil, etc., etc., etc.

Brushes in every Variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in the line, of the best quality.
11 RAYE & HANKS.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

THE subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of
Tea Sets, Cups,
Waiters, Cake Baskets,
Pitchers, Castors,
Salvers, Spoons,
Goblets, Forks, &c.

These goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.
G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

Opera Glasses.

JUST received, a fine assortment of Opera Glasses; also, a lot of rich Silver Card Cases and Boquet Holders, China manufacture.
G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay

Watches and Jewelry.

WE would direct the attention of those in want of fine Watches to our present stock, comprising manufactures of F. B. Adams & Son, T. F. Cooper, M. I. Tobias & Co., and David Tayler, names too long and favorably known to require comment. We are also sole agents in California for the sale of Samuel Lowry's Watches, which, for correctness of time and beauty of finish, stand unrivalled.

We are constantly receiving, by every steamer, additions to our stock of Diamonds and Jewelry, which we will sell as low as any others in the business, and are prepared to substantiate all that we guarantee.
G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
139 Montgomery street, two doors south of Clay.

N.B.—Watches of all descriptions repaired by skillful and experienced workmen. 4 tf

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver Ware, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.

N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. ROBERT P. CHASE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has removed his office and residence to Washington street, corner of Pike.
Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 3 P. M. 22 tf

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
Also—Camphene and Burning Fluid,
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

C. A. McNULTY,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf
San Francisco. 19tf

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, San Francisco.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

SWEETSER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Game, Poultry, Fish, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c.,
Stalls Nos. 7, 17 and 19, Washington Market.
Particular attention paid to goods on consignment. Orders forwarded to any part of the country. 5

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN, OTIS. V. SAWYER
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
93 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock.
At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

Smith & Van Dyne having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

Pump and Domestic Fire Engine.

CARY'S **Patent Rotary Pump and Fire Engine,** as a Pump for domestic use it is unequalled, and by attaching Hose, in a moment is converted into an efficient Fire Engine. The power of one man will throw through 50 feet of hose and ⅜ of an inch nozzle, 20 gallons of water per minute, to the height of a two-story building. This Pump is kept by a number of merchants and others in Sacramento, and used only as a Fire Engine. Miners prefer it, because it throws more water with the same power than any other Pump in use. It is the only complete Rotary Pump ever invented; and the advantage of a Rotary Pump is that the column of water drawn up in the pipe does not stop at every stroke of the handle, but flows in one continuous stream, thereby saving more than one-fourth power. It is simple and not liable to get out of repair, and can be repacked by any one in a few moments. It has taken the premiums at all the Eastern fairs, for the last three years.

No. 1 will raise 25 gallons per minute; price $75. No. 2 will raise 60 gallons per minute; price $150. No. 2½ will raise 200 gallons per minute; price $300.

For sale by GEO. DEITZ & CO.,
Washington street San Francisco;
And SHOBER, BROWN & CO.,
11 Opposite City Water Works, Sacramento.

Dennis' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.

Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.

Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.
5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

Mission Pottery,
Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHHO, WALTER & CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.
Orders promptly attended to 16 3m*

ATWILL & CO.
172 Washington st, San Francisco; 115 J st, Sacramento.
SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other, Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars Clarionets, etc.
Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.
☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 1 tf

TIME.
PARTICULAR attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, Montgomery st. 5

STEAMERS.

FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.

The fine steamer UNION, J. A. TREFRY, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
15 HORNER & CO., Broadway Wharf.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSIPS LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3½, and Alviso 9¼ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'lk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

Freights Reduced.

From and after this date the rates of freights from SAN FRANCISCO TO RED BLUFFS are reduced to $35 per ton.

Office of California Steam Navigation Co., April 23, 1854.
22 tf R. CHENERY, President.

FOUNDRIES.

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic.

GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22-3m SAN FRANCISCO

Donahue's Union Iron Works.

[The first established in the State.]

Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco,

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his line and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,

Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Guages Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

24 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

New Planing Machines.

THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive right for the State of California, to use and vend **Norcross' Patent Planing Machines**, would respectfully call the attention of parties engaged in the manufacture of lumber to the operation of the above machine. To those acquainted with the machine it is deemed unnecessary to urge anything in its favor; but to others I would state that to this machine was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Rotary Cutter Planing Machine, after a trial of three weeks in competition with two of the best Woodworth Machines, at the Fair of the American Institute, New York; and also from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association at Boston. It is highly recommended by the most eminent mechanical experts in the United States, and parties having used the machine, as can be shown by affidavits and certificates in my possession.

To set aside all doubts which may arise in the minds of the public relative to "infringement," it is only necessary to quote the closing paragraph from the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice Catron:

"Therefore, The defendent, Norcross, has made a new and independent invention, and does not use the arrangement or mode of combination of the plaintiff, and hence it is not an infringement."

Machines, together with rights for counties, towns, or single machines, for sale at the **Washington Mills**, Market street, San Francisco, where the above machine may be seen in operation, and all necessary information obtained relative to the same.

7 D. W. VAN COURT, Proprietor.

Hardware at Wholesale.

THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,
Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;
Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.
SAFES—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.
BEADS—The largest assortment in California.

E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
23 tf San Francisco.

Mendocino Redwood.

THE California Lumber Manufacturing Company, having just completed their New Mills, are ready to contract for the delivery of their very superior BOARDS and PLANK, to the extent of *sixty thousand feet per day*; at prices which will enable their patrons to meet the present low market.

N.B.—Vessels wanted. Apply to
H. MEIGGS, President,
5 corner Bush and Montgomery streets.

ART UNION.

CALIFORNIA ART UNION.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART!
SOON TO OPEN AT
DUNCAN'S
CHINESE SALESROOM!!

MR. DUNCAN has been engaged in Europe for some months past, in selecting everything beautiful in manufactures and arts for importation to this State. Having expended more than three times the amount gained by his last ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION in erecting a Gallery for the display of Paintings, Sculpture, Statuary, and Specimens of the World's Industry in this city, he will now receive the RICH and COSTLY WARES gathered during his tour, and intended for the SPACIOUS ROOMS erected for their reception. The collection will have no equal at home or abroad—and he can confidently say that neither London, Paris nor New York will be able to show—as the stock of a mercantile firm—the many treasures of Art and valuable objects of *vertu* intended for San Francisco. The Catalogue will embrace several thousand articles, from the delicately wrought

BRONZES OF PARIS!
TO THE
Grand Paintings of Italy, Germany, France and Spain!

SHAWLS of Cashmere, **VASES** of Bohemia,
CRYSTAL of Prague and Vienna,
CARVINGS and **FILAGREE WORK** of Genoa,
MATCHLESS MECHANISM of Geneva,
MOSAIC WORK of Florence,
GEMS OF ART from Brussels,
SILVER and **GOLD BROCADES** of France.

THE COSTLY WARES OF PARIS!
CONSISTING OF

Sevres Porcelain, wonderful in its exquisite workmanship and prized in art;
Diamond Work of great beauty;
Solid Silver Dressing Cases;
Gold and **Silver Work** and **Music Boxes**;
Statuettes, Clocks and **Bronzes**,
Fans of Gold and Mother of Pearl, set with Diamonds,
Cabinets inlaid with Jewels, **Caskets** studded with Gems,
Superb Paintings by the best Artists of the age,
Beautiful Copies from the Priceless Originals in the Imperial Gallery of the Louvre, and
Countless Elegant Trifles for the Drawing Room and Boudoir.

It is impossible here to recount more than a few of the principal objects of interest purchased. Full catalogues will be issued on their arrival. Among the most conspicuous are—THE MAGNIFICENT PAINTING OF

Descent from the Cross!

after RUBENS, purchased by Mr. Duncan at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Antwerp, where the Great Original was presented by the renowned artist to the church of his native city.

The Chapel of Saint Therese!

the wonderful work of an invalid painter, while confined in the hospital of Bruges.

Three Original Paintings by Teniers, Vandyke and Greuze!

The Holy Family, by Blanchard!

The FINEST MODERN PAINTING for sale in Paris.

The Largest Diamond in the United States!

imported through the house of Messrs. ROVEAT, of Paris and New York.

Services of Sevres Porcelain!

formerly belonging to NAPOLEON THE FIRST and LOUIS PHILIPPE, with their Crown Mark, Initials, etc.

A Clock of the Days of Louis XIV.!

Exhibiting the most exquisite and surprising Mechanism, with pendants of Diamonds and Precious Gems.

The Famous Boudoir Clock of Mdlle. Rachel, the Tragedienne!

Representing a flight of Birds—the plumage is true to nature—the whole scene most life-like. The mimic warblers fly from bough to bough, and fill the air with the notes of the Mocking Bird, Canary, etc.

An Intricate Piece of Mechanism from Cologne.

A Magician performing with perfect accuracy the curious tricks of his profession.

The Great Original Painting of the Huguenots!

This picture is well known to Parisians, and will be welcomed with enthusiasm by every lover of Art in California.

The superb Tableau of Psyche and Amour!

The twin to this Painting is owned by the French Government, and has the most conspicuous place in the Gallery of the Louvre.

A Series of Original Drawings, twenty in number, of the

BATTLES OF NAPOLEON!
BY AN OFFICER OF THE OLD GUARD.

The great interest that attaches to them, is enhanced by the extraordinary merit of the Pictures. They were visited by crowds in Paris, and

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

has since been offered for their purchase.

AN INGOT OF GOLD

For this amount will be placed beside them, ready for the person to whom they may fall. This sum in itself is a handsome little fortune, and will be immediately delivered, should he desire the exchange.

For the purpose of disposing of this *Magnificent Collection of Valuable and Beautiful Goods* from Europe, an

ART UNION

Has been formed, on the plan of similar Associations in London and Paris. The intent is to give to all an opportunity to secure for their homes, at a trifling cost, something pertaining to the artistic and beautiful; that the Cottage of the Artisan and the Dwelling of the Millionaire may alike boast that which money cannot replace, and which the man of taste in every walk of life may appreciate. The whole will be divided in shares, placed by general wish as low as

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Giving to the holder an INTEREST, BY PURCHASE, in the entire collection, and constituting a membership, with all the privileges annexed thereto, and the right to decide upon the mode of distribution. *When the sale is completed by the disposal of all the Shares*, the property will await the order of the Shareholders, through the fair and impartial decision of a committee chosen by themselves. The Number of Shares will be in the proportion of Sixteen to each Article in the Catalogue.

The satisfaction heretofore rendered by our house in all its transactions—its long standing and reputation, are guarantees of the faithful discharge of the trust and prompt delivery of every article specified. The same course that has gained us this position will be strictly adhered to, that no dissatisfaction can possibly occur.

CERTIFICATES OF SHARES
ARE NOW READY, AT
ONE DOLLAR EACH!

☞ Several articles of this Superb Collection have been just received, and are open for examination.

San Francisco, June 26, 1854. 26

Montgomery Paint Store,

No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

ATLANTIC, UNION and FRENCH WHITE LEAD;
TIEMAN'S ZINC WHITE; ENGLISH BOILED OIL;
TURPENTINE; 1st QUALITY FRENCH PICTURE GLASS;
WINDOW GLASS; TIEMAN'S COLORS, in oil and water;
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
BRUSHES in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.

6 RAYE & HANKS.

BANKERS.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond. Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co.	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis,	David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco.	Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co	London.
F. Huth & Co	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros, & Co	London.
Hottinguer & Co	Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co.	New York.
Phœnix Bank	do
J. E. Thayer & Bro.	Boston.
Horace Bean & Co.	New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co	St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers	Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.
DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.
COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.
Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-11

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].
Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

DEPOSITS draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with Interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.

7 ROBINSON & CO.

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ....AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

Wanted.

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.

Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.

Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.

Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.

T. H. PERKINS.

P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the ages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.
Intelligence Office,
24 87 Long wharf.

CHARLES D. CARTER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers, 20

WELLS, FARGO & CO

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a **Daily Express** to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,

Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for MT. OPHIR, and MARIPOSA.

☞ A special messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia.

WELLS FARGO & CO.,
114 Montgomery street.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Pennock's Patent Seed and Grain Planter.

FOR planting Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Indian Corn, Beans, Peas, Turnips, &c. This machine operates equally well on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with rocks, roots, &c., and by completing the work at one operation, obviates the necessity of harrowing after the grain is sown. With two horses it will plant from ten to twelve acres of Wheat or Barley per day, and of Corn, Beans or Peas, fifteen to twenty per day—besides effecting a considerable saving in the seed. For sale, with full sets of extra parts, by

JOS. S. PAXSON, 26 Front street, cor. of Pine.

Also.—Cultivators, Garden Drills, Hay Cutters, Hay Presses, Grist Mills, &c. &c. 8 6t.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 91 Battery street, office up stairs.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1851.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Horse Powers and Threshers.

EIGHT-HORSE POWERS, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Two-horse tread powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Wilkinson's premium grain cradles;
Grant's five-fingered grain cradles;
McCormick's last improved reaper and mower, combined, with full set of extras;
Ketchum's reaper and mower;
Portable flour mills, and burr mill-stones of all sizes;
Bolting cloth, Anchor brand;
Iron wire-cloth, 36-inch wide, Nos. 2 to 10, suitable for threshing machines and milling purposes;
Brass wire-cloth, Nos. 16 to 60;
Rover steel plows, extra article;
Thermometer churns; fan mills; ox yokes and chains and all articles pertaining to Agriculture.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front, by
2 HENRY McNALLY.

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.

For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power. BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 11 J street, Sacramento City.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARREN & SON.

Grass Seed.

20 BBLS. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately. Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to.

10 GEO. N SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf.

Chile Seed Wheat,

FOR sale by J. FRIEDLANDER & CO.
4 60 California street.

Book Bindery,

No. 73 Merchant street, below, Adams & Co.

THE undersigned beg to inform the citizens of California that they are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK BINDING of every description, and in every style. Also, Blank Books made to order, of superior paper, and ruled to any desired pattern. We are Practical Binders, and feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction in *style* and *price*.

BALDWIN & EMERSON, San Francisco.
N.B.—Orders from the Country promptly executed. 7

Patent Planing Machine.

WE invite all who feel interested in seeing the working of fine machinery, to call at our establishment and see the operation of NORCROSS' PATENT PLANING MACHINE.

Having purchased the patent right for this valuable improvement for the State of California, we are prepared to perform work in the very best manner, in any given quantity and in the shortest time. Builders wishing work done in quantities will do well to call and see our machinery.

D. W. VANCOURT,
3 Proprietor Washington Steam Mills.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

TO ——.

BY OLIVER L. TAYLOR.

I would not that thy gentle form,
So radiant with the bloom of life,
Should go with me amid the storm,
The maddening tumult and the strife;
I would not that thy sweet low voice
Should waste its sweetness mid the roar
That rises round me like the noise
Of waves that lash the ocean's shore!

I know the pleading of thine eye
Would check the daring of my soul,
When, leaping forth to do or die,
It bounded to the awful goal!
I know if I should pause to feel
Thy gentle grasp 'twould hold me back,
My hand would drop the quivering steel,
My feet would falter in their track.

I do not deem thou bear'st no part
In things that make my deep unrest;
Thou hast as proud, as brave a heart
As ever throbbed in woman's breast;
But when the hour of conflict comes,
And howling storm and tempest-groan
Roll like a thousand thunder-drums,
Each terror I must dare *alone!*

Before me, like a burning spire,
I see the goal—it must be won;
Though storms, and men, and fiends conspire
Around my path, still I must on;
And though the barque, that makes or mars
My fate, sweep like a burning bell
Across my paradise of stars,
Still must I on—so fare thee well!

Meet me no more?—yes, in that hour
When the calm haven has been won;
When storms that now around me lower,
Their last opposing work have done;
When not a pang can shake the throne
Of bliss within that heart of thine,
That fondly beats against mine own—
Sweet spirit, wilt thou then be mine?

An Eventful Career.—At a recent term of the Supreme Court of Lowndes county, Ga., a young man, nineteen years of age, named Graham, was convicted of manslaughter and sent to the penitentiary. A Southern paper narrates the following prominent incidents of the eventful life of the culprit: "At the age of ten he was attacked by a tiger, who, after tearing him badly, and crushing both his jaws, left him for dead under a covering of leaves which it had piled on him. Subsequently he was caught in a sugar mill, and lost one arm; was bitten twice by rattlesnakes, and struck senseless by a flash of lightning. His greatest calamity occurred a few months ago, when he killed one of his neighbors in a drunken frolic, by stabbing. Since then he has laid in prison, and has now a term of years to serve at some trade suited to his physical condition. If there be any extenuating circumstances in his case, we should be glad to see them brought to the notice of the executive, for the exercise of official clemency. We doubt very much whether any man living ever encountered similar perils. This is said to be a true record, without the least fancy or invention."

Singular Disclosures.—A surgeon in the United States Army recently desired to know the most common causes of enlistments. By permission of the captain, in a company consisting of fifty-five, the writer pledged never to disclose the name of officer or private, except as a physical or metaphysical fact, the true history was obtained of every man. On investigation it appeared that nine-tenths enlisted, on account of some female difficulty; thirteen of them had changed their name, and forty-three were either drunk or partially so at the time of the enlistment. Most of them were men of fine talents and learning, and about one-third had once been in elevated situations in life. Four had been lawyers, three doctors and two ministers.

Effects of the Drought.—Old K. was a confirmed "toper;" drinking to him was as necessary, it seemed, as the very air he breathed; but he would always offer an excuse, good or bad, for his libations. A severe drought had been "incubating" for several weeks upon the region where he flourished, and he indulged more freely than usual in his cups. Some one remonstrated. "It can't (hic) be helped," said K. "It's all ow (hic)-owing to this tar-(hic)-tarnal *dry* weather."

A boy was complaining against his brother for taking half the bed. "And why not?" asked the mother; "he's entitled to half, isn't he?" "Yes, mother," said the boy—"but how should you like him to take all the soft for his half? He will have his half right out of the middle and I have to lay on both sides of him."

Red Heads Looking Up.—The South Boston Gazette says that "at the recent distribution of prizes at one of our city schools—all the boys who received medals had *red* heads—all very proper; they would not have deserved rewards unless they had been deeply *read.*"

"Captin, what's the fare to St. Louis?" "What part of the boat do you wish to go—cabin or deck?" "Hang your cabin," said the gentleman from Indiana; "I live in a cabin at home—give me the best you've got."

A Portsmouth lady having said that she would make but a very poor sailor, a nautical bystander replied, "you would make an excellent *mate* though!"

Why is the interior of a roasted duck like nonsense? Because its all stuff.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubarb Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
Boston, Mass.
8

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees, 44 varieties;	Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Pear do 41 do	Fig Trees;
Apple do 54 do	Pomegranates;
Plum do 15 do	Walnuts;
Apricots 6 do	Chestnuts;
Almonds 2 do	Locust Trees, very large;
Quinces do 2 do	Rose Acacias, } for hedges.
Cherry do many do	Osage Orange, } for hedges.
Grapes, 12 do	

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. Delabigne, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

8 tf L. PREVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of **Peaches**, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn **Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds**, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

11 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.

OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonica, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;

Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutilluns, Azaleas, Orleanders, Passiflora, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-house plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson*, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $1 per doz, and Elton $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.

25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Green house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Notice.

LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.—The Trustees and Proprietors take pleasure in announcing that the Cemetery is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the Prices of Lots:

FULL SIZE LOT—12 by 25—containing 300 superficial feet—$175.
HALF SIZE LOT—10 by 15—containing 150 superficial feet—$125.
QUARTER SIZE LOTS—8 by 10—containing 80 superficial feet—$80.
LOTS IN THE REAR of Main Avenues and on Paths are 20 per cent. less.
SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the Location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing larger Plats, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS ARE GIVEN for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the Deed of Trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:

"*Sixty per cent. of the entire receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the cemetery.*"

A faithful and trusty keeper of the Grounds will always be found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

N. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

Applications for Interments must be made at the Office.

For further information inquire of either of the Proprietors, at MASONIC HALL 112 Montgomery street. Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NATHANIEL GRAY, }
WM. H. RANLETT, } Proprietors.
FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN, }
JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq., }
DAVID S. TURNER, Esq., } Trustees.
S. M. BOWMAN, Esq., }
3 3m.

FLOURING MILLS.

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workman-like manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
3 Near the Oriental.

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated Chenery & Lambard Mills, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, *manufactured from California Wheat at the* Lambard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
L street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, BARROLL & CO.,
10 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street**, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "Bay State Lower Mills' Brand," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

HOTELS.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,......Marysville.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. (17) R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY,..................................CALIFORNIA.

L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. * 26

Wilson's Exchange.

THE proprietors of this establishment most respectfully announce that they have opened their

New and Magnificent Saloon.

They have also the pleasure of informing their friends and patrons that having made arrangements with an experienced reporter, a bulletin will be kept in the saloon, where will be registered Vessels to arrive, arrivals, departures, cargoes; a correct Report of the changes in the Markets, and the latest Local and General Intelligence.

Feeling grateful for past favors, they hope by close attention to the wants of their guests, to merit a liberal share of the future patronage of their friends and the public. 9

Rassetto House.

San Francisco,..............Cal.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

St. Charles Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.

J. HARPER and J. L. MERRITT......Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating **three hundred lodgers**. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visiters, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guests can procure rooms at all hours of the night.

24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

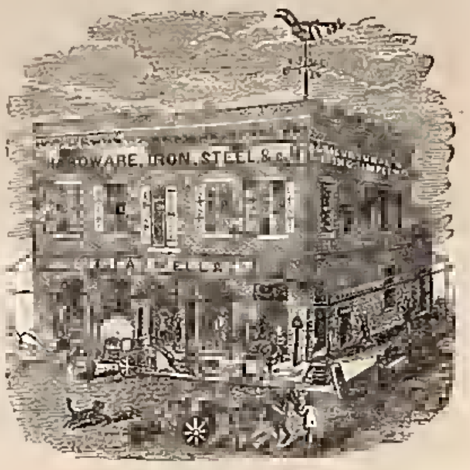
P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence.

Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON, } Monterey City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,


HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL &c.

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, *Cordage*, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of tools and implements for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

WM. R. WADSWORTH, } Of New York.
{ O. H. MIESEGAES, { Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat and a great assortment of merchandize for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento
11 4m

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!

Cheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire and Water Proof
MATERIALS FOR SALE!

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.*, to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as

"Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."

It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither seams, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.

In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and nailed tightly*, so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for this roofing is from *half an inch to an inch*, to a foot.

All letters of inquiry, or orders for materials, must be directed to the subscriber. J. H. PURKITT,
2 Office 34 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco.

ADAMS & CO.'S

CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To England, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis,
Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville,
New Orleans, London, &c., &c.,

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank..............................Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co.......Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio..........Cleveland.
Utica City Bank........Utica.
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Rochester City B'k..Rochester.
Michigan State B'k....Detroit.
Bank of Syracuse...Syracuse.
Bank of Attica........Buffalo.
Geo. Smith & Co....Chicago.
Clinton Bank...Columbus, O.

☞ In the Northern Mines we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco,
Benicia,
Coloma,
Georgetown,
Greenwood,
Sacramento,
Grass Valley,
Placerville, or
Hangtown,
Shasta City,
Marysville,
Nevada,
Mormon Islands,
Salmon Falls,
Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties.

Through Langton & Bro.'s Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar,
Sicard's Bar,
Kennebec Bar,
Union Bar,
Rose's Bar,
Foster's Bar,
Winslow's Bar,
Oak Valley,
Indian Valley,
Sleighville,
Cox's Bar,
Deer Creek Crossing,
Bridgeport, S. Yuba,
Sweetland's,
Hoyat's Diggings,
Cherokee Corral,
Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba,
Slate Range,
Junction House,
Frenchman's Bar,
Bullard's Bar,
Minesota Diggings,
Park's Bar,
French Corral,
Boston Bar,
Hunt's Ranch,
Barton's Bar,
Wombow's Bar,
Slate Range,
Nevada House,
Empire Ranch,
Downieville,
Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emory's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the Southern Mines, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by Brown's Express, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

Insurance.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

7 ADAMS & CO.

Removal.

THE undersigned have removed to MONTGOMERY BLOCK southeast corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.
5 ADAMS & CO.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER
And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1854. NO. 13.

GRAND
AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL
FAIR,
OF THE
CALIFORNIA
STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Government of the CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY invite the co-operation of all the Cultivators of the Soil, to an *Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial Fair*, to be held in the City of San Francisco, commencing on the Fourth of October, and continuing Four Days. The Fair will be held in MUSICAL HALL, Bush street, near Montgomery.

It is the desire of the Society to render all the aid in their power. They will receive, classify, arrange, and label all the various contributions. This will be done free of cost to contributors.

With an earnest will that the Exhibition should draw the finest productions of the State, Prizes amounting to Five Thousand Dollars for the best Farms, Gardens, Stock, specimens of Grain, Fruit Flowers, Manufactures, Works of Art, &c., that shall be exhibited at the Fair, will be bestowed as enumerated in the List of Prizes annexed.

The Society are happy to state that the Steam Navigation Company have most liberally offered to convey to and from the Fair, all Stock and Articles intended for exhibition, *free of cost* to contributors. This instance of liberality deserves a just appreciation.

Prizes will be awarded by Committées who are disinterested, and who will be selected for the occasion.

That the Fair may be indeed worthy the noble Science of Agriculture, and of this great and influential State, we invoke the hearty co-operation of its friends, far and near.

The Hall will be ready to receive contributions on the 2d of October. Specimens not liable to decay, had better be sent as early as that day.

The Society will be very grateful to any and all who may possess Paintings or Statuary, appropriate to adorn the Hall during the Fair.

Works of Art will be received and duly noticed, and whenever very rare, suitable prizes will be awarded.

To encourage Home Industry, we take pleasure in announcing as follows.

PREMIUMS OFFERED
BY THE
California State Agricultural Society, 1854.

The following section from the Act of Incorporation, by the Legislature, is the the basis for the premiums announced below:

"SEC. 8. There is hereby appropriated from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars annually, for the space of four years, to be paid in September each year, to the Treasurer of said Society, on a requisition on the Treasurer of this State, signed by the President and Recording Secretary of said Society, which sum shall be used only for the purpose of paying premiums, and for no other purpose whatsoever."

No premium will be awarded to any competitor, who does not strictly comply with the following rules and regulations:—

Competitors for premiums on Farms, Vineyards, Orchards, Nurseries and Gardens, must make application to the President, or Corresponding Secretary of the Society, before the first day of September; for the purpose of having them visited and examined by the Committee, at such time or times as they may deem best.

FARMS, VINEYARDS, ORCHARDS, ETC.

Best improved Farm	$200
2d best do	175
3d best do	150
4th best do	125
5th best do	100
Best Vineyard	50
2d best do	40
3d best do	30
Best Orchard	50
2d best do	40
3d best do	30
Best Nursery	50
2d best do	40
3d best do	30
Best Kitchen Garden	30
2d best do	25
3d best do	20
Best Flower Garden	40
2d best do	30
Best Nursery of Timber Trees	25
2d best do do	15
Best Nursery of Hedge Plants	30
2d best do do	10

GRAIN.

Competitors for Premiums on Field Crops, must deliver samples of the same to the committee, on or before the second day of October. The Fields shall be measured by the surveyor of the county or by two competent persons where they are located, or by one of the members of the society, and their certificate of the amount of land shall be presented to the committee, and the crop shall be measured or weighed by such such persons, who shall make affidavit of the amount of the same, to be presented to the committee.

Best ten acres or more of Wheat	$30
2d best do do	25
3d best do do	20
Best ten acres or more of Barley	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best ten acres or more of Oats	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best five acres or more of Corn	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best five acres or more of Buckwheat	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best five acres of Onions	20
2d best do	15
Best fleece of Wool	25
2d best do	15
Best crop of Sweet Potatoes	20
2d best do do	10
Best twenty-five ears Seed Corn	15
2d best do do	10
Best specimens and crop of Tobacco	25
2d best do do	15
Best specimens and crop of Cotton	25
2d best do do	15
Best five acres or more of Potatoes	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best fifty pounds of Butter	50
2d best do do	40
Best one hundred pounds of Cheese	50
2d best do do	40

MILLS AND MILLING.

The premiums will be given to the mills that produce the best flour at the least expense, and yield the barrels from the smallest quantity of grain.

Best Flouring Mill	$100
2d best do	50

FLOUR.

Best 100 lbs. of Wheat Flour	30
2d best do do	25
3d best do do	20
Best 100 lbs. of Buckwheat Flour	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best 100 lbs. Rye Flour	20
2d best do do	15
Best 100 lbs. Corn Meal	15
2d best do do	10

FRUIT.

Competitors for Premiums on Fruit, Garden Vegetables and Flowers, must deliver to the Committee on or before the second day of October, the quantity required, with a statement that the same are grown by the applicant within the State, and whatever there may be peculiar in the mode of cultivating them.

Best and largest variety of Apples	$20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best and largest variety of Pears	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best and largest variety of Peaches	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best specimens of Nectarines	20
2d best do	10
Best specimens of Apricots	20
2d best do	10
Best quart of Cherries	20
2d best do	10
Best and largest variety of Grapes	20
2d best do do	15
3d best do do	10
Best and largest variety of Plums	15
2d best do do	10
Best and largest variety of Quinces	15
2d best do do	10
Best variety of Oranges	15
2d best do	10
Best exhibition of Olives	15
2d best do	10
Best specimens of Limes	15
2d best do	10
Best specimens of Lemons	15
2d best do	10
Best variety of Figs	15
2d best do	10
Best quart of Cranberries	10
2d best do	5
Best six Water Melons	10
2d best do	5
Best six Musk Melons	10
2d best do	5

FLOWERS.

For the best Floral Design	$25
best display of Pot Plants	25
best collection of Roses	10
best collection of Dahlias	10
best pair of vase bouquets	10
2d best do do	5
best pair of mantle bouquets	10
2d best do do	5
best six hand bouquets	10
2d best do	5
best evergreen wreath, 36 yards	20
2d best do do	10
best collection of natural flowers	10

VEGETABLES.

Best six Squashes	$10
2d best do	5
Best six Pumpkins	10
2d best do	5
Best bushel of Onions	10
2d best do	5
Best bushel of Beets	10
2d best do	5
Best bushel of Carrots	10
2d best do	5
Best bushel of Parsnips	10
2d best do	5
Best bushel of Salsify	10
2d best do	5
Best exhibition of Green Corn	10
2d best do do	5
Best exhibition of Turnips	10
2d best do	5
Best bushel of Tomatoes	10
2d best do	5
Best six heads of Cabbage	10
2d best do	5
Best six heads of Brocole	10
2d best do	5
Best six Egg Plants	10
2d best do	5
Best bushel of Potatoes	10
2d best do	5
Best bushel Sweet Potatoes	10
2d best do	5
Best six heads of Cauliflower	10
2d best do	5
Best six heads of Lettuce	10
2d best do	5
Best specimens of Rhubard	10
2d best do	5
Best bunch of Celery	10
2d best do	5

MANUFACTURES AND HOME INDUSTRY.

Best Steam Engine	25
Best Fire Engine	20
Best Hook and Ladder Truck	15
Best Hose Cart	10
Best specimens of Boots and Shoes	10
Best set of Furniture	20
Best specimens of Tailor's work	10
Best specimens of Hats and Caps	10
Best specimens of Millinery	10
Best specimens of Mantua Making	10
Best specimens of Needle Work	10
Best specimens of Printing	10
Best specimens of Tin work	10
Best specimens of Marble work	10
Best specimens of Silverware	10
Best specimens of Silk goods	10
Best specimens of Cotton goods	10
Best specimens of Linen goods	10
Best specimens of Woolen goods	10
Best specimens of Carpeting	10
Best specimens of Oil Cloths	10
Best specimens of Paper Hangings	10
Best specimens of Blacksmith work	10
Best Cooking Stove	5
Best Parlor Stove	5

PREMIUM ON BABIES.

Competitors for premiums on Babies must have them on exhibition between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M., on the second day of the Fair. A *special hall* will be provided for the accommodation of the "little children," and every convenience provided. The committee will pass in examination from two to four o'clock, P. M.

Finest Baby under one year old	$100
2d finest do do	75

WORKS OF ART.

Best specimens of Embroidery	10
Best specimens of Wax Work	10
Best specimens of sign and ornamental Painting	10
Best specimens of Oil Paintings	10
Best specimens of Drawings	10
Best specimens of Dentistry	10
Best specimens of Daguerreotypes	10

NATIVE WINE.

Best Wine from the Grape, made in this State	25
2d best do do do do	20
3d best do do do do	15
Best Currant Wine	15
2d best do	10

AGRICULTURAL IPMLEMENTS.

All manufactured articles and implements must be entered and placed on exhibition before the second day of October, and remain until the close of the Fair.

Best Treshing Machine	$50
2d best do	40
3d best do	30
Best Reaping Machine	25
2d best do	20
3d best do	15
Best Mowing Machine	20
2d best do	15
3d best do	10
Best Steel Plough	15
2d best do	10
Best Cast Plough	15
2d best do	10
Best Grain Sower	15
2d best do	10
Best Fanning Mill	10
do Harrow	10
do Horse Rake	10
do six Hand Rakes	5
do Straw Cutter	5
Best Grain Cradle	5
do Hay Press	10
do six Hay Forks	5
do six Manure Forks	5
do six Axes	5
do six Hives	5
do six Sythes and Snaths	5
do Ox Yoke	5
do Nest of Baskets	5
do Churn	5
do Cheese Press	5
do two horse Wagon	10
do two horse Carriage	10
do one horse Wagon	5
do one horse Carriage	5
do Dray	5
do pair of Team Harness	10
do pair of Carriage Harness	10
do Single Harness	5
do Dray Harness	5

No premiums will be given for manufactured articles not produced in California, but the society will receive any such articles and place them on exhibition.

CATTLE SHOW.

The Cattle Show will be held near San Francisco, (the particular ground will soon be announced,) and will take place on, the third day of the Agricultural Fair.

Competitors for premiums on animals must deliver a list of those intended for exhibition to the committee, on or before the first day of the Fair.

Stock must be on the ground on or before 10 A. M., on the 5th, when proper places will be assigned them, and on the day of the Cattle Show must remain in their places from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Best imported or American Stallion	$50
2d best do do do	40
3d best do do do	30
Best imported or American Gelding or Mare	25
2d best do do do	20
3d best do do do	15
Best Stallion, bred in California	30
2d best do do	25
3d best do do	20
Best Gelding or Mare, bred in California	25
2d best do do do	20
3d best do do do	15
Best breeding Mare, with her colt	25
2d best do do	20
3d best do do	15
Best span of Matched draught Horses	25
2d best do do	20
3d best do do	15
Best span of Matched carriage Horses	25
2d best do do do	20
3d best do do do	15
Best Saddle Horse	20
2d best do	15
3d best do	10
Best Cart Horse (to be shown in Cart)	20
2d best do do do	15
3d best do do do	10
Best Express Horse (to be shown in express wagon)	20
2d best do do do do	15
3d best do do do do	10
Best Colt, over one and under three years old	20
2d best do do do do	15
3d best do do do do	10
Best span of Mules	20
2d best do	15
3d best do	10
Best Bull	40
2d best	30
3d best	20
Best Cow, with her calf	25
2d best do	20
3d best do	15
Best pair Heifers, yearlings	20
2d best do do	10
Best yoke of Working Oxen	30
2d best do do	25
3d best do do	20
Best six head of young cattle, two under one, two under two, and two under three years old	20
2d best do do do do	15
Best Buck	20
2d best	15
3d best	10
Best Ewe and Lamb	15
2d best do	10
Best six Lambs, under one year old	15
2d best do do do	10
Best collection of Goats	15
2d best do	10
Best Boar	20
2d do	15
3d do	10
Best breeding Sow, with her pigs	15
2d best do do	10
Best litter of three or more Pigs, under 5 months old	15
2d do do do do do	10
Best pair Fat Swine	20
2d best do	10
Best three Fowls (Cock and pair of Hens)	10
Best pair of Turkeys	10
Best pair of Geese	10
Best pair of Ducks	10

Discretionary premiums, not exceeding $ —— in amounts, may be awarded by the Society on articles or animals which they shall deem highly meritorious, although they may not be named in the list of premiums.

Each Committee is authorized to recommend special premiums upon objects that properly belong to the class assigned to them.

The managers of the Society will be present during the Fair to give directions to all who may wish to enter animals or any articles for premium or exhibition, and forage will be furnished gratis for all animals entered for premiums.

The Society earnestly desire to be informed, at the earliest possible moment, how far the different Farmers in the State can co-operate in this undertaking, and what specimens they intend to exhibit—so that suitable provision may be made for their contributions.

All communications upon the subject, will be promptly responded to, and all information cheerfully rendered.

The announcement of the awards, together with appropriate exercises, will take place on the last day of the Fair.

☞ Address the President, or Corresponding Secretary, San Francisco.

F. W. MACONDRAY, *President.*
E. L. BEARD, Alameda County,
J. K. ROSE, San Francisco Co.,
D. W. C. THOMPSON, Sonoma Co.,
H. C. MALONE, Santa Clara Co.,
W. N. THOMPSON, San Francisco Co.,
C. L. HUTCHINSON, Sacramento Co.,
J. W. OSBORN, Napa Co.,
Vice Presidents.
C. V. GILLESPIE, *Recording Secretary.*
J. L. L. F. WARREN, *Corresponding Secretary.*
DAVID CHAMBERS, of Page, Bacon & Co., *Treasurer*

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1854.

California Babies.

WE have waited with some degree of patience in the hope of finding a tone given to a theme so important as the one connected with the proposed exhibition; we have seen no single communication, either editorial or from "penny-a-liner," that we esteem worthy a response.

Some originally professed great regards for those who stood in the relations of parent and child, and were alarmed lest this exhibition should lead to improper thoughts and evil results; but alas! "from the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh;" and we saw "chronicled" language only fit for the low and debased—we never could associate the arguments with the subject in debate. The various "Philippics" hurled at the objects proposed and to those who are interested, only show the source from whence they emanate. "A good tree cannot bring forth *evil fruit*, neither can an evil tree bring forth *good fruit;*" "neither can men gather grapes of thistles."

Every high-minded, every pure minded-parent, will be *the best judge*, in all the arguments (?) that a portion of the public journals have set forth, and we personally fear not the results of so important a theme, but never shall we descend to Billingsgate language or personal abuse. When we see this subject argued according to its merits, *we are there*—what we have thus far seen moves us not. We shall never *quail* before truth, but low and vulgar stories are "chronicles" we have no taste for; they sound more to our ears like a broken fiddle than the music that a true and genuine Cremona is capable of producing.

If our great and wise editor has been humbugged, all we can say, we gave him credit for more soul than he possessed.

It will be seen that by the action of the State Society, at their meeting Tuesday, reported in this week's issue, that this part of the Exhibition has vanished. Alas! what will our item gentlemen do now? "Othello's occupation's gone."

More River Steamers.

"COMPETITION is the life of trade." In the ordinary business of a mercantile life, this may apply; but how far it is appropriate to steamboating, remains to be seen. A fair, liberal, open and generous rivalry, a rivalry to excel, to benefit the mass, is like the leaven that was hid in the "three measures of meal," causing all to rise; but when instead of such a rivalry there comes private feeling, and private interests, and personal fame and aggrandisement, then all must suffer. We would fain hope that in the steamers upon our famous Sacramento river we shall never hear more of that careless racing which has been practiced by some of those who are now laid aside, and we suppose forever.

We are led to these remarks, by having a pleasant opportunity, by the kind invitations of one of the proprietors, Mr. Blackman, to visit the boats building at Rincon Point. These boats promise well by appearance. The "Citizen," now nearly ready for launching (about 10th October), is indeed a superb and stately boat. No expense seems to have been spared to make each boat a perfect palace. The saloon will be the finest seen on the Pacific. The boilers and machinery cannot be surpassed for strength or finish; regard being had to strength and safety. The iron was imported expressly for the boilers and put together by "Sutter Iron Works." The hold of the steamer is capable of stowing 200 to 300 tons of merchandise. Her length is about 250 feet, and from her good looks promises great speed.

The "New Bragdon" whispers something even more magnificent; her length is greater, her wheels larger, her machinery more costly and extensive. She is a flat-bottomed steamer, more than 260 feet long, with extra wide guards, magnificent saloon space, and the whole arrangement indicates a desire to win the favor of the public.

These boats will try the generosity of the old line, yet our sympathies still cling to our favorites, even while we love to see improvement and generous rivalry. Be generous, gentlemen, the world wide, and better times coming.

ADAMS & CO.—This house has made known to us their willingness to convey all small parcels and packages that are destined for the State Fair, free of expense, from all their various offices.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIAN.—This excellent journal has devoted a full column to urge the claims of the State Society. In the name of the Society we return thanks ever for the duty they have performed.

Stricken Out.

POOR BABY'S DEAD.

Yes stricken out! A gleam of beauty—a ray from Heaven—a purifier of thought and act, has been "stricken out" from the vision of many a true and genuine heart, by the action of the Executive Committee—and we believe that "Human Progress" has been chilled and retarded by this decision. How wise or well is their action, remains to be judged hereafter.

That scribblers and all who have taken so deep an interest in this subject may know WHERE TO FIND US on this theme, we simply say to such that we *were not present at the meeting* when this subject was first presented; we were in another part of the State. The list of premiums was at the office on our return, and it was published as the doings of the Society, and not of any individual. We *were* present at the meeting yesterday, and as the motion was made to *strike out*, it seemed to us like a knell whose tone echoed the words, "Poor Baby's dead." *We did not vote to strike out*—we DARED NOT, for we heard a voice louder than the mere voice of man—that voice said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." We heard *this voice*, and our hand would have been palsied to have raised it, or our tongue cleft to our mouth if we had dared to have betrayed our true convictions.

Thus we feel, and we deeply regret the action of the members, and others regret it as deeply as ourselves; we know many a warm and true heart will regret it, and we trust they will yet speak out; our columns are open to all—not to scribblers, but to those who write what they believe good and true, what they believe will advance human happiness. We the more regret this "stricken out," for we do not believe those presses that have *trifled* with the subject have spoken their true sentiments. They were skillful anglers; they threw out bait, and permitted small fish to nibble, to play with the hook, that by-and-by they would angle in earnest. God grant it may so prove.

We believe this very subject to be the theme that shall revolutionize all humanity. Sacred and profane history comes to us in "thunder tones," telling us of the base and cruel neglect of parents in the PHYSICAL and MORAL care of their offspring; and shall not all and everything that relates to them, be appropriate to speak of and to act upon? Shall we fear a scribbler—shall we fear what words can do that are written for money, rather than to advance Truth?

We have glanced at some of the foolish things that have been said, and we could only compare the writers to men, who, seeing in the beautiful child, an emblem of purity and innocence, a contrast so great between the child and their own associations daily, that the child became like the ghost of departed years, when innocence was their companion also. Little children are to such persons what pure water is to those tainted by hydrophobia—they have become mad by the world's poisonous bite, and pure water makes them rave.

We hope our position will not again be mistaken, although we may displease some; but we regret that they cannot see the truth. This we do know, *they cannot hinder it.* Mrs. Child has said "there are three things of which we shall have abundance of in Heaven: music, flowers and little children." These are all pure and beautiful, and we believe it, and before grown men can enter there, they must assimilate themselves more in character to these emblems of Heaven.

We deeply regret the action of the Executive Committee, and believe they themselves will have cause to regret their action also. They have yielded to a voice, that, like the chaff that floats upon the surface, is no evidence of the depth of the current below. It is a cheering thought to know the chaff is always swept ashore, but the deep, true current is kept running on.

WHAT has become of the CALIFORNIA FARMER? We have not seen a copy of this valuable agricultural journal for several weeks past. Send it, along, gentlemen.

We clip the above from our neighbor the San Joaquin Republican, and in response, regret as much as our friend any disappointment he may have received. We can only say, the CALIFORNIA FARMER has been promptly and regularly mailed at San Francisco and directed to the San Joaquin Republican office, and *why* it never reaches its destination is beyond our ability to explain. We *do know* there is a great complaint, from almost every quarter, that papers *do not* reach their destination. We hope our cotemporary will raise his voice for the public good, as we need reform in this matter.

Carey's Flouring Mill, Sacramento.

DESIROUS of visiting as many of the mills of our State as possible, we improve every opportunity to obtain information respecting them, and it is most gratifying to see the improvements making in their construction.

We were much pleased in calling at these mills, for although they are but just put in operation, and hardly under way, yet the proprietor seems determined to make the results speak. His aim does not appear to be so much to display a showy or splendid mill as to economise in the cost of milling, and to return to the grower of grain the largest amount of flour to the 100 pounds of grain; and also to have that flour the very best quality. We esteem this standard the "Ultima Thule" of milling. Labor-saving machinery, economy in grain, the best flour at the least cost—this, gentlemen, this is the standard; are we not right?

Cary's mill contains but two run of thirty-inch stones for wheat, and one for barley, and turns out about equal to one hundred and twenty-five barrels per day. A very fine working engine, of only twenty-five horse power, carries the machinery very smoothly. One great object which millers have in view is to perfect the cleaning of the grain before it reaches the stones. At Carey's mill we observed that the grain was twice carried by an elevator from the lower floor to the upper story, passing first through a fan-mill, thence to the riddle, and through the new smut mill (Johnson's) of which there are but three now in the country. This smut machine is said to work better than any yet invented, as it not only cleans every particle of smut from the wheat, but it takes off the "white cap" and smoothly balls the wheat, which passing again the riddle, every species of grit or foul substance is removed and the wheat perfectly pure passes beneath the stones. The flour we examined was equal to any flour we have yet seen. R. D. Carey has always been celebrated in the city and county of Sacramento for "pure corn meal," and we find here a portion of the mills also for this purpose. The real "Indian meal" can always be had at Carey's mill, and all our New England friends who are fond of "Johnny Cakes," can find the purest materials here.

Carey's mills are situated on the banks of the Sacramento, on the "Slater addition," near the American river, and from them the patrons can be supplied with superior flour, barley meal, and Indian meal. Thus will California provide for herself, and by her own domestic manufactures make herself an independent State.

J. B. Starr & Co., Sacramento.

WE will not forget "old and true friends"—and as we walked up J street, we could not help stepping in to see the "pioneer auctioneer" of Sacramento. Calm as a summer's morning we found the Colonel in his new office, and we were right glad to note the genteel and *recherche* style of J. B. Starr's & Co.'s new office on J street. Now, we like this. Five long years we were residents of J street, and we don't believe there is another street in California that will equal it—we won't except even Montgomery street—for J street is our pet. We do wish there was not so much change in California character, and that they would *remember better*, and have a little more gratitude for those who have "borne the burden and the heat of the day," and when they have favors to bestow would remember those who are deserving. J. B. Starr was one who early in the history of California aided in all that tended to advance her interests permanently, and we remember that ever since the settlement of Sacramento, we never knew his Auction House to be open on the Sabbath day; and we remember well, too, his liberality and his generosity during the flood in Sacramento—an "open house," an "open purse," and a "generous heart" offered relief to many of the destitute sick and suffering. If Sacramentans forget these things, we never shall. Our motto is "Honor to whom honor is due;" and we would fain hope that our kind friends, J. B. Starr & Co., may be abundantly and liberally prospered.

MUSICAL HALL, SACRAMENTO.—While at Sacramento, last week, we noticed the alteration of what is called McNulty's Musical Hall, and were informed that it was to become a *gambling house.* We regret this very much, for we were in hopes that even necessity would not compel so retrograde a step. Much better, and we believe far more profitable would it have been, to have opened it as a "Market House" to *supply* wants, rather than a place that *reduces to want.* The owners and managers will find that they have made a sad mistake.

Minutes of the Special Meeting

OF THE

State Agricultural Society, held Sept. 26, 1854.

PRESENT—F. W. Macondray, President, in the Chair; C. V. Gillespie, J. L. L. F. Warren, David Chambers, Capt. Wm. McMichael, Charles L. Case, W. N. Thompson, D. W. C. Thompson, F. A. Hussey, Henry M. Hale.

Reports from Committees.—W. N. Thompson, from the Committee to select suitable grounds for the Cattle Show, reported that the Pioneer Race Course had been secured for that purpose, and arrangements made for the erection of pens, &c. Accepted.

Mr. Warren reported that Musical Hall had been leased from the 2d proximo, for the exhibition of articles at the Fair. Accepted.

David Chambers, Esq., Treasurer, reported that the draft drawn by F. W. Macondray, President, and C. V. Gillespie, Recording Secretary, under date 13th inst., on Mr. McMeans, Treasurer of the State of California, payable to David Chambers, Treasurer of the Society, for the sum of $5,000, in conformity to the statute, was accepted on the 23d inst., payable in eight days after sight.

On motion, W. N. Thompson, D. W. C. Thompson and Julius K. Rose were appointed a Committee to superintend the arrangements for the Cattle Show, including the reception and care of animals, &c.

On motion, Messrs. Hale, Chambers, and Warren, were appointed a Committee to make all the arrangements for the Fair.

On motion, resolved, That the President and Vice Presidents of the Society appoint the Committee of Judges for awarding Premiums.

On motion, the President, Julius K. Rose, and C. V. Gillespie were appointed a committee on Printing.

On motion, the President, Messrs. Billings, Hussey and Warren were appointed a committee on invitations.

On motion, Messrs. Hale, M'Michael, Case, and Dorr were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions.

On motion, resolved, That gentlemen from the country visiting the Fair and Cattle Show, be requested to register their names and residence at Musical Hall.

On motion, resolved, That the price of admission to the Fair and Cattle Show be 50c. each.

On motion, resolved, That members of the Society, with their families, have free admission to the Fair and Cattle Show.

On motion, resolved, That the premium awarded for Babies be withdrawn.

On motion, adjourned to meet at Musical Hall, Monday, 2d October, 11 A. M.

C. V. GILLESPIE, Rec'd'g Sec'y.

California State Society.

WE feel a pleasure of more than ordinary character in announcing that the amount ($5,000) appropriated by the State for the Premiums of the *State Agricultural Society*, has been paid into the hands of the Treasurer, (David Chambers, Esq., of Page, Bacon & Co.;) and will be ready to meet the Premiums that may be awarded by the several Committees. We append the following correspondence, which will explain itself:

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26, 1854.

To DAVID CHAMBERS, Esq.,
Treasurer Cal. State Society:

DEAR SIR—As some have remarked that the State appropriation of "Five Thousand Dollars" might not be received, or if received, only in scrip, and having known application had been made for this appropriation, I feel it of the highest moment to know the result, so that it could be announced in this week's issue of the FARMER; and if received, it would give assurance of the permanency of the State Society and its operations. Your answer will much oblige

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.,
JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,
Cor. Sec'y. State Ag. Society.

Sept. 26th, 1854.

To *Cor. Sec. State Ag. Society:*

I have received the Five Thousand Dollars appropriated by the Legislature, for the State Agricultural Fair. Yours, truly,
DAVID CHAMBERS, Treasurer.

Articles Intended for the Fair.

ALL articles intended for the "State Fair," such as Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables, Works of Art, &c., that it may not be convenient for parties to ship themselves from Sacramento city and county, can be left with Messrs. Baker & Hamilton, J street, Sacramento city; who will receive them, receipt for them, and forward the same. It will be recollected that the Steam Navigation Company have generously offered to transport all articles intended for the Fair, *free of charge* to and fro; and Wells, Fargo & Co. have kindly offered the same.

Members' Tickets.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—By a vote of the State Society, those who are enrolled members, either by the payment of Ten dollars, or by life membership, will be entitled to the privileges of the Exhibition at both places during the Fair, at Musical Hall, and at the Race Course to the Cattle Show, &c. It is important that all who wish to enjoy these privileges, should enroll themselves. Tickets to be had at the President's, Treasurer's, either of the Executive Committee, and at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

State Fair---Cattle Show.

The first Annual Exhibition of Stock by the *California State Agricultural Society*, will take place on the "Pioneer Race Course," near San Francisco, (which has been furnished by Mr. Ellis, the proprietor, free of charge,) on Friday, the 6th of October next.

Ample arrangements will be made for stalls, pens and forage, on the grounds, for all the Stock that shall be entered for exhibition.

The following Committees have been selected to award the Premiums offered by the Society:

On Stallions, Breeding Mares and Colts—David Chambers, Esq., San Francisco; Gen. M. G. Vallejo, Sonoma; and James Birch, Sacramento.

On Carriage, Saddle and Road Horses—Hon. Bailie Peyton, San Francisco; Gov. Samuel Purdy, Stockton; and J. C. Davis, Esq., Putah Creek.

On Draft, Express, Cart Horses and Mules—James Vantine, Esq., San Francisco; Samuel Morris, Esq., Sacramento Valley; and George Wheeler, Esq., San Jose.

On Bulls, Working Oxen, and Beef Cattle—Gov. L. W. Boggs, Napa Valley; George Green, Esq., San Francisco; and Thomas B. Wade, Calaveras County.

On Cows and Young Cattle—John Colgrove, Esq., San Francisco; Col. J. M. Harbin, Yolo County; and Dr. Bascomb, San Jose.

On Sheep, Hogs, and Fowls—J. M. Tice, Esq., San Francisco; E. L. Beard, Esq., San Jose Mission; and J. Bryant Hill, Esq., Santa Cruz.

Exhibitors must have their Stock placed on the grounds, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements, before 9 o'clock, A. M. and remain until 5 o'clock, P. M., of the day of exhibition.

All Stock entered for exhibition, with attendants, will be passed over the plank roads, free of charge.

Omnibuses will run from the City Hall to the Exhibition grounds, for the accommodation of visitors, at one-half the usual fare.

An efficient Police force will be in attendance during the day.

The admission to the Exhibition will be fifty cents. Members of the Society and their families will be admitted free.

The Society and the Committee in charge will do all in their power to make the exhibition interesting to all who feel an interest in the improvement of the stock of this State.

Wm. Neely Thompson,
Julius K. Rose,
D. W. C. Thompson,
Committee of Arrangements of Stock Exhibition.

Address or call on the Committee at Musical Hall.
San Francisco, Sept. 27, 1854.

Hindrances to Agriculture, Horticulture and Floriculture.

One of the great and serious hindrances to the advance of each branch of the science is the difficulty of finding reliable and trusty gardeners. There is a large class of gardeners of all nations, characters and qualifications, who make great pretentions of skill and ability, and promise well for a little season; but when they see they are at all useful, then, regardless of all their engagements, they break them unless they can get an advance of wages.

We have had many complaints from almost every quarter—ranches, gardens, nurseries, and greenhouses; and from some of our best citizens, who have been seriously injured by the base acts of gardeners. We have the names of many gardeners who have done very serious injury by such conduct, and recently we heard of a gardener in Sacramento county who had been used well for several years, yet, in spite of contracts, for the sake of a little higher wages, he left his place. We are glad to know that the evil will soon be *remedied*, for it is the intention of employers to associate together and report the names of those gardeners or workmen who act thus; also, to record them in a book for the purpose of reference, and if a man is guilty of leaving a place wrongfully he will be known as such. This is the only, but a sure remedy, and it will save many from serious loss in future.

A meeting has been proposed to be called to take this subject into consideration, and we should be glad to see a good remedy applied.

California Onions.—There has always been a wish to ascertain a way to preserve onions from rotting, so that they could be brought late to market. Various methods have been adopted without success, and the growers have almost despaired of finding a way by which they could preserve their crops. We were pleased, in coming down river this week, to notice the efforts made to obtain so desirable an object as the preserving of onions to a late date. We saw a large open building with broad roof, being quite low: from the centre of this building were suspended large quantities of fine onions in long ropes. They were fully protected from the sun and weather, and we should think the plan would succeed very well. We shall be glad to know the results.

Steamer New World.

How many pleasing associations we are permitted to enjoy in recalling the hours spent on board our river steamers—how many pleasant meetings of friends, friends that we met for the first time upon these golden shores, but friends that we shall remember forever; and though we may have met many who were taking their last trip preparatory to leaving us for a distant land, for a while, causing a brief sadness, still we could look forward with hope to a re-union upon these our favorite places of meeting as we pass from city to city. No river in our whole country has been more favored than the famed Sacramento for what could be called in truth "palace steamers." There have been more gorgeous show, and gilded trappings elsewhere, but we mean real pleasurable happiness, made so by kind and courteous attention from those in command and those who are connected with them. It is these attentions that ever give even a simple place, a palace look, a palace comfort.

The noble Senator has probably left us forever. With that proud and famous pioneer, there dwelt us many pleasing and grand associations as with any boat in the world. That noble boat will ever be cherished in memory by thousands who have enjoyed gay, happy and hopeful hours, who can never forget the several commanders and their courteous officers for the many years past. Each of our river steamers brings many pleasing remembrances, and it is when we are about to lose them that their true value is the more earnestly appreciated.

Having learned that the beautiful steamer New World is about to be withdrawn for a season, and as we enjoyed the past week a pleasant and happy trip up river, fearing it might be the last for a while, it awoke sad thoughts, for it is ever hard to part with kind and generous friends. No boat on our river has ever been more popular than the New World. The urbane and most courteous attention which has ever characterized the commander and officers of this steamer, has never been surpassed by any steamer afloat, and we know it will not be invidious when we name one upon whom so much depends for a pleasant passage as the gentleman in charge of the "social department;" we mean the chief steward, Mr. Charles Yeoman, to whom thousands have been indebted for sources of pleasure and comfort.

The withdrawal of this fine boat, its kind and efficient commander and gentlemanly board of officers, will be felt, but we are cheered by the hope that we shall not lose them long, for we know that they will soon return to join the Confidence, the W. G. Hunt, and the Antelope—boats unequaled upon any river for comfort and for officers and management; and a line of steamers unsurpassed. People may talk as they please, the Sacramento steamers are not easily beaten—men may "Hunt" a long while before they can find boats more worthy of their "Confidence," for they are as fleet as the "Antelope," brave as the old "Senator," and when on board of them we feel that we are in a "New World," and therefore bound to be safe and happy. Hurrah! then, say we, for the beautiful line of Sacramento steamers.

Mrs. Robb's Concerts.—We think very much more of our countrymen since the late tour of this estimable lady through the up river counties. We are always glad to see talent of all kinds appreciated and wherever found; but we do protest against this cruel neglect of "native talent" and the patronage and fawning which are bestowed upon those whose claims as to merit are far below those whose chief merit is a foreign accent or a high-sounding name or title. Mrs. Robb, as a ballad singer, for sweetness of voice, pathos and winning melody, has rarely been equaled in this country. Her songs are natural, they are identified with our homes and rural life. A warm and true heart, and faithful memory can live over again one's early life by listening to this excellent and gifted lady. We trust none will lose the opportunity now offered them—there is nothing certain but the present. We truly rejoice at the well earned success of this lady.

Nichols' Water Cure Journal and Human Progress.—We have received from the agent of this valuable journal complete sets of this work, for which we are very grateful. We shall offer, from time to time, extracts, believing they contain invaluable truth that should be extensively disseminated. The article entitled "Physiological Laws," in another page, should be credited to that work. We commend this journal to our friends. "Human Progress," 'tis an almighty word, for it exerts an almighty power.

Sutter's Fort.

We clip the following touching piece from the State Journal, and wish we could see more of this feeling in all our political papers. Sutter's Fort should never have been permitted to pass out of the city authority's power. It should have been kept a sacred spot, where in after years citizens of all nations could make a pilgrimage in honor of him who has done so much for the up-building of the State:

Sutter's Fort.—A few nights since, upon the invitation of a friend, we visited this Fort. There we found music, and several parties enjoying the dance. We mingled in the general mirth and felt happy, but the thoughts of the past crowded closely around us. There we were, a joyous party, full of life and health and hope, "chasing the glowing hours with flying feet," in the ancient castellated home of the Pioneer Sutter. There, in the very room of that inner adobe building, with its thick and substantial walls, where the discoverer of gold on the Northern Pacific slope had paced and ruminated and slept, where perhaps he had sickened in exile and recovered by reason of his great exuberance of spirits, were we almost thoughtlessly passing time. There, from that window through whose opened casement the cool night air entered, could once be seen the outer walls of defence, guarded by a natural moat on the north, with their towers and turrets and batteries, from which with comparative safety, destruction and death might have been hurled upon the invaders beneath. But alas! where are they now? Gone the way of all things. Time, assisted by carelessness, has taken them to himself, leaving scarcely a trace to mark where they once stood. Even the rows of wigwams, so distinct in '49–'50, and which stood within and against the then remaining walls, are razeed to the earth. They have passed away, as have those who inhabited them—no one knows whither. Of all the Fort, Sutter's, or the main dwelling alone remains to point to the curious passer-by the early home of California's Pilgrim Pioneer. Yet the people reverence that old house. It is the last relic of a by-gone age, and many call each week to crave a piece of wood or some other memento connected therewith, that they may place it among their household Gods as an historical reminiscence.

Sacramento Gas Works.—We were shown the plans of these works by the gentleman who has the contract, (Mr. Clen), on our way up river, and we had the pleasure to learn the fact of their immediate commencement and prospective completion by January next. The works will be larger than those of San Francisco, and foundations of the most substantial and reliable kind. The pipes are ready for laying down, and the work is to be pressed forward with all the speed that permanent and thorough good workmen can accomplish. The plan is illustrated by the drawings, and the prompt manner in which the incipient steps have been so successfully taken, and the parties engaged to carry on the work, are a sufficient guarantee of its prompt completion. We have often been charged with partiality to Sacramento, and it may have appeared so to those not acquainted with facts; but when these works are completed and this city lighted with gas, she will indeed be a city (though not set on a hill,) whose "light cannot be hid." In such a condition, with her public works her endurance, and public spirit, we will match her against any city of double her size and means this side of—of—Paris or London.

Horticultural Exhibition at California Farmer Office.—A very good display this morning. Several bowls of superb Boston Pine Strawberries, from the garden of Mr. J. L. Sanford, Shell Mound, Oakland.

Superb Spitzenburg Apples, of very large size, from Oregon.

Sugar Pears, excellent—from Wolfskill's, Los Angeles. Very fine Grapes, from do.

Peaches, fine—from Yuba county. Lemon Clings, from Sonoma.

Two very high colored and superb specimens of Peach, Crawford's, (late Malacatons,) exhibited by F. W. Macondray, Esq., and grown in his garden, Stockton street.

A collection of splendid Dahlias, from Center's Gardens, Mission Dolores; and three fine Fuschias in pot. Several specimen Flowers of new blooming Plants, of rare excellence, were received from Walker's Gardens.

These are all evidences of the rapid progress making in these interesting sciences.

State Cattle Show.—In our visits to various portions of the State, we have noticed some very fine animals in all the classes to be exhibited, and if those who have animals of a high character, will but take a just and proper interest, there will be a very interesting show of stock. California can exhibit as fine stock as any part of the world.

Upwards 2,500 head of cattle passed through Bidwell, lately, on their way down to the valley

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Dress.

We believe we advance the interest of the Ladies Department by inserting the following interesting sketch of character as typefied by dress, from an influential lady, copied from the Water Cure Journal:

Dress should be the expression of character. It is so to some extent, in spite of the laws of fashion. Fashion, that would cast all into the same mold; compel all to wear mazarine blue dresses, ribbons, and even shoes; or maroon or straw color as the leaders fancy; fashion, that would compress all waists into smaller dimensions; fashion, that thinks all feet a little too large. I say in spite of fashion some little of character is still indicated by the dress.

Some wear gay, gaudy colors, which say that the wearers are dazzled by some as yet undefined sense of existent beauty, without power to analyze or harmonize. They can see things that are palpable, and painfully apparent, but are all unconscious of little delicacies, of nicer shades.

Others wear the most unobtrusive colors without trimming or ornament. The language of this dress is suffering, sympathetic or personal, or present or prospective. It says the wearer cannot look upon the beauties of nature, cannot hear the music of the spheres, cannot feel the positive life, while sin, suffering, and death are abroad in the earth; all the beauty is dimmed, every flower is stained by the tear of sorrow, every melody is drowned in the groans of agony, all life is in the presence of death. It is the dress of prayer.

Others wear dark, strong fabrics, and these tell of work; of hope, energy, and determination. They assert present power, are able to overcome evils, and in hope and faith they apply themselves cheerfully to work.

Others again wear the delicate, the gossamer, the beautiful; and these tell of rest. It may be the child-like repose in our Heavenly Father's power, wisdom and love. The storms of life may darken, and the boat may be fearfully lashed by the furious waves; but this says "my Father's at the helm." The groans of the sick and suffering may reach their ears, but this dress expresses all of confidence in the Great Physician. They hear the prayer of starving Humanity, knowing that if they ask bread they shall not be mocked with stones, if they ask fish they shall not be offered serpents. Oh! the trusting, loving faith of the beautiful dress!

Then the tight, oppressive dress tells of the slave, unconscious of bonds; or if awaking to consciousness, the fearful want of power to break fetters, the unfitness for self-reliance and freedom.

The close, thick dress tells of secretiveness, want of confidence, suspicion, fear, disappointment.

The open child-like dress tells of innocence, candor, honesty; and so of every style of dress when worn in conformity with the fancy or taste of the wearer.

What we ask is, that dress may be always the true expression of, may correspond with, may be adapted to, the character of the wearer.

Who can tell how painful to me is some oppressive evil, that like a great cloud obscures the light, casts on me its shadow, and banishes joy from my heart? How painful must be the contrast to me if I am compelled by others to say, by my dress, I am joyous, and gay, while my heart sighs weary and sad.

Who will ask me to wear the fragile, the gossamer, when the hard rough work of life surrounds me, when I must gird myself for the fight? Who can tell how much I need the protective strength of the armor of mail? Who can tell how sweet my rest in the All-Father's love? Who dare ask me to wear the sombre and dull when my spirit is radiant with light, bedecked with jewels of love?

If none can tell how hopelessly deep is my grief, how difficult and severe my labor, how joyous and light my life or trusting love, who can decide what I shall wear? decide what to me is true or false? Who shall say that I must not do with all my might when my hands find to do? or say I do not serve while I stand and wait?

Mary A. Torbet, Water Cure Physician.

The following beautiful sentiment we place in the Ladies' department; it is indeed indicative of "Human Progress," the motto from Nichol's Journal:

"My Dear Madam—If love and sympathy could build Desarrollo, you have abundance of it here. But it is needful that this love and sympathy be materialized into *dimes*. Towards spring I hope I will be in a condition to aid you with *materialized sympathy*.

If wordy prayer could have built Desarrollo, it would have been built long ago. But our God hears nor answers no prayers but action. His Being is doing, and so must ours be, to be at all.

In the Spiritual Realm, Desarrollo is a great fact, and sooner or later it must ultimate itself in the natural. All reform is but the outgrowth of spiritual realities, the descent of the New Jerusalem—first into the minds and hearts of men, and then into their actions and lives.

I will look in upon your "Labor of Love." I will keep my eye steadily upon it, lend my hand to it, and will give it my heart. All Truth is practical, and I want no truth that I can't *live*. God has made none that is not applicable to human life. W. S. C.

Success to your noble enterprise! I wish I could send you a thousand dollars. I send you a thousand good wishes.

Blessings on your noble woman's heart, full of love and power. May the flowers spring up in your pathway to kiss your feet at every step. J. D."

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

AGENTS.

Messrs Adams & Co. at a their offices throughout the United States or Europe.
Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., at their offices throughout the Country.
Mr. O. H Hamilton, Travelling Agent for Sacramento City and County
Messrs. Langton & Co. *for Downieville, Foster's Bar, Goodyear's Bar, Minesota.*
Messrs. Adams & Co.—*Humboldt Bay, Trinidad, Crescent City, Port Orford, Umpqua City, Scottsburg, and the entire northern coast.*
Messrs. Leland & McCoombe—*Crescent City, Port Orford, Uniontown, Eureka, and Bucksport.*
San Francisco—Sullivan's newspaper stand, near the Post Office; Kimball's, Noisy Carriers Hall, Long wharf.
Benicia, Martinez, &c.—Messrs. Stiles & Dodds.
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Bidwell's, Butte Co—P. Freer.
Columbia—A. Hunnewell, P. M.
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San Luis Obispo—Dr. Thomas T. Harvey, P. M.
Stockton—C. O. Burton.
Sonora—Taney & Roberts.
Sonoma—Senor Pedro Valasquez.
Suisun—B. F. Finchley.
Union, Humboldt Bay—A. H. Murdoch, P. M.
Yreka—Cram, Rogers & Co; Parker & Roman.

We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 28, 1854.

REMOVAL.

☞ The Counting Room of the California Farmer will hereafter be found at the *Corner of California and Montgomery streets,* opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.; where we shall be most happy to receive the visits of all who feel interested in the products of our country—and where we shall be happy to receive subscriptions.

Warren & Co., Proprietors.

The State Fair.

Awake! awake! Farmers and Stock Raisers should not delay sending in notices of their intentions to exhibit, and to what extent. Mechanics, Artizans and Manufacturers should instantly notify the Society of their intentions and wishes, so that ample preparations shall be made.

Fail not, as you would desire a proper opportunity to do yourself justice.

Let Counties be represented as Counties; each having the proper space allotted them in the Hall, and with a suitable motto for each. Let County Societies have their committees to attend, take a just interest, and make their reports.

Then will the work go bravely on!

It must be most gratifying to all who feel interested in the welfare of California, to note the increasing interest manifested by our best citizens to promote the cause of Agriculture. The very handsome offer of the House of Wells, Fargo & Co., to aid thus promptly in the coming Fair, we feel assured will be duly appreciated by the Agriculturists of our whole State, and serve as a stimulus to them to forward their productions. In behalf of the State Society, we can most cordially express pleasure and gratitude for the generous offer of this house. The following is their note;

J. L. L. F. Warren, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, &c., California State Agricultural Society:

Dear Sir: To accommodate the friends and patrons of the State Agricultural Society, we shall be most happy to take charge of any small packages—flowers, fruit, &c., intended for exhibition at the Annual State Fair, free of charge, over any of our Express routes.

Wells, Fargo & Co.

San Francisco, Sept. 12, '54.

Cary's Rotary.—We refer our readers to the card of advertisement of "Cary's Rotary Pump and Fire Engine," in another column. We have known these pumps several years, and our experience gives us such evidence of their usefulness and value, as to say they are next to artesian wells. When artisians wells cannot be had, we say try Cary's Rotary. We had one attached to our well in Sacramento, at our fair and exhibition in 1852, and it gave us a handsome fountain in our exhibition hall. It could easily raise water through one hundred and twenty-five feet of hose, and had not the well been drained at the time of the fire, we could have saved our building and those adjoining by this one pump. We have one now at our residence that has drawn water thirty-five feet through a lead pipe, and then thrown it one hundred and fifty more with a good head. With such head and power we feel it justice to recommend them. The proprietors will place one on exhibition at the fair and be ready to exhibit and explain it.

Selling Corn by Weight.—We learn that the merchants of Alexandria have agreed that after the first of this month, they will buy and sell corn by weight only, 56 lbs. to constitute a bushel. A good move. Oats should also be always sold in the same manner.—*Amer. Ag.*

Resources of California---California Salt.

It is matter of congratulation always, to note the steady advances California is making to place herself in the position of a "Truly Independent State." She now has among her own products grains of all kinds, and every species in the vegetable kingdom that the appetite craves. Our manufactures convert the grains into breadstuffs of every form; our orchards are yielding delicious fruits of almost every kind, even tropical varieties are grown successfully. Chesnuts, walnuts, almonds, dates, &c., are growing prosperously; nutmegs and ginger also. Cotton, rice and tobacco, as fine as in any part of the world; and the present year there are introduced tea and coffee plants and the sugar cane.

Another discovery has been made in the resources of this rich State, a vital substance in the preservation of California. The finest and purest specimens of native Salt are now easily at command. We have received from Messrs. Case, Heiser & Co., very beautiful samples of the Los Angeles Salt. Pure crystalised salt is found in large quantities in the basin of the Lake, and the waters yield in boiling, salt of unequalled purity and whiteness. As an evidence of its excellencies, Messrs. Case, Heiser & Co. sold the first lot of fifteen tons immediately on arrival. Samples can be seen at the California Farmer office, where all new productions can be seen daily.

Mildew and Blight on Grapes.

We would call particular attention to the following question and answer relative to grape growing and the disease that affects it, as of the highest importance to this country. We are now laying foundations of vineyards that shall in future years be sources from which nations shall derive their grapes, currants and wine.

We repeat, the diseases which are manifesting themselves in many other countries are surely some indication that fatal blight will soon almost exterminate them, and as years must intervene before their possible restoration, California, by her soil and climate, presents features that are unmistakeable. She seems destined to be a great "wine producing country," and if our cultivators of the vine will but note events as they transpire, they will be wise in time.

We annex the following from the Horticulturist as very important, and to this we append the valuable and most opportune article from the San Jose Tribune, as singularly applicable at this moment. We esteem it a pleasure of no ordinary kind to record the interest this journal evinces for Agricultural science, the handsome manner in which it has published the transactions of the State Society and their list of premiums, with an able leader upon the subject, should receive the thanks of every cultivator of the State; and we here recognize the same earnest interest which the Editor, the then able representative of this great interest, manifested last winter in the legislature, in carrying through the house the bill to establish the State Society. Such men, their effort and the results of their labors, are the springs from which flow a wealth greater than all our gold mines:

Your great experience in the cultivation of fruit trees, vines, &c., has induced me to ask for the following information. Why are Grape vines that are trained on the ground to propagate form, or for other purposes, freer from mildew than those trained on elevated frames? Is it because nitre gathers in the shade of them, as under old buildings, and thus affording a specific against mildew, or is something else the cause? An answer to the above is respectfully solicited, as it may assist me in an experiment I am engaged in, of which, if successful, you shall be duly apprised. S. Oscar Cross.—*Sandy Hill, Wash. Co., N. Y.*

We know it to be a fact, that Grapes allowed to run on the ground are less liable to mildew than those upon raised trellises. We cannot speak positively as to the cause. It may be owing to the more moist atmosphere that surrounds them on the ground, and their being less exposed to sudden changes of temperature. Some experiments made in the south of France, when the vine disease (a sort of mildew) was making great havoc, proved that the vine was safer on the ground, and more especially on a grassy surface, than on the trellis. The subject is worthy of investigation.—*Horticulturist.*

Grapes and Peaches.—On a visit to Judge Daniels, the other evening, we found in his garden several of the choicest varieties of the peach. The earlier kinds were all gone; but the later, which are not yet fully ripe, looked most inviting. We however found a late variety of the soft, or free-stone peach, ripe and delicious. After paying our respects to the Judge's soft peaches, we repaired to his vineyard, and discussed his three pound bunch grapes, *con muchisemo gusto*. There was one peculiarity in the management of this vineyard which we had not observed in any other. In place of being trained up, the main vine is cut off about one foot above the top of the ground, the side shoots, which bear the grapes, all resting upon the ground. It looks a little singular to see the finest and largest bunches spread out flat upon the earth. We had always supposed that in successful grape culture, it was absolutely necessary to keep the grape from contact with the ground. This however appears to be a theory not well supported by facts. What surprised us most, was to find vineyards near the Judge's, nicely trained up on redwood stakes and poles, of the same age, and the same kind of grape, soil the same, and not a single grape anything like ripe, while the Judge had for some time been sending his to market. To those engaged in cultivating the grape, these facts appear to be worth noting.—*San Jose Tribune.*

The Weeping Willow.

Those who have seen the weeping willow in full size, as it grows in the middle States, with its large spreading top, and its long flexible pendent branches sweeping downward to the earth, and swinging to and fro in the light breezes of summer, when in full foliage, always admire it.

It does not flourish very well in our climate, although there are some trees in this vicinity that have attained a very respectable size, but they are occasionally rather badly used by our winters.

Within a few years a variety of the weeping willow has been discovered in Scotland, and has received the attention of the tree culturists. They are not so large and stately as the weeping or Babylonica willow, but they are very hardy, and will probably flourish well in Maine. One of them is called the Palmer willow (*salix corprea*). The other is called the Kilmarnock weeping willow. The Kilmarnock Journal, a paper published in Scotland, gives the following account of it, which we copy from an exchange paper.

"It was first cultivated by an aged Botanist, named John Smith, on the Monkwood estate, near Ayr. Mr. Lang, a nurseryman, of Kilmarnock, saw it in Smith's collection and purchased some of them, and began their cultivation extensively, and they are beginning to be extensively disseminated.

"The tree flowers freely in the month of April, has broad glossy leaves, every branch is curved gracefully downward, and it is as hardy as the most graceful plant we have, being in fact a native of the country, (Scotland), and not like the salix babylonica, introduced from a foreign clime. The name Kilmarnock willow was bestowed upon it to distinguish it from the common weeping willow. It is quite distinct from the other varieties, having leaves two inches broad."

We hope some of our tree amateurs will take pains to introduce this Scotch tree into Maine, and let us see how it will stand the severities of our winters.—*Maine Farmer.*

The weeping willow will prove one of our finest ornamental trees, and is now being introduced successfully. We shall have the new varieties named above this autumn, believing they can be cultivated in California with greater success, luxuriance and beauty, than any other part of the world.—Ed.

Coal Ashes a Remedy for Bugs on Vines.

Every discovery which promises to assist the farmer in economizing cash or labor is entitled to regard; for, as Poor Richard says: "A penny saved is as good as two pence earned." Some have recommended the application of gypsum or plaster of paris, soot, sulphur, snuff, &c., as a protection for vines against the ravages of the yellow bugs; but neither of these have been found efficient in securing the plants from their depredations, and many assert that they are of no service whatever. Nevertheless, it would seem from the following communication which appeared originally in the columns of the Boston Cultivator, over the responsible signature of S. H. Shurtleff, that a remedy has at length been found in coal ashes, and that when applied to cucumbers, squashes, melons, &c., it affords an Ægis invulnerable to the "stripped bug," as well as to the "black bug," which attacks them generally at a more advanced period of growth. We present an extract of Mr. Shurleff's article.

"Last week the 'striped bug' come in showers on my vines, and in less than two hours the latter were covered with them. It appeared as if they would be devoured. I put on plaster (gypsum) but it did not remove them. I then put on a quantity of coal ashes, about half a pint to a hill, by sifting it on, and in less than an hour not a bug was to be seen. Then, to try the comparative effect of plaster and ashes, I put ashes on one hill and plaster on the next, and so on alternately, and I found in all cases where the ashes were put on, the bugs left, while they remained where the plaster was used.

"I found my melons beset with small black bugs that so often destroys melons and cucumbers. I directed my man to put ashes on them, and I was much pleased to find the insects immediately left them, and they have not reappeared. I feel confident that the ashes of either hard or soft coal will prove a sure remedy for keeping bugs from the vines; and as they are now considered almost worthless, I think we shall find no individual thing is made in vain.

Those who can promote the article would do well to test its value by a trial; a remedy for this evil has long been a desideratum, and we can only hope that, in the above it has been attained.—*N. E. Farmer.*

The Polynesian of the 12th ult., says that during the week 40,000 lbs. of wheat were added to the stock on hand at the mill in Honolulu. Flour is accumulating and being put up in tins and bags for shipment. Wonder where they find a market? Certainly not in California.

Commemorative Trees.

In England there yet exist trees that point back to the manners of our ancestors—such as the Gospel Oaks, under whose shade our forefathers were accustomed to assemble to hear sermons; in the same manner as at a later date our markets and other crosses were the sites selected for religious instruction to the assembled crowd. It was at Paul's Cross that one of the brightest ornaments of our church had nearly lost his life by the exposure to rain and wind, and having recovered from his illness, in the gratitude of his heart offered to do anything which his careful nurse and landlady demanded of him, in return for her unwearied attention. She said "marry my daughter," and the divine obeyed the mandate. This anecdote is merely introduced to show at how recent a date preaching in the open air was common in England, and as we may suppose that in country places the practice of preaching under trees might have continued long after it had been discontinued in towns, there seems every probability that those venerable remains, joying in the distinction of Gospel Oaks, were in the lusty vigor of their manhood, so to speak, the identical trees selected, and thus traditionally confirming a curious phase of our history. Herne's Oak, that thousands as well as myself have made a pilgrimage to see, as is well known, is not the veritable one (it is a pity to know it), but the one that was uprooted in George III.'s time in all probability was that tree of some ghostly legend in the time of our Shakespeare, and which, owing to the merry wives' conceit, had preserved its identity almost to our own times. Nor can we forget the Mulberry planted by the bard's own hands; and it takes a vast effort to forgive its ruthless destroyer. How much pure gratification has he deprived not Englishmen alone of, but the cultivated and refined of all nations. The circumstances alluded to are of national interest; but how many thousand commemorative trees exist that are of family notoriety only? and to such most deeply interesting. A knoll upon an estate, where I have recently been employed, is called "Bunker's Hill;" and upon comparing the age of the Elm trees, with the date of the engagement, I find a very near approach to years and annual layers of woody accumulation. I will give one more instance of a family nature that I was connected with; a friend of mine had been married to his wife fifty years; there was a gathering of sons and daughters and grandchildren, and each one assisted to plant an Oak in such a manner that the whole should ultimately form a striking group in after years. Each of these trees were known to persons on the estate by the names of the persons who assisted to plant them. It has occurred to me that persons having gardens might make them of deeper interest by the power of association, and, by way of illustration, I will relate what has occurred to myself. Some years ago I was conversing with the late Sir William Garrow upon the delight I felt in possessing any plant that was mentioned by Virgil; he said that he could add to my collection by giving me a plant of Bay that was taken from his tomb. I possess the plant yet, and it slightly differs from that in common cultivation. Napoleon Willows will become in fashion again if the President maintains his friendly position with England; for everything relating to his uncle is with a large party in France at present in high estimation. The late poet laureate Wordsworth, the author of that noble poem, "The Excursion," and the "Prelude," not enough known—the author of the lyrical ballads—sent me a Laurel from Rydal Mount, which I need not say I cherish. More recently Sir Robert Inglis, with great kindness, gave me plants brought from the Holy Land—indeed from the garden of Nazareth. I mention these as proofs of the additional interest a garden may be made to afford, and how it may be conducive to all that is ennobling and good.—*Wm. Masters, Canterbury, in Gardener's Chronicle,*

Liquid Glue.—Several exchanges state that there is a receipe selling about the country for five dollars, purporting to be a new French method of making liquid glue. It is said that it does not gelatinize or putrefy, and can be used while cold for all ordinary purposes of glue, in making or mending furniture, books, broken vessels that are not exposed to water, &c. We are a little doubtful as to its value, but not having time to test it, we give it for what it is worth. If any one tries it, or has tried it carefully, will he please give us the result.

In a wide-mouthed bottle, dissolve 8 oz. of best glue in a half pint of water, and heat till dissolved. Then add slowly, constantly stirring, 2 1-2 oz. of strong aquafortis (nitric acid). Keep it well corked, and it will be ready for use.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Brick Making.—It will be remembered that but a few years have passed since bricks were almost beyond the reach of an ordinary purse to purchase them—$50, $75, $100, $150 per thousand—and now in our cities they can be had almost as cheap as in the States. In a stroll across the plains of Sacramento, in the early part of last week, we counted in a circuit of one fourth of a mile, over *forty brick kilns* of large size, and learn that the demand is constant for them in the upbuilding of the "queen city of the plains." They are now sold very low, and are of the best quality. It is this branch of home manufacture that has aided materially in the new and handsome appearance of that beautiful city.

On the Practical Value of the Analyses of Soils.

BY H. W. JOHNSON.

(We cannot serve our readrs better, or call their attention to a more important theme, than the valuable subject we now present. It should be read attentively and carefully, by every cultivator in our land. The author, now abroad, can be relied on as a scientific mind:)

The continued recommendation of soil-analyses, as a guide to the farmer, makes it proper to discuss at length their practical value. As a means of developing the natural laws of growth and cultivation, chemical analysis must continue to be, as it has been, of the very highest importance. A few years ago, in the infancy of agricultural science, it was found in many cases, that analysis indicated correctly what improvements were needed by soils; and the adoption of the general principle—*that plants require for their rapid development, that the composition of their ash should be reflected in the soil: i. e., that those inorganic ingredients which are found in a plant in large proportion must be present in the soluble part of the soil in large proportion, in order to produce that plant*—led necessarily to the idea, that, by comparing ash and soil analyses, an easy adjustment of the soil to the wants of the plant might be made.

The accumulation of knowledge on these topics has, however, clearly shown, that although it is often true that the analysis of a soil economically indicates the amendments that are needful to make it productive, it is frequently the case, that an analysis fails altogether to furnish useful indications; and if its results are valuable, it is often the case that they cost more than they are worth, or at least, knowledge equally good, perhaps better might be far more cheaply and certainly obtained.

The opinions of learned men on the value of soil analyses for *practical purposes*, are very various. Boussingault long ago declared them "more curious than useful." Stockhardt, in his 2d series of Chemical Field Lectures, Leipzig, 1853, has written as follows: "To estimate the productive quality of a soil by chemical analysis is at this time impossible, and will indeed remain impossible." Prof. Wolff, of Hohenheim, Wurtemburg, in his recent classical treatise on scientific agriculture, writes of the scientific importance of making a certain class of soil-investigations—which have not yet been undertaken; but of the practical use of analysing this or that soil in particular, to assist in improving it, he says not a word that I have been able to find, in the whole work of 1200 pages. He is, however, of the opinion that, "in general, Practice has gone gone ahead of Science, in its ability to judge of the fertility of a soil;" and he therefore wisely recommends that "science connect her labors with the experience of the farm, endeavor to solve the problem that practice furnishes, and thus do the agriculturist direct service, in explaining the phenomena with which he is already acquainted." Prof. J. F. W. Johnston, in the older editions of his lectures on Ag. Chemistry, attached a medium value to soil-analyses. The confidence of Prof. Norton in their use was quite firm in the early part of his career, but in his later public addresses, and more decidedly in private conversation, he expressed his faith in qualified terms. Prof. Nash, of Amherst, has advanced the opinion, that were analyses of soils made at State cost, they would be very useful; but otherwise considers them too expensive for common use. Mr. Mapes of the Working Farmer, has industriously advocated soil-analyses, as a practical guide to the farmer, and has published many in his paper.

In this disagreement of the doctors, let facts decide.

It would be proper to remark here somewhat on the methods in which analyses are carried out, for in scarce any matter is humbug more rife than in this, but the matter will be but briefly noticed for the present. When speaking of analyses in the course of this paper, only such are meant, as are carried out conscientiously, skilfully, and with a full knowledge of the subject; which are, in fact, just all they pretend to be; and which, further, define precisely, what they pretend to be. No account is taken of $5 analyses. A reliable analysis cannot by any means be made for so little money, *and support the analyst.* The two great societies of Great Britain indeed, make analyses for their members at one guinea, if I remember right; but distinctly state that this is a nominal price, scarcely more than paying for the substances used, without reckoning the operator's time. It is possible that certain analysts may have discovered improved processes, by which their labor and expense is abridged; but such processes have not been submitted to the judgment of the scientific world, and cannot pass current there.

Admitting that a good analysis can be procured, have we evidence that it can be so carried out as to represent the composition of the soil? A farmer has several hundred acres of soil; how many analyses are needed "to cover all this ground?" Often on a small farm, if we can judge by the look of the earth, there are a half dozen varieties. There are frequently decided variations within a very small area; and it rarely happens on farms that have been long under cultivatation, that one specimen of soil represents the whole. The soil that is annually worked over by the plow, is different from the undisturbed subsoil; and the latter may vary every few inches of its depth. How many analyses then must often be needed! But it is said,—"collect from various parts of the field, and thus get an average." This is but making bad, worse; for the analyses of such a mixture, only represents the composition of the few pounds which have been sent to the chemist; but not that of the millions of pounds which remain in the fields. In very many cases—not indeed in all—the number of analyses that must be made, renders the whole thing impracticable.

But admitting the soil of the whole farm to be universal in composition, what are the accidents that may vitiate analytical results? It may easily happen that an egg or snail shell lodge in the identical specimen of soil selected for analysis—then the carbonate of lime may come out too high. The droppings of a dog or bird, will thus make a thousand acres rich in phosphates!

Allowing, however, that such contingences mya be perfectly provided against, and that a competent chemist has made a bona fide analysis of a fair specimen of the soil—is chemical analysis, even of the most refined character, capable of giving constant results on the same soil, or valuable results at all? In 1846 the Prussian "Landes Œconomic Collegium" instituted a series of experiments "to determine in what proportion certain inorganic ingredients of the soil must be present in order to nourish definite plants." To settle this question experimentally, it was concluded to select 14 soils in various parts of Prussia, to have three specimens of each analysed under the direction of such chemists as Liebig, Rose and others; then to crop these soils from year to year with rape (Brassica napus) and peas, until they were so exhausted as to be able to produce no more; when it was proposed to analyze them again, and ascertain the loss they had incurred. The 42 analyses were communicated to the public, by Prof. Magnus in May, 1849, and are accessible to the English reader, in Liebig and Kopp's Report on the Progress of Chemistry for that year. From these analyses, executed by the most competent chemists that the world furnishes, results—what might have been expected, that three analyses of the same soil, carefully collected for the purpose, give variable results. In one soil, for example, one chemist found .009 pr. ct. of phosphoric acid; another .169 pr. ct., and the third 832 pr. ct. In another soil, in one specimen is found a quantity too small to be weighed, a "*trace*;" the second yields 1.028 pr. ct.; the 3d only .009 pr. ct. In another soil, two analyses agree in stating the presence of a pretty good supply, one giving .456—the other .651 pr. ct., while according to the third analysis there is *none!* In another soil, on the other hand, two analyses agree that phosphoric acid is absent, while according to the third it contains .239 pr. ct. Similar variations occur in other ingredients. Which of these analyses shall serve as the basis of a prescription for improving the soil? The farmer is advised never to have more than one analysis made of his sick soil; if he gets three, they will give him more trouble than employing as many physicians of different schools when he himself is sick. Each one makes a different diagnosis, and demands a different prescription.

Magnus calculates that the average harvest of rape seed and straw, from a "morgen," contains 13 pounds of phosphoric acid. The soil of a morgen taken to the depth of 9 inches, he calculates would weigh 1,944,000 lbs. 13 lbs. is then 0.00066 pr. ct. of the weight of the soil. Chemical analysis is incapable of deciding as to 0.01 in the case of soils, scarcely as to 0.1 pr. ct. How many crops, and how many pounds of phosphoric acid may be removed from the soil, and chemical analysis never be able to tell the difference?

Magnus further shows that from a soil in which the closely agreeing results of three analysts gave 0.0073 pr. ct. of phosphoric acid, three crops of rape were gathered, in '46, '47, '48, the last of which was greater than the first (no manure was used,) and the three crops, not including chaff, drew from the soil a greater percentage of phosphoric acid, viz: .018 pr. ct. of the soil, than the soil contained according to the three analyses—viz: .0073 pr. ct. Magnus remarks—"It follows from this, that plants do not need to find in the soil any much greater quantities of a substance than is required to their development."

Every farmer who has employed guano successfully, knows that 400 lbs. per acre is a good application, often making a crop double and quadruple in its yield. An acre contains 43,560 sq. ft. Taken to a depth of 6 in. it has half this number =21,784 cubic feet. Assuming a cubic foot of soil to average 80 lbs. in weight, (Johnston's Lectures, p. 291 Am. ed.) we have then for an acre to the depth of half a foot, 1,742,400 lbs. of soil. 400 lbs.=1-4351,=0.00023 of the weight,=0.023 pr. ct. of the weight of an acre of soil. Peruvian guano contains say 25 pr. ct. of phosphates =1-4 of the whole. 1-4 of 0.023 pr. ct. is 0.0058 pr. ct. Ammonia averages 17 pr. ct. of the best guano, call it 20 pr. ct.=1-5. 1-5 of 0.023=0.0046 pr. ct. These fractions then, 0.0058, and 0.0046, respectively represent the additions in per cents. of phospbates, and of ammonia which an acre of soil receives in 400 lbs. of guano, supposing the latter to be uniformly mixed to the depth of six inches. A ton of guano would add five times as much, viz: 0.029 pr. ct., and 0.023 pr. ct.

Chemical analysis is utterly incompetent to discover these slight quantities. The addition of a ton of guano to an acre of soil, would make no perceptible difference in the results of an analysis! But the farmer knows that a soil now giving a moderate crop, will often yield a very heavy one, by adding to it a few hundred weight of guano, and be totally spoiled for several years, on addition of a ton. Yet chemical analysis would give him results practically identical in all these cases.

Practice has taught that exhausted land often recovers its fertility wonderfully, by laying a season or two in fallow. Yet in this case nothing is added to the soil. On the contrary, its organic matter must waste by the ordinary process of decay. The renewal of fertility, depends merely upon a change in the *condition* of the soil. Ingredients before insoluble, become soluble and available; but analysis, at present, is by no means able to follow and estimate these changes. In fact, if it be admitted that the chemist can estimate *quantities* with the utmost accuracy and nicety desirable, yet he cannot set *qualities, conditions*, in their true light. His attempt at this must ever remain vague and unsatisfactory; for the soil is the subject of perpetual changes, which he can only imperfectly understand, much less imitated.

So much depends upon the *physical* condition of the soil, that analysis alone can form no safe basis of judgment. Nothing but lichens and mosses will grow on a block of granite. Reduce the granite to pieces as large as pin-heads, and it forms a poor soil. But grind it to a fine, impalpable dust, and wheat sown in it will grow and mature, if it have suitable weather. Yet granite is granite, "though it be brayed in a mortar." It contains the needful inorganic elements, but they are slowly soluble in water. Increase the surface on which water may exercise its solvent action, a million or a million million times, as is done by pulverization; and we proportionately increase the quantity of matter, which the granite may yield to water and to plants in a given time. By simple pulverization, we may convert a mountain of rock into a field, in which the tender grains will almost reach perfection.

The readers of the Cultivator will remember that a few years ago, Wells of Cambridge, analysed several soils of the Scioto valley, distinguished for their fertility; having yielded excellent crops for many years without manure. The results of the analysisis did not essentially differ from those obtained on the poor soils of New England. The extreme fineness of the particles gave the only clue to the difference in their fertility. English agriculture is full of examples of sandy barrens being converted into productive fields by underdraining, subsoiling, and plowing under green crops, with only trifling additions of manure. In these cases it is a change of physical condition, not of chemical composition, that has caused most of the benefit. Whatever stores of nutriment may exist in a soil, they cannot avail anything, unless they are accessible to the plant. If the soil is a heavy water-soaked clay, plants cannot extend their roots into it. If it is a wet sand, they refuse to extend their roots in it. But analysis yields the same results, whether the soil is coarse or fine, wet or dry. The chemist dries them all to the same degree, and they must alike be ground beneath his unrelenting pestle. Could the chemist analyse the whole field, he could tell its composition to a grain; could he operate with the 100th part of it, his results would be very exact; and with the 1000th part they would be sufficiently accurate; but when from the analysis of a few ounces conclusions are to be drawn as to the treatment of the 2,000,000 lbs. in an acre, or the many millions of a large farm, and this, to tenths, or hundredths of a pr. ct., the matter becomes ridiculous. Chemical analysis is wonderfully accurate when adjusted to the proper scale, but a microscope wont serve to study the stars. The results of the analysis of 10 grains of pure common salt represent the composition of all the salt in earth and sea, because salt is perfectly homogeneous; it always consists of the same elements in the same proportion; but the soil may be the most heterogeneous mixture in all nature, as a glance at its origin shows.

But it may be answered, that it has often happened that the analysis of a soil has enabled the chemist to inform the farmer what application must be made, in order to renew a lost fertility, or establish it in a soil hitherto barren. This cannot be denied. Cases do occur in which analysis gives strikingly valuable results. But it is yet to be proved, that such cases are common. It may be observed that the prescriptions founded on analysis, usually cover a pretty large ground; they almost invariably recommend those applications which crops most need, and for every ingredient that is wanting, several are supplied. Thus if potash be deficient, ashes may be recommended: if phosphoric acid be wanting, bones or superphosphate of lime are the remedies; if ammonia be thought needful, guano is advised; while barnyard manure, is at once a panacea for all these evils. A careful sifting of all these cases, would doubtless strip the results of much of their wonder, and refer many of them to very simple and obvious causes.

I do not doubt that in very many cases a careful *investigation* of a soil—chemical, physical and historical—by a genuine scientific farmer—one, familiar at once with science and practice—would afford safe and nearly accurate data for its proper treatment. But this would be always expensive, and in nine cases out of ten, would not *pay. Soil analysis, at the best, is a chance game; and where one wins, a hundred may lose.* It is the royal road to what the farmer should reach by study, and a profound understanding of natural laws. By this is meant that it is no practicable road, not one which should be often trodden by the man of moderate means; although it may be entered on by the wealthy and curious, who have no need to work in order to eat. A soil-analysis is always interesting, often valuable, rarely economical. It may amuse the amateur, and instruct the philosopher, but for the farmer its value is small, if he has to pay for it. It is only by the application of the general principles which may be developed from numerous analyses, that he can hope to be directly benefited.

But what shall the farmer do? Shall he grope in the dark? No! But let him beware of false lights which are now-a-days hanging out in abundance. Let him beware of taking advice from two dangerous characters;—the conceited farmer who knows a little sience, and the officious philosopher who knows a little farming.

It is far more difficult to warn against a course that is unsafe, than to point out one that will lead to desirable ends. Practice must accomplish many of her ends in her own ways for a long time to come. She should thank science for rebuking her errors, and should reject them as they become manifest. She should accept the light that Science sheds upon her path, though the rays be those of a taper. Science should carry herself modestly, as befits her youth, and not talk too loudly on all occasions of old-fogyism vs. progress. She should remember her failings. The sister of sixty centuries, and she of tender years should join hands, and walk harmoniously together towards the fields of promise that lie in the fruitful Coming Time. Munich, May, 1854.

Physiological Laws.

EXTRACTS from the "laws of our being"—laws but little understood or cared for; but light is breaking:

Every function of the human being has its laws. When these laws are known and obeyed, the exercise of the function brings happiness. When these laws are ignorantly or wilfully disobeyed, the result is misery. Just in proportion as those laws are obeyed, so far as this function is concerned, will men have health and happiness. It is our belief that four-fifths of all the disease, premature mortality, and general unhappiness of our race, is connected intimately, with violations of the true laws of these relations. Truth in love relations brings health, vigor, long life and happiness. The importance of a knowledge and practice of the truth, therefore, cannot be over estimated. We hold that the theory and practice of society is all wrong, and for the proof we point to its miserable results. A good tree does not bring forth such evil fruit as the world is full of. The miseries of men begin where their lives begin. They are perverted and diseased in the very germs of their being.

There is a genuine to every counterfeit—a truth to every falsehood. There is a true, genuine, God-ordained relation of the sexes, in mutual love, which is the real marriage; but all civilization is full of counterfeits, abuses, perversions and falses, and not less filled with their consequences—satiety, disgust, misery; sickly and short-lived, bodily-deformed, or soul-perverted offspring.

What we ask, what we labor for, what we hope for, as the result of all our toils, is *truth, purity, equity*, in ALL the relations of life, especially those highest, most vital, most important. The man who is not willing to seek the truth, accept the truth, and live in the truth, is dishonest to himself and to mankind; we can have no fellowship with him.

What every true man and woman must wish, then, is to live a true life in this as in all relations. The more important the relation, the more it is connected with our being and enjoyment, the more the necessity for truth in that relation. Whatever is false, then, must be done away. Equity, right, justice, truth, demand it. How can men and women live true lives in false relations to each other? How can harmonious and happily-organized children be born in discordant unions? They never have been, they never can be. And the world will be false, and perverse, and discordant, just so long as it is peopled in falsehood, and perversity, and discord.

Reformers, philanthropists, here is the root of the world's great, overshadowing tree of evils! No man of science and philanthropy can refuse to speak the truth on a question so vast and so important. The world wants light on this more than on all other subjects, and it shall have what light we can give it. *Are we right or wrong?*

STRIKING CUTTINGS.—The following are half a dozen general rules relative to the selection and preparation of slips or cuttings. 1st. Let all slips be cut off as near a joint as possible without injuring it. 2d. For autumn or winter make choice of well ripened firm wood. 3d. In spring or summer half ripened young shoots are best, as they strike quicker than old wood. 4th. All succulents, such as Cactuses, Geraniums, &c., should remain a few days to dry until their wounds are closed up, before they are potted. 5th. Never allow cuttings to remain in water; if they cannot be planted immediately lay the ends in moist sand. 6th. In winter or summer always let a few of the leaves remain on evergreens.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

POPULATION.—When all men live upon a vegetable diet, as they must, when the population becomes dense, the same country that now supports ten millions will support one hundred and fifty millions. Under a thoroughly scientific system of agriculture, Great Britain is capable of feeding a population of five hundred millions—more than half the present population of the globe. The imagination of man can not compass the magnificence of material wealth, beauty and happiness to which this planet is destined; or, what is the same thing, of which it is capable. It is not likely that God or man will stop short of working out all its capabilities.—*Esoteric Anthropology.*

SPAYING cows is as simple as spaying pigs. The operation consists in cutting into her flank, and then destroying the ovaries of the womb by the introduction of the hand. It requires some skill to do this properly. One of the best operators we ever saw, was a German, who could neither read nor write, and in almost everything else was rather stupid and awkward.—*Amer. Ag.*

Sir John Franklin Expedition.—H. B. M. ship Rattlesnake, Commander Trollope, arrived at this port on Monday last, from Port Clarence. The R. has been as far as 92 north in the Arctic sea; at Point Barrow saw several American whaleships, with no oil. Her officers furnish the following particulars of the voyage of H. B. M. discovery ship Enterprise, Capt. Collinson: The Enterprise has been absent from England more than three years; was three years in the ice at the North Pole in search of Sir John Franklin, but did not find any traces of him. She commenced her voyage in 1851; proceeded to Point Barron; reached the Pelby Islands August 21st of same year; 26th August, in the evening, discovered land to the northward; then entered Poine Straits; found H. B. M. ship Investigator's boat in the Straits; proceeded to the top of the Straits; was there stopped by the Ice; returned and rounded the south point of Barron's Island; was stopped here by heavy ice, in latitude 72 53 north; wintered in water at Prince Albert Land; in the spring, sent away three traveling parties, one of which reached Melville Island, thus completing the northwest passage; the Investigator having previously reached it. While there, fell in with a tribe of Esquimaux Indians, who were friendly; this was in the winter of 1852. Next spring, endeavored to return to England, but was stopped by the ice, and had to winter at Camden Bay. In each of these winters, was frozen in ten months of the year, and the remainder of the time was in large quantities of drift ice; during all the time had only lost three men. The E. had gone to recall H. B. M. ship Plover, Capt. McGuire, which would, on being relieved, sail for San Francisco. From thence the E. would proceed to Hong Kong and home, after a most tedious cruise of three years.

Important from Colorado.—We obtain the following from a second edition of the San Diego Herald, dated Sept. 20. Mr. Livingston, from Sonora, states that at the crossing of the Colorado a report was brought in to the effect that a company of immigrants, all from Texas, were murdered near the Pimos village, by a band of Apaches, on the 31st of August. There were several women and children in the train, who, it is feared, were doomed to a more horrid fate! All the cattle, 600 in number, together with the provisions, were carried off by the Indians, leaving the wagons in the road. This news was brought by a train which was at the time a few hours' travel in their rear, but which happily escaped attack. Near Tucson, about the same time, fifteen Indians made a descent on a party of about twenty Americans, while the latter were eating dinner, and carried off seven of their finest horses, without a shot being fired by either party, although the Americans were well armed and outnumbered them. Another party, a few miles the other side of Tucson, were attacked, one American killed, and twenty-seven horses taken. The Apaches are becoming more and more troublesome. On the Tinijulta route, some twenty-five Americans are said to have perished for want of water.

Mr. Livingston reports to the Herald that he has discovered very rich silver mines in Sonora.

Kern River.—The Mariposa Chronicle has "positive and reliable information" from these mines. They are informed that the country is extremely mountainous, and the mines poorer than the poorest about Mariposa. The best claim on the river yielded $2 50 per day to the hand, and that has been worked out. Most of the miners there are laboring under severe attacks of fever, and all who were able were leaving as fast as possible. The road from King's river to Middleton is represented as being lined with sick men and others returning to their old quarters, and cursing the day they started out.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Important Lecture.**—Miss Sarah Pellet, of Syracuse, N. Y., will Lecture at the Musical Hall on FRIDAY EVENING, 29th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"Political Reform, and the means of securing it." Further Lectures will be announced on that evening. 13

☞ **Native Pines, Oaks, &c.**—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub: for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 corner of California and Montgomery streets.

☞ **Wanted.**—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 opposite Wells, Fargo & Co., California street.

☞ **"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."**—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blotches, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

Scrofula, Syphilis, Mercurial Complaints, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office, No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, Sept. 27, 1854.

General business very stagnant; no prospect of revival for months. Grain comes in abundantly. Flour and Grain are both at a low figure. Provisions of all kinds are depressed. Lumber receding; and every kind of merchandise abundant and more arriving. Pears and Grapes of superior quality are now coming in abundantly. Some of the finest Bartlett Pears and large Oregon Apples have been readily sold at $1 each.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—nominal—	
Shovels,	
Ames' l. h. bright	$16 00@— —
do s. h.	— —@10 00
Fields', l. h.	14 00@15 00
Rowland's, l. h.	12 00@14 00
do s. h.	9 —@10 00
King's, l. h.	14 00@— —
Spades, bright c. s	15 00@18 00
do iron	8 00@10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops, c. s.	12 00@— —
do do iron	— —@ 8 00
Axes, Collins', a. h.	16 00@18 00
do Hunts', do	— —@15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6 lb, solid eye	8 00@10 00
do other brands	5 00@ 7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50@ 4 00
do axe	2 50@ 4 50
Plows, best make	— —@—
do steel	30 00@75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—	
Hall & Pitts'	$1000@1200
Other makers'	400@ 600
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	450@ 500
Straw Cutters,	no sale
Rakes, horse and revolving,	20 00@25 00
do hand, wood	6 00@10 00
do do steel	12 00@20 00
Pitchforks, ⅌ doz	— —@— —
Scythes, best	— —@— —
Hoes, steel, g. n.	6 00@ 9 00
Crowbars, c. s. ⅌ lb	— 10@ — 12
Flour Mills, Noyes'	$500@ —
do Brown's, 30 in.	450@ —
FLOUR—	
Gallego	12 00@13 00
Haxall	12 00@13 00
Chile	8 00@ 9 00
Repacked	— —@ — —
Horner's Mills,	9 00@— —
Benicia Mills,	9 00@00 00
Meal, in bbls	6 00@ 6 50
do ½ bbls	3 25@ 3 50
Bran, ⅌ lb	—@ 1½
GRAIN—	
Corn, Eastern, ⅌ lb	2 @ 2½
Barley, California	—@ 1½
do Chili	—@ 1½
Buckwheat, flour	3 @ 5
Oats, California	2 @ 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.	
do Eastern	2 @ 2½

Wheat, Chili	2 @ 2½
do California	2½@ —
LUMBER—nominal—	
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq, ⅌ M	25 00@— —
Plank and Sc't'g	35 00@30 00
Plank E. w. p. cl.	60 00@70 00
do E. cu	80 00@100
Boards, E. cl. 1st q.	65 00@— —
do 2d q.	45 00@55 00
do G. y. p. floor	65 00@75 00
do O. pine, rough	25 00@30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00@00 00
do Bay & Bolinas	30 00@00 00
Floor Joist	25 00@30 00
Shingles, E. best	7 00@ 8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00@36 00
Laths, Eastern	6 00@ 8 00
do California	5 00@ 6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50@ 5 00
Sashes, window	2 50@ 5 00
PROVISIONS—	
Beef, Mess, ⅌ bbl	17 00@18 00
do ½ bbl ex. fam	— —@12 50
Bacon, ex. clear sides, ⅌ lb	14@ 16
do Mess, nominal	12@— —
Cheese	20@ 25
do California	20@ 25
Eggs, fresh Cal. ⅌ dz.	90@ 1 00
Butter, choice, ⅌ lb.	30@ 32
do good ordinary	16@ 25
do California	00@ 25
Hams, ordinary	12@ 14
do extra	18@ 19
Lard, in kegs	14@ 15
do tins 10-lb	17@ —
do 15—20 do	—@ 17
Pork, clear, ⅌ bbl	17 00@18 00
do do ½ bbl	— —@10 00
do mess, ⅌ bbl	13 00@15 00
do do ½ do	— —@ 8 00
RICE—	
Carolina, in bbls ⅌ lb	5½@ 6
China, No. 1, in mats	— @ 5
do No. 2, do	— @ 4
Manila	3½@ 4
VEGETABLES—	
Beans, Chili Bayos	6¼@ —
do California	3 @ 4
do Am. white	6 @ —
Split Peas	5 @ 7½
Beets, ⅌ ton	20 00@— —
Carrots	40 00@— —
Onions, prime, ⅌ lb	7 @ 8
Turnips, ⅌ ton	30 00@— —
Potatoes, per sack	50@ 75
do new, ⅌ lb.	2½@ 3

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ⅌ head	37
do Savoy, ⅌ doz	none.
Beets, ⅌ doz	1 50
Turnips	1 50
Carrots	1 50
Summer squashes	12
Celery, ⅌ doz	6
Cauliflowers, ⅌ doz	6
Radishes, ⅌ doz	1
Sweet Potatoes, ⅌ lb	8
Potatoes, new	4
Onions, prime	10
New Corn, ⅌ doz	75
Egg Plant	37
Squash	50
Strawberries, ⅌ lb	1 50
Peaches, each,	12@50
do extra, each,	75@1 00
Gooseberries, do	1 00
Pears, sugar, do	25
do extra, each	25@50
Whortleberries, ⅌ lb	1 00
Apricots, do	

Garlic	37
Leeks, ⅌ doz	1 00
Horseradish	1 00
Tomatoes, ⅌ lb	12
Green Peas	8
Lettuce, ⅌ doz	1 00
Parsley	1 00
Parsnips	1 00
Cranberries, ⅌ gal	1 25
Salsify	1 00
Pie Plant, ⅌ lb	20
Asparagus, ⅌ doz bdls	3 00
Cucumbers, ⅌ doz	25
String Beans	6
Okra	25
Raspberries, ⅌ lb	1 50
Cal. Grapes, fine, ⅌ lb	75
Grapes, foreign	1 50
Apples, do	25@50
do extra size, each	25@50
Quinces, ⅌ lb	50
Blackberries, ⅌ lb	50
Nectarines, do	1 00

Rags Wanted.

HIGHEST cash price paid for Clean White and Colored Rags. Apply at 129 Montgomery street, (basement Sanders & Brenham's Bank), or at North Beach Rag Ranch.
13-1m DAKENS STOLTZ.

Gatling's Premium Grain Drill.

THIS excellent machine, which has gone into extensive use in the Atlantic States, is now for the *first time* offered to the Farmers of California. This Drill answers three desirable ends: the saving of labor; the avoiding waste; and rendering the greatest return for capital expended.

Simple and durable in its construction, it rarely needs repairing, which, when necessary, the most ordinary mechanic can easily perform. For particulars see hand-bill accompanying the drill.

That this is the result of its operation the subjoined certificates will abundantly show:

Santa Clara, Sept. 4th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson of this place), to put in seventy-five acres of wheat. The machine operated very satisfactorily: preferable to broad-cast sowing, in producing more bushels per acre with less labor: also in putting in all the grain neatly, not losing any, subject to the consumption of birds or squirrels. Result of eight acres, part of seventy-five acres, was *seventy bushels per acre.* LEMUEL ROBINSON.

Santa Clara, Sept. 7th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson, of Santa Clara), to put in twenty acres of wheat. I was very much pleased with its operation, and consider it a great saving of labor, putting the grain in neatly—nothing liable to waste—while the product for me was *one-third* more than the broad-cast sowing alongside in the same field. F. J. DAVIS.

Santa Clara, Sept. 11th, 1854.

I certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill for the purpose of putting in ten acres of wheat, and can state with confidence that it takes less seed, and produces more bushels to the acre, with less labor than the broad-cast sowing. I would also state that I sowed broad-cast and drilled at the same time upon the same kind of land, and the yield was much greater upon the drilled ground. I give the Drill a decided preference to the broad-cast sowing. [13-1m] FELIX HEINEY.

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

THE subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of

Tea Sets, Cups,
Waiters, Cake Baskets,
Pitchers, Castors,
Salvers, Spoons,
Goblets, Forks, &c.

These goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $1 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elten $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.
25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

MARRIED.

On the 14th Sept., in Downieville, by G. A. Booth, Justice of the Peace, Mr. Wm. Miller and Miss Margaret Craig, both of that place.

On the 21st Sept., by the Rev. A. Williams, at the residence of E. R. Dudley, Esq., Mr. Benj. Nason, Jr., and Mrs. Louise M. Page, all of San Francisco.

On the 20th Sept., in this city, by Rt. Rev. W. Ingraham Kipp, Moses Schallenberger, of San Jose, and Miss Fanny M. Everitt, of San Francisco.

On the 21st Sept., at the Parsonage, in Ione City, by Rev. I. B. Fish, Mr. Chas. Wilson and Miss Pulina Prothero, both of Michigan Bar.

On the 21st Sept., in Sacramento, by Rev. J. A. Benton, Mr. G. A. Coursen and Mr. Jennie A. Stom, both of Sacramento.

On the 21st Sept., in Marysville, by Wm. Singer, Esq., Mr. J. Freeman and Miss Eliza A. Martin, both of Jackson co., Mo.

DIED.

On the 13th Sept., at Mokelumne Hill, in the 60th year of his age, Mr. Parsons Cantrell, formerly of Yonkers, N. Y., where his family now reside.

On the 21st Sept., in Sacramento Mrs. Charlotte Murrill, aged 39 years, formerly from Manchester, Eng.

On the 22d Sept., in this city, Jessie, the infant daughter of Wm. N. and Jessie H. Walton, aged six years.

On the 24th Sept., in Nevada, Mr. E. Walters, aged 36 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 21—Brig *Geo Emery*, Diggs, Steilacoom, 13 dys; piles, etc.
Schr Laura Bevan, Morton, San Pedro, in ballast.
Schr Iowa, Gregg, Pajaro, 3 days; 30 tons potatoes.
Sept. 21—Mex brig Triton, Southaune, Mazatlan, 45 days, with specie.
Sept. 22—Hudson Bay Co's stmr Otter, Miller, Vancouver Island, 5 days.
Ham brig Rose, Stege, Vancouver Island, 10 days; coal.
Brig J W Havener, Dennis, Steilacoom, 15 days; lumber.
Brig Halcyon, Eldridge, Humboldt Bay, 3 days; lumber.
Mex brig Cornelia, Nye, Mazatlan, 41 days; mdse.
Brig F Adams, Knipe, Mendocino, 30 hours; lumber.
Brig J B Lunt, Richardson, Mendocino, 1 day; lumber.
Schr Piedmont, Davenport, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Toronto, Turner, Mendocino, 1 day; lumber.
Schr Favorite, Wheelwright, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.
Schr Loo Choo, Smith, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.
Schr Sovereign, Waterman, Pajaro, 3 days; produce.
Schr Young America, Charles, Pajaro, 3 days; produce.
Sept. 23—Clipper ship Competitor, Howes, New York, 122 days; mdse.
Brig Judson, Bruker, Tahiti, 50 days; mdse.
Brig Metropolis, Swinson, Oregon, 5 days, lumber.
Clipper schr Restless, Fuly, Honolulu, 15 days; mdse.
Schr Damariscove, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 3 days; lime.
Schr Matthew Vassar, Dodge, Oregon, 5 days; lumber.
Sept. 24—Schr Wm Allen, Atkins, Vancouver Island, 10 days; with oil, &c.
Sept. 25—Ship Courser, Berry, New York, 137 days; coal.
Spanish ship Josepha Juana, Jaunyo, Liverpool 165 days, via Cork, with mdse.
H B M ship Rattlesnake, Capt. Trollope, Port Clarence, 30 days, all well; put in for water.
Br ship Coronation, Stockdale, Hong Kong 120 days, via Honolulu 25 days; mdse and 450 passengers.
Stmr Peytona, Sampson, Honolulu, 16 days; mdse and pass.
Bark Ocean Bird, Warner, Oregon, 3 days; lumber.
Bark Mary Melville, Barby, Puget Sound, 12 days; piles, etc.
Br bark Lady Fitzherbert, McMillan, London, 163 days, via Rio 112 days; mdse.
Brig Susan Soule, Baker, Portland (Me), 235 days, via Valparaiso 62 days; mdse.
Brig Dover, Lovell, Punta Arenas, 70 days; 1600 bags coffee.
Brig North Bend, Lunt, Mendocino, 1 day; lumber.
Schr Ortolon, Robinson, Santa Cruz, 36 hrs; 436 sks wheat.
Schr Mount Vernon, Dame, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.
Sept. 26—Steamer Goliah, Haley, San Diego, 60 hours.
Clipper ship Bonita, Hollis, Boston, 118 days; mdse.

CLEARANCES.

Sept. 20—Bark Esther Frances, Crocker, for Valparaiso.

Sept. 21—Brig Prince de Joinville, Lampton, for Honolulu; schs Odd Fellow, Austin, Santa Cruz; Sea Breeze, Lanosse, Guaymas.

Sept. 23—Stmr Southerner, Hilliard, for San Diego; Fr ship St Anne, Del Elphine, Shanghae; ship Robin Hood, Bearse Jr, Honolulu; Br bark Henry Tanner, Peter, Callao; Dutch barks Louisa Jacoba Johanna, Demboldt, Hong Kong; Veronica, Welgen, Callao; schr Frances Helen, Leeds, Umpqua.

Sept. 25—Stmr America, Fauntleroy, for Port Orford; ship Cynthia, Barlett, New York.

Sept. 26—Br bark Skimmer of the Seas, Mann, Shanghae; Dutch bark Johanna, Bih, Hong Kong; schs J R Whitney, Blair, Portland; Santiago, Norton, and Page, Morehouse, Tombez.

MONTGOMERY PAINT STORE,

No. 151 Montgomery street,
(Opposite Montgomery Block,) San Francisco.

House and Sign Painting, Glazing Gilding, Graining. &c., &c., &c.

Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand:

Atlantic, Union and French White Lead; 1st Quality French Picture Glass; Tieman's Colors, (in oil and water;) Tieman's Zinc White; Artist's Materials; Rich Stained Glass, Feather Dusters, Graining Colors, Whiting, Glue, Sand Papers, Camphene and Burning Fluid, Colored Smalts, Gold Leaf and Bronzes, Block Letters, Tinsel Foil, etc., etc., etc.
Brushes in every Variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in the line, of the best quality.
1t RAYE & HANKS.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,

Pay particular attention to the preparation of **Physicians' Prescriptions,** and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the **Purest and Best Quality,** and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS. FOR 1854,

LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 Montgomery Block.

Watches and Jewelry.

WE would direct the attention of those in want of fine Watches to our present stock, comprising manufactures of F. B. Adams & Son, T. F. Cooper, M. I. Tobias & Co., and David Taylor, names too long and favorably known to require comment. We are also sole agents in California for the sale of Samuel Lowry's Watches, which, for correctness of time and beauty of finish, stand unrivalled.

We are constantly receiving, by every steamer, additions to our stock of Diamonds and Jewelry, which we will sell as low as any others in the business, and are prepared to substantiate all that we guarantee. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
139 Montgomery street, two doors south of Clay.

N.B.—Watches of all descriptions repaired by skillful and experienced workmen. 4 tf

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver Ware, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.

N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. ROBERT P. CHASE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Has removed his office and residence to Washington street, corner of Pike.
Office hours from 9 to 10 a. m. and from 2 to 3 p. m. 22 tf

WILLIAM BAILEY,

OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
Also—Camphene and Burning Fluid.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush.. 12

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 21, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

C. A. McNULTY,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE, MINING TOOLS, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
No. 84 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Long Wharf
San Francisco. 12d

SIM & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drumm streets, San Francisco.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

SWEETSER & CO.,

DEALERS IN
Game, Poultry, Fish, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c.,
Stalls Nos. 7, 17 and 19, Washington Market.
Particular attention paid to goods on consignment. Orders forwarded to any part of the country. 5

Samuel A. Chapin. Otis. V. Sawyer.

CHAPIN & SAWYER,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,

95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Hunt's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock.
At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

TREADWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

New Planing Machines.

THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive right for the State of California, to use and vend **Norcross' Patent Planing Machines,** would respectfully call the attention of parties engaged in the manufacture of lumber to the operation of the above machine. To those acquainted with the machine it is deemed unnecessary to urge anything in its favor; but to others would state that to this machine was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Rotary Cutter Planing Machine, after a trial of three weeks in competition with two of the best Woodworth Machines, at the Fair of the American Institute, New York; and also from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association at Boston. It is highly recommended by the most eminent mechanical experts in the United States, and parties having used the machine, as can be shown by affidavits and certificates in my possession.

To set aside all doubts which may arise in the minds of the public relative to "infringement," it is only necessary to quote the closing paragraph from the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice Catron:

"Therefore, The defendant, Norcross, has made a new and independent invention, and does not use the arrangement or mode of combination of the plaintiff, and hence it is not an infringement."

Machines, together with rights for counties, towns, or single machines, for sale at the **Washington Mills,** Market street, San Francisco, where the above machine may be seen in operation, and all necessary information obtained relative to the same.
7 D. W. VAN COURT, Proprietor.

Hardware at Wholesale.

THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,
Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;
Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.
Safes—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.
Beads—The largest assortment in California.
E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
23 tf San Francisco.

Dennis' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.

Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.

Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 127 and 121 Sansome street.

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One,* and we mean to keep No. 1.
5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

Mission Pottery,

Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHHO, WALTER& CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.

Orders promptly attended to 15 3m*

ATWILL & CO.,

172 Washington st, San Francisco; 135 J st. Sacramento.

SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other, Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars Clarionets, etc.

Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 1 tf

TIME.

PARTICULAR attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, Montgomery st. 5

Opera Glasses.

JUST received, a fine assortment of Opera Glasses; also, a lot of rich Silver Card Cases and Boquet Holders, China manufacture. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

FLOURING MILLS.

Eureka Flour Mills.

FRESH FLOUR ground from pure California Wheat, and warranted *extra superfine*. For sale by
12 J. FRIEDLANDER & CO., 60 California street.

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workman-like manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
3 Near the Oriental.

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated CHENERY & LAMBARD MILLS, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactured from California Wheat at the Lambard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
L street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, BARROLL & CO.,
10 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street,** between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

FOUNDRIES.

Donahue's Union Iron Works.

[The first established in the State.]

Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco,

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,

Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

24 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic.

GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22 3m SAN FRANCISCO

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

SMITH & VAN DYNE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

Montgomery Paint Store,

No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

ATLANTIC, UNION and FRENCH WHITE LEAD;
TIEMAN'S ZINC WHITE; ENGLISH BOILED OIL;
TURPENTINE; 1st QUALITY FRENCH PICTURE GLASS;
WINDOW GLASS; TIEMAN'S COLORS, in oil and water;
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
BRUSHES in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.

6 RAYE & HANKS.

BANKERS.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker,
Fireproof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].

Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

DEPOSITS draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with Interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.

7 ROBINSON & CO.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J R. Macmurdo & Co.	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits; received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis,	David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco.	Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co.	London.
F. Huth & Co	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiania State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros, & Co.	London.
Hottinguer & Co.	Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co.	New York.
Phoenix Bank.	do
J. E. Thayer & Bro.	Boston.
Horace Bean & Co.	New Orleans.
L. A. Renoist & Co.	St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers	Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ....AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

Wanted.

AT the general Agency and Intelligence office, No. 87 Long wharf, 3d door below Sansome street, up stairs.

Houses, Farms, Lots for sale or to Rent.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Hotel Keepers, and Private Families supplied with help at the shortest notice.

Merchants' clerks, laborers and servants can find immediate employment by applying as above.

Money loaned on securities, personal and real estate.

T. H. PERKINS,

P. S. Particular attention paid to furnishing Farmers with help immediately upon receiving their orders. And in writing to us they will please specify the exact kind of help required, and the ages. Address T. H. PERKINS & Co.
Intelligence Office,
24 87 Long wharf.

CHARLES D. CARTER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers, 20

WELLS, FARGO & CO

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a **Daily Express** to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill.

Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for MT. OPHIR and MARIPOSA.

☞ A special messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia. WELLS FARGO & CO.
114 Montgomery street.

STEAMERS.

FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.

The fine steamer UNION, J. A. TREFRY, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
15 HORNER & CO., Broadway Wharf.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR APRIL, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo Street Wharf at 4 P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3¼, and Alviso 9¼ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'lk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

Freights Reduced.

From and after this date the rates of freights from SAN FRANCISCO TO RED BLUFFS are reduced to $35 per ton.

Office of California Steam Navigation Co., April 23, 1854.
22 tf R. CHENERY, President.

HOTELS.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,......MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY,..............................CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. 26

Wilson's Exchange.

THE proprietors of this establishment most respectfully announce that they have opened their

New and Magnificent Saloon.

They have also the pleasure of informing their friends and patrons that having made arrangements with an experienced reporter, a BULLETIN will be kept in the saloon, where will be registered Vessels to arrive, arrivals, departures, cargoes; a correct Report of the changes in the Markets, and the latest Local and General Intelligence.

Feeling grateful for past favors, they hope by close attention to the wants of their guests, to merit a liberal share of the future patronage of their friends and the public. 9

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO,............CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

St. Charles Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.
J. HARPER AND J. L. MERRITT......Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating **three hundred lodgers.** The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visitors, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guest can procure rooms at all hours of the night.

24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON, }

Mendocino Redwood.

THE California Lumber Manufacturing Company, having just completed their New Mills, are ready to contract for the delivery of their very superior BOARDS and PLANK, to the extent of *sixty thousand feet per day;* at prices which will enable their patrons to meet the present low market.

N.B.—Vessels wanted. Apply to
H. MEIGGS, President,
5 corner Bush and Montgomery streets.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Pennock's Patent Seed and Grain Planter.

FOR planting Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Indian Corn, Beans, Peas, Turnips, &c. This machine operates equally well on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with rocks, roots, &c., and by completing the work at one operation, obviates the necessity of harrowing after the grain is sown. With two horses it will plant from ten to twelve acres of Wheat or Barley per day, and of Corn, Beans or Peas, fifteen to twenty per day—besides effecting a considerable saving in the seed. For sale, with full sets of extra parts, by

JOS. S. PAXSON, 26 Front street, cor. of Pine.

Also.—Cultivators, Garden Drills, Hay Cutters, Hay Presses, Grist Mills, &c. &c. 8 6t.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 91 Battery street, office up stairs.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesnerias, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Horse Powers and Threshers.

EIGHT-HORSE POWERS, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Two-horse tread powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Wilkinson's premium grain cradles;
Grant's five-fingered grain cradles;
McCormack's last improved reaper and mower, combined, with full set of extras;
Ketchum's reaper and mower;
Portable flour mills, and burr mill-stones of all sizes,
Bolting cloth, Anchor brand;
Iron wire-cloth, 36-inch wide, Nos. 2 to 10, suitable for threshing machines and milling purposes;
Brass wire-cloth, Nos. 16 to 60;
Rover steel plows, extra article;
Thermometer churns; fan mills; ox yokes and chains and all articles pertaining to Agriculture.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front, by
2 HENRY McNALLY.

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrall's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.

For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power. BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 11 J street, Sacramento City.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARREN & SON.

Grass Seed.

20 BBLS. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately. Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to.
10 GEO. N. SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf.

Chile Seed Wheat.

FOR sale by J. FRIEDLANDER & CO.
4 60 California street.

Book Bindery.

No. 73 Merchant street, below, Adams & Co.

THE undersigned beg to inform the citizens of California that they are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK BINDING of every description, and in every style. Also, Blank Books made to order, of superior paper, and ruled to any desired pattern. We are Practical Binders, and feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction in *style and price*.

BALDWIN & EMERSON, San Francisco.
N.B.—Orders from the Country promptly executed. 7

Patent Planing Machine.

WE invite all who feel interested in seeing the working of the machinery, to call at our establishment and see the operation of NORCROSS' PATENT PLANING MACHINE.

Having purchased the patent right for this valuable improvement for the State of California, we are prepared to perform work in the very best manner, in any given quantity and in the shortest time. Builders wishing work done in quantities will do well to call and see our machinery.

D. W. VANCOURT,
3 Proprietor Washington Steam Mills.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office cor. California and Montgomery sts.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

[ORIGINAL].

TO MARY, ON THE DEATH OF HER BOUQUET.

BY LAVINIA.

[The following touching and beautiful memento of perishable flowers, associated with earth's friendship, is sweetly typical of both. While the flower fadeth, the memory of the giver remains forever, exhaling a fragrance that never, never dies:]

Mary! thy gift is dead!—
That "Bouquet" given to me;
And as it drooped its head
I thought, sweet girl, on thee!

How long thy spring might last,
Or short thy summer be!
With whom thy lot be cast—
'Twas then I thought of thee!

Each flower I viewed with pain
Before I threw away
What ne'er can bloom again·
Your pretty! wild "Bouquet."

No rose-bud ever grew,
Or blossomed in the air,
To rival mold like you!
Should Heaven bestow its care!

No matter where thy lot,
And what thy prospects be—
On earth "forget me not,"
For I'll remember thee!

We soon must say "Adieu,"
Though meet again we may.
Mary! I'll think of you!
And of your lost "Bouquet."

THE ADMONITION OF JAMES MADISON.—The following was found among the papers of President Madison after his death:

"*Advice to my country.*—As this, if it ever see the light, will not do so till I am no more, it may be considered as issuing from the tomb, where truth alone can be expected, and the happiness of man alone can be consulted. It will be entitled, therefore, to whatever weight can be derived from good intentions, and from the experience of one who has served his country in various stations through a period of forty years, who espoused in his youth, and adhered through his life, to the cause of liberty; and who has borne a part of the most of the great transactions which will constitute epochs of its destiny.

"The advice nearest to my heart, and deepest in my convictions, is, that the Union of the States be cherished and perpetuated. Let the open enemy to it be regarded as a Pandora, with her box opened, and the disguised one as the serpent creeping with his wiles into paradise."

ELDER Knapp occasionally said a good thing, notwithstanding his bad ones. He was one evening speaking of the prevailing tendencies of some religionists to long prayers, and remarked that he would find no example for these in the Scriptures. The prayers of our Savior are short and to the point. The prayer of the penitent publican was a happy specimen. When Peter was endeavoring to walk upon the waters to meet his master, and was about sinking, had his supplication been been as long as the introduction to one of our modern prayers, before he had got half through *he would have been fifty feet under water.*

A little boy had a colt and a dog, and his generosity was often tried by visitors asking him, "just to see what he would say," to give them one or both of his pets. One day he told a gentleman present he might have his colt—reserving the dog, much to the surprise of his mother, who asked, "Why, Jacky, why didn't you give him the dog?" "Say nothin', say nothin', mother, when he goes to get the colt, I'll set the dog on him."

A "notion" seller was offering Yankee clocks finely varnished and colored, and with a looking-glass in front, to a certain lady, not remarkable for her personal beauty. "Why, it's beautiful," said the vender. "Beautiful, indeed!—a look at it almost frightens me!" said the lady!" "Well, marm," replied Jonathan, "I guess you'd better buy one that haint got no lookin' glass."

AN editor in Iowa has been fined two hundred and fifty dollas for hugging a young girl in church.—*Daily Argus.*

Cheap enough! We once hugged a young girl in church some ten years ago, and the scrape has cost us a thousand a year ever since.—*Chicago Young American.*

A Western editor complaining that he could not sleep one night, summed up the causes. A wailing babe of seventeen months—a dog howling under the window—a cat in the alley—a colored serenade at the shanty over the way—a toothache and a pig trying to get in at the back door. Poor fellow.

IF any young man wants to reach the "high top gallant mast of felicity," let him make a journey through Maine, sitting on the back seat of a stage coach between two down east girls, with only one piece of spruce gum for the three to chew. The editor of the Boston Herald has tried it.

FANNY FERN objects to men shedding tears. She says it is an infringement on one of woman's most valuable "*water privileges.*"

THERE is such a wine as port, but there is another beverage which is porter.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubarb Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
Boston, Mass.
8

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees,	44	varieties;	Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Pear do	41	do	Fig Trees;
Apple do	54	do	Pomegranates;
Plum do	15	do	Walnuts;
Apricots	6	do	Chestnuts;
Almonds	2	do	Locust Trees, very large;
Quinces do	2	do	Rose Acacias, } for hedges.
Cherry do	many	do	Osage Orange, }
Grapes,	12	do	

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, MR. DELABIGNE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

8 tf L. PREVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of **Peaches**, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn **Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds**, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice, at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE.—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camellia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;

Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Abutilium, Azaleas, Orleanders, Passiflores, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-house plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to D. *Nelson*, No. 150 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (73m) W. C. WALKER.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elton $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.

25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Green house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Notice.

LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.—The Trustees and Proprietors take pleasure in announcing that the Cemetery is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the Prices of Lots:

FULL SIZE LOT—12 by 25—containing 300 superficial feet—$175.
HALF SIZE LOT—10 by 15—containing 150 superficial feet—$125.
QUARTER SIZE LOTS—8 by 10—containing 80 superficial feet—$80.
LOTS IN THE REAR of Main Avenues and on Paths are 20 per cent. less.
SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the Location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing larger Plats, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS ARE GIVEN for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the Deed of Trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:

"*Sixty per cent. of the entire receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the cemetery.*"

A faithful and trusty keeper of the Grounds will always be found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

N. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

Applications for Interments must be made at the Office.

For further information inquire of either of the Proprietors, at MASONIC HALL 112 Montgomery street. Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NATHANIEL GRAY, }
WM. H. RANLETT, } Proprietors.
FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN, }
JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq., }
DAVID S. TURNER, Esq., } Trustees.
S. M. BOWMAN, Esq., }
3 3m.

ART UNION.

CALIFORNIA ART UNION.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART!
SOON TO OPEN AT
DUNCAN'S
CHINESE SALESROOM!!

MR. DUNCAN has been engaged in Europe for some months past, in selecting everything beautiful in manufactures and arts for importation to this State. Having expended more than three times the amount gained by his last ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION in erecting a Gallery for the display of Paintings, Sculpture, Statuary, and Specimens of the World's Industry in this city, he will now receive the RICH and COSTLY WARES gathered during his tour, and intended for the SPACIOUS ROOMS erected for their reception. The collection will have no equal at home or abroad—and he can confidently say that neither London, Paris nor New York will be able to show—as the stock of a mercantile firm—the many treasures of Art and valuable objects of *vertu* intended for San Francisco. The Catalogue will embrace several thousand articles, from the delicately wrought

BRONZES OF PARIS!
TO THE
Grand Paintings of Italy, Germany, France and Spain!

SHAWLS of Cashmere, **VASES** of Bohemia,
CRYSTAL of Prague and Vienna,
CARVINGS and **FILAGREE WORK** of Genoa,
MATCHLESS MECHANISM of Geneva,
MOSAIC WORK of Florence,
GEMS OF ART from Brussels,
SILVER and **GOLD BROCADES** of France.

THE COSTLY WARES OF PARIS!
CONSISTING OF

Sevres Porcelain, wonderful in its exquisite workmanship and prized in art;
Diamond Work of great beauty;
Solid Silver Dressing Cases;
Gold and **Silver Work** and **Music Boxes**;
Statuettes, Clocks and **Bronzes**,
Fans of Gold and Mother of Pearl, set with Diamonds,
Cabinets inlaid with Jewels, **Caskets** studded with Gems,
Superb Paintings by the best Artists of the age,
Beautiful Copies from the Priceless Originals in the Imperial Gallery of the Louvre, and
Countless Elegant Trifles for the Drawing Room and Boudoir.

It is impossible here to recount more than a few of the principal objects of interest purchased. Full catalogues will be issued on their arrival. Among the most conspicuous are—THE MAGNIFICENT PAINTING OF

Descent from the Cross!

after RUBENS, purchased by Mr. Duncan at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in Antwerp, where the Great Original was presented by the renowned artist to the church of his native city.

The Chapel of Saint Therese!

the wonderful work of an invalid painter, while confined in the hospital of Bruges.

Three Original Paintings by Teniers, Vandyke and Greuze!

The Holy Family, by Blanchard!

The FINEST MODERN PAINTING for sale in Paris.

The Largest Diamond in the United States!

imported through the house of Messrs. ROVEAT, of Paris and New York.

Services of Sevres Porcelain!

formerly belonging to NAPOLEON THE FIRST and LOUIS PHILIPPE, with their Crown Mark, Initials, etc.

A Clock of the Days of Louis XIV.!

Exhibiting the most exquisite and surprising Mechanism, with pendants of Diamonds and Precious Gems.

The Famous Boudoir Clock of Mdlle. Rachel, the Tragedienne!

Representing a flight of Birds—the plumage is true to nature—the whole scene most life-like. The mimic warblers fly from bough to bough, and fill the air with the notes of the Mocking Bird, Canary, etc.

An Intricate Piece of Mechanism from Cologne.

A Magician performing with perfect accuracy the curious tricks of his profession.

The Great Original Painting of the Huguenots!

This picture is well known to Parisians, and will be welcomed with enthusiasm by every lover of Art in California.

The superb Tableau of Psyche and Amour!

The title to this Painting is owned by the French Government, and has the most conspicuous place in the Gallery of the Louvre.

A Series of Original Drawings, twenty in number, of the

BATTLES OF NAPOLEON!
BY AN OFFICER OF THE OLD GUARD.

The great interest that attaches to them, is enhanced by the extraordinary merit of the Pictures. They were visited by crowds in Paris, and

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

has since been offered for their purchase.

AN INGOT OF GOLD

For this amount will be placed beside them, ready for the person to whom they may fall. This sum in itself is a handsome little fortune, and will be immediately delivered, should he desire the exchange.

For the purpose of disposing of this *Magnificent Collection of Valuable and Beautiful Goods* from Europe, an

ART UNION

Has been formed, on the plan of similar Associations in London and Paris. The intent is to give to all an opportunity to secure for their homes, at a trifling cost, something pertaining to the artistic and beautiful; that the Cottage of the Artisan and the Dwelling of the Millionaire may alike boast that which money cannot replace, and which the man of taste in every walk of life may appreciate. The whole will be divided in shares, placed by general wish as low as

ONE DOLLAR EACH!

Giving to the holder an INTEREST, BY PURCHASE, in the entire collection, and constituting a membership, with all the privileges annexed thereto, and the right to decide upon the mode of distribution. *When the sale is completed by the disposal of all the Shares*, the property will await the order of the Shareholders, through the fair and impartial decision of a committee chosen by themselves. The Number of Shares will be in the proportion of Sixteen to each Article in the Catalogue.

The satisfaction heretofore rendered by our house in all its transactions—its long standing and reputation, are guarantees of the faithful discharge of the trust and prompt delivery of every article specified. The same course that has gained us this position will be strictly adhered to, that no dissatisfaction can possibly occur.

CERTIFICATES OF SHARES
ARE NOW READY, AT
ONE DOLLAR EACH!

☞ Several articles of this Superb Collection have been just received, and are open for examination.

San Francisco, June 26, 1854. 26

Pump and Domestic Fire Engine.

CARY'S **Patent Rotary Pump and Fire Engine**, as a Pump for domestic use it is unequalled, and by attaching Hose, in a moment is converted into an efficient Fire Engine. The power of one man will throw through 50 feet of hose and ¾ of an inch nozzle, 20 gallons of water per minute, to the height of a two-story building. This Pump is kept by a number of merchants and others in Sacramento, and used only as a Fire Engine. Miners prefer it, because it throws more water with the same power than any other Pump in use. It is the only complete Rotary Pump ever invented; and the advantage of a Rotary Pump is that the column of water drawn up in the pipe does not stop at every stroke of the handle, but flows in one continuous stream, thereby saving more than one-fourth power. It is simple and not liable to get out of repair, and can be repacked by any one in a few moments. It has taken the premiums at all the Eastern fairs, for the last three years.

No. 1 will raise 25 gallons per minute; price $75. No. 2 will raise 60 gallons per minute; price $150. No. 2½ will raise 200 gallons per minute; price $300.

For sale by GEO. DEITZ & CO.,
Washington street San Francisco;
And SHOBER, BROWN & CO.,
11 Opposite City Water Works, Sacramento.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!

Cheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire and Water Proof
MATERIALS FOR SALE!

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.*, to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as

"Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."

It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither seams, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.

In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and nailed tightly*, so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for this roofing is from *half an inch to an inch*, to a foot.

All letters of inquiry, or orders for materials, must be directed to the subscriber. J. B. PURKITT,
2 Office 34 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco.

ADAMS & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To ENGLAND, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis,
Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville,
New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.		
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	Milwaukie.		
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio	Cleveland.		
Utica City Bank	Utica.	Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.	Bank of Attica	Buffalo.
Rochester City B'k	Rochester.	Geo. Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Michigan State B'k	Detroit.	Clinton Bank	Columbus, O.

☞ In the NORTHERN MINES we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco,
Benicia,
Coloma,
Georgetown,
Greenwood,
Sacramento,
Grass Valley,
Placerville, or Hangtown,
Shasta City,
Marysville,
Nevada,
Mormon Islands,
Salmon Falls,
Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through LANGTON & BRO.'S YUBA EXPRESS, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar,
Sicard's Bar,
Kennebec Bar,
Union Bar,
Rose's Bar,
Foster's Bar,
Winslow's Bar,
Oak Valley,
Indian Valley,
Sleighville,
Cox's Bar,
Deer Creek Crossing,
Bridgeport, S. Yuba,
Sweetland's,
Hoyt's Diggings,
Cherokee Corral,
Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba,
Slate Range,
Junction House,
Frenchman's Bar,
Bullard's Bar,
Minesota Diggings,
Park's Bar,
French Corral,
Boston Bar,
Hunt's Ranch,
Barton's Bar,
Woodhouse's Bar,
Slate Range.
Nevada House,
Empire Ranch,
Downieville,
Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the SOUTHERN MINES, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by BROWN'S EXPRESS, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

INSURANCE.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

7 ADAMS & CO.

Removal.

THE undersigned have removed to MONTGOMERY BLOCK southeast corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.
5 ADAMS & CO.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Of New York. } { O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

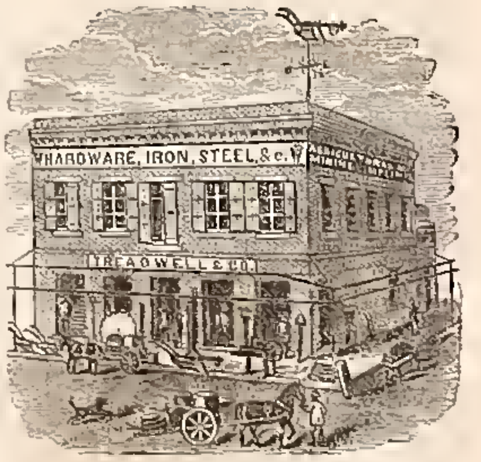
Loans negotiated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento
11 4m

TREADWELL & CO.,


HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, &c.
TREADWELL & CO.

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE.
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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1854. NO. 14.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY WARREN & SON.
Office cor. California and Montgomery sts.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

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LIFE'S BETTER MOMENTS.

Life has its moments of beauty and bloom;
But they hang like sweet roses on the edge of the tomb:
Blessings they bring us, as lovely as brief;
They meet us when happy, and leave us in grief.

Hues of the morning, tinging the sky,
Come on the sunbeams and off with them fly;
Shadows of evening hang soft on the shore,
Darkness enwraps them—we see them no more.

So life's bitter moments in brilliancy appear,
Dawning in beauty in journey to cheer;
Round us they linger like shadows of even:
Would that we, like them, might melt into heaven.

True Courage.

In the summer vacation of 1835, a party of gay young collegians visited Tattershall castle, in Lincolnshire. This remarkably noble ruin consists of a single lofty keep, rising to the height of two hundred feet, the interior being open from summit to basement. Mighty oaken beams once, however, spanned the mighty walls, supporting floors which formed stories of varying height. Many of these beams had fallen into the basement, completely rotten, through shameful exposure to the weather ever since the roof crumbled away; others still pertinaciously hung, more or less broken and decayed, but in a majority of instances, seemed as if a strong gust of eddying wind would send them down crashing to mingle their fragments with those already below.

The party were in high spirits. They had drunk old wines, and their young blood flowed hotly in their veins; they had laughed, joked and talked themselves into wild excitement. About half way up the castle turrets there was a sort of open landing which goes along one wall of the structure; and on this landing the party stepped from the spiral staircase they had hitherto been ascending, and there paused a moment to look about them. The scene was striking. A few beams sprung across just below their feet; a few thick mooted rays of the sun pierced through the adjoining loop-holes; a few fleecy cloudlets flitted athwart the blue light overhead. Started by the noisy visitors, a number of dusty jackdaws flew out of their holes up and down the walls, and after chattering their decided disapprobation of being disturbed, made half a dozen whirling circles of the interior, then rose rapidly upward till they disappeared.

Immediately afterwards a great white owl projected his visage from a hole close above where one of the beams joined the opposite wall, and frightfully peering with its great dazzled eyes, the harmless creature, bewildered, popped from its hole on to the beam, and having made a few feeble flutterings with its wings, remained quite stationary, crouched in a ball-like figure, close to the wall.

"Oh, Deschamp," exclaimed one of the party, to a friend at his side, who was plucking the long gray moss of a peculiar species, which literally clothes the castle wall inside and out, "look yonder at Minerva's bird."

"Ha! ha!" chorused the company, "a veritable owl."

Thereupon, one and all began picking up bits of brick and mortar, from where they stood, and threw them at the bird with various degrees of skill. One or two bits even struck it, but so far from being roused by them, the owl merely gave one boding, long-drawn, sepulchral screech, and contracting its ghastly outlines into still smaller compass, fairly buried its broad visage between the meeting bony tips of its wings.

"What a stupid creature! hoo! horoo!" shouted they thinking by that means to induce it to fly. But the outcry only terrified the bird to such a degree that it stuck its claws convulsively into the decayed timber.

"It's the way with them creatures," said the guide who was showing them over the castle; "they're about the stupidest things in creation, I'm thinkin'."

"Humph," muttered Lord Swindon, a handsome, athletic man of twenty, "with such an example before our eyes, we cannot but admit your opinion to be highly philosophic and undisputable. But, I say, old fellow," added he, tapping the guide familiarly on the shoulder with a light riding whip he carried in his hand, "is that beam a rotten one?"

"I shouldn't be over for'ard to trust myself on it, sir," answered the man—a fat, dumpy personage.

"You wouldn't! No. I should rather think not," responded Lord Swindon, a smile of supreme disdain sweeping across his feature as he surveyed the 'old fellow' from head to foot. "But tell me, did you ever know anybody to walk upon it, eh?"

"O, dear, yes. Only last summer a young Oxonian ran from end to end of it, as I seed with my own eyes."

"Did he?"

"True," put in Deschamp. "I remember now, it was young Manners, of Brazennose; and didn't he brag about it?"

"Him!" exclaimed Lord Swindon, with a toss of the head; "that fellow, poor milksop! Not," continued he, "that it is anything of a feat. Phoo!"

"Not a feat?" murmured his companions; and with one accord they stretched forth their necks, and gazing down the deep abyss, shuddered at what they beheld. Well they might. The beam in question rose at the height of about one hundred feet, and naught beneath it was there but a gloomy chasm, only broken in one or two places by crumbling beams, and not even one of these was by many feet near it. "Oh, Swindon, how can you say so?"

"I can say it, and I do," snappishly replied the young man, his brain heated with wines, "and at any rate, what that fellow Manners has done I can do; so look out!"

Thus speaking, he recklessly stepped upon the beam, and despite the remonstrance of his companions, was in the act of proceeding along it, when his arm was firmly grasped, and a low, deep toned voice exclaimed.

"My Lord, do you court a horrible death? do not thus risk your life for naught."

The individual who thus unhesitatingly interfered was evidently unknown to all present, being a casual visitor to the castle, who had just joined the group. With an imprecation, the mad-cap jerked his arm away, and sprang forward along beam. Its surface was rough, rounded and uneven; and as he ran along, swerving from side to side, every instant in danger of being precipitatad downward with the awful certainty of being dashed to pieces, his friends could hardly restrain themselves from crying out with terror, though such a course would probably have had the immediate effect of discomposing the equilibrium of their rash companion, and so induce the catastrophe they fully anticipated, without the power of prevention. Had the adventurer's presence of mind for a single moment failed—had his self-possession and confidence wavered or forsaken him—had his brain sickened or his eye turned dim for a single second—had he made the false step—had his footing slipped on the slimy surface of the beam—had he tripped against any of the knots projecting from the rotten wood which had mouldered away around them—at once he would have been hurled into dread eternity.

But an unseen hand sustained him, and safely he reached the extremity of the beam, ruthlessly wrenched the trembling owl from his perch, waved it aloft in triumph, and then, with a proud ejaculation, began to retrace his steps with it shrieking and fluttering in his hands. When he reached the centre of the frail beam, which creaked and bent terribly with his comparatively small weight, he paused, drew himself up to his full height—air above, air beneath, air all around, naught but air—and deliberately tore the head of the owl by main force from the body. Having perpetrated this cruel deed, he tossed the bloody head among the breathless spectators, and sharply dashed the writhing body into the void beneath his feet. He coolly watched its descent, until it lay a shapeless mass on the stones below; then, with a slow, braving mien, he walked back to the terrified party, and boastingly inquired of them whether Manners could beat that.

"My lord," solemnly said the stranger, "you have not performed the act of a brave, sane man, and you have committed a desperate deed, on one of God's helpless creatures. You ought to thank him from the depth of your soul, my lord, that he saved you from the penalty your incurred."

"What do you say?" fiercely demanded Lord Swindon. "Do you dare to insinate cowardice against me?" and with flushing brow he assumed a threatening attitude.

"I know not, my lord, whether you are brave or not; but what I have witnessed was certainly not an exercise of true courage," was the passionless reply.

"And yet I'll wager a cool thousand, that you dare not do it."

"True, I dare not do it; for I am incapable of offering such a deadly insult to my Maker."

"Fine words!" Then, carried away by the excitement of the moment, he added, with an insolent look and gesture, "You are a lying coward!"

"Listen, my lord," answered the person thus addressed, and this time his tone was even calmer than before. "One year ago, you were walking at the midnight hour on the pier of the seaport of Hull, and but one other person was upon it, and he was a stranger to you. You trod too near the edge of the pier, and fell into the sea. The tempest was howling, and the tide was high and running strongly, and ere you could utter more than one smothered cry, it had swept you many yards away, and you were sinking rapidly. Except God, none but the stranger heard your cry of agony; and as soon as it reached his ear, he looked forth upon the waters, and catching a glimpse of the young struggling form, he instantly plunged in, and after much diving, eventually grasped you at a great depth. Long did he support your helpless body, and stoutly did he buffet the stifling waves, and loudly did he call for aid! At the last moment, you and he were saved, just in time for life to be preserved in both. Is not this true, my lord?"

"It is," emphatically responded the young nobleman; "but what have you to do with it? I don't know you, though it is not all wonderful," added he, with a sneer, "that you should happen to know about the matter, for the newspapers blazoned it quite sufficiently."

"My lord, one question more. Did you ever learn who that stranger was, who, under God, saved your life?"

"No: when I recovered a little, he left me at the hotel, where he was unknown, and I have never seen him since."

"Then, my lord," was the startling rejoinder, "look well at me, I am that stranger."

"Yes—I whom you have branded as a liar and a coward. Little thought I that the life I had saved at the imminent risk of my own, should be so madly, wickedly jeopardized, for no price whatever, as I have seen this hour."

So saying, the stranger bowed, and before another word could be uttered, he left the astonished party.

Human Culture.

CHARACTER AND REPUTATION.

A man's character and his reputation have too long been considered one and the same. It is a blessing often that they are very different. Washington was a hero to the whigs, a rebel to the tories. His reputation varied with the character of those who thought and spoke of him. His character remained the same, whether they condemned or eulogized him. The men and women who are now considered the noblest and purest, have been dragged to the scaffold, the guillotine, or the stake. Legal enactment and public opinion branded them as wretches deserving death. Their characters remained the same. Eight years since, I was travelling in the west—visiting so-called Associations. At a certain town in Ohio, I was kindly entertained by an old gentleman of property and piety, very respectable, and withal a principal owner in a wilderness of log-huts, and fine forest trees, and three hundred acres of excellent land, which, with a good many hard-looking human beings, he called an Association. These persons had been brought together by the preaching of a strange, energetic man named Campbell. I doubt not there had been a great deal of prophecy, exhortation and magnetism in getting these people together.

I visited the respectable stock-holder abovementioned before going to see the "Phalanx." I had heard of their leader, and I said to Mr. S., "What is the character of Mr. Campbell?"

"He is the wickedest man in the world," said he; "we must turn him out of our Association."

"What is the nature of his wickedness?" said I.

"He don't believe the Bible—he don't believe in marriage—he works on Sunday—and he says he had just as lief have a black man in the Association as a white man. He is the wickedest man in the world. We must turn him out."

This pious old gentleman was a wholesale liquor dealer. He sold quantities of wine, and he told me that he made all his wine, and that he never had a glass of real wine in his store during all the years he had dealt in spirituous liquors.

I felt some curiosity to see the "wickedest man in the world," and the next day I started for the pseudo Association, on the banks of one of the most beautiful of our western rivers. It was the depth of winter. As we passed up the river-road, a little boat came in sight, sculled by a single oarsman, and loaded with a few articles of furniture. I at once guessed it was Mr. Campbell, and so it turned out to be.

The location of the "Phalanx" was one of the pleasantest portions of a beautiful country. I could never do justice to my impression of the beauty and fertility, the many advantages of this domain. There seemed to be everything here but human wisdom. Such a parcel of people, and such a lot of log-houses, almost wigwams, I had never met before. Only one woman was to be seen. The rest hid here and there, and peeped around corners from amongst the trees. One house had a decent room, with planed floor, and fire-place, and a neat woman in it. Into this I was invited. About a dozen young men seemed to me to be hopeful material. The rest were mostly employed in smoking and chewing tobacco. They were excited by having been engaged in the expulsion of their *ci-devant* leader, and had unheaded a cask of tobacco, and all helped themselves in the true community fashion. I saw very soon that I was not needed in this commonwealth. They had no demand for my anti-tobacco and health notions. Besides, somebody had kissed somebody's wife a few days before, and somebody had peeped around a corner, perhaps as they did at me, and seen the crime, and the moral sense of the community was aroused at this outrage, and at Mr. Campbell's Sabbath-breaking; and more than all, Mr. C. had looked in at a dance in a house that was suspected in the town below. He had not danced, but he stood inside the door and looked on. This and the Sabbath-breaking was the cause of his expulsion from the community. So much holy horror I had not seen since my own expulsion from "Friends' Society." The people, with the exception of the ten or twelve young men, shuddered when they spoke of him. Rum, tobacco, filth, and general degredation of life had not been considered here as evils in the culture of these people.

I left them in a few hours, after having informed them where I might be found the next evening in the town.

The before-mentioned young men walked down the next day to the village, found Mr. Campbell, and in the evening they came to my place, which was at the house of a "sympathiser" with Mr. C. I had published no opinions, and Mr. C. came with no knowledge of me. I might have been, for all he knew, the synonym of Mr. S., the wine merchant. I was struck with the general appearance of the man. He was tall—full six feet—straight and energetic, with piercing black eyes, coarse black hair, a pale, sallow complexion—a perfectly starved look, as though soul and body were alike famished, and yet with an independence in his whole bearing that you felt could not be persecuted or starved out of the man. The party came in after their ex-leader, as if they were coming to a court or a town meeting. After they were seated, I said to Mr. Campbell, "I have heard of you, and desired to see you."

"Yes, madam."

"I have heard that you disbelieve the Bible."

"I disbelieve what men say it contains and proves."

"I also hear that you do not believe in marriage."

"I believe people don't know what marriage is. Their marriages are about as scampy as they are. I believe that what God has joined together man should not put asunder."

"Do you keep the Sabbath, Mr. C.?"

"Yes, as I keep all days. I do not esteem one day better than another. I would not do evil on any day. I am not scared at Sunday any more than Monday."

"I hear that you are quite willing to associate with negroes."

"A man is a man, Madam. I choose my friend for something deeper than complexion."

"Well, sir," said I, "you and I seem to agree in opinion, so far as I can judge from your language."

The stern, eagle-eyed man gave way. "I have longed for sympathy," said he, "as one dies of thirst. The night I looked in upon that dance, my heart was starving, and I wanted to see and speak to human beings. At the community I had gathered, they had come to look upon me with distrust, and I was in a maze from want—spiritual want. I went out and wandered up the street until I heard music. The tune was an old familiar friend. I stopped. Some foreigner, who played well, had got lost out here, and I seemed to be drinking in heaven from that violin. I stepped inside the door, and stood looking at the dancers, and listening for some time. Somebody watched me, and reported my crime to my *pious* associates, who wanted to get rid of me. I had nailed boards on my cabin on Sunday, to keep the bitter wind from freezing me. I have just been expelled, Madam"—and again his eye burned, and his whole frame seemed iron.

"What is your occupation?" said I.

"I make cigar-boxes and eat tobacco."

"Bad," said I, with my own emphasis.

"I know it," said he. "If I could have the magnetism of intelligent and kindly society, I should never want tobacco. If I lived near you, I could easily give it up; but men need to poison themselves, even to stupid forgetfulness, in this hungry world. I need not talk to her," he said, turning to the young men. "She understands without words, and could save us all if she had a chance."

He seemed inexpressibly saddened, and then, after a little, he said, "There is a future for humanity on the earth. God speed it!"

A little general conversation ensued. The young men very favorably impressed me. Some of them must, I think, have a future. But Mr. Campbell, I have since heard, is dead. He was some thirty-five years of age when I saw him, and few men have interested me more, as characters in the world's drama. He was earnest, conscientious, and, in a very high degree, intelligent. In the little world where he lived, not one man in a thousand but thought him a most "pestilent fellow." He is embalmed in my memory as a brave man—as honest and as true as he knew how to be. His reputation was widely different from his character.—*Nichol's Journal*,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1854.

Valuable Records.

It is our intention to issue, daily, copies containing full and detailed particulars of all the productions at the Hall, together with the manufactures and works of art, and all articles that will be on exhibition. These copies will also contain all the Reports of Committees, List of Prizes, and other matter of general interest. They will be prepared so as to make a valuable record of the resources of California, and be most appropriate for the mercantile and commercial community to send abroad. Such evidences of the real condition of California will do more to induce the people of other States to come to our shores than all other means together, and if our business men wish to resuscitate business, let them send abroad these records.

Those wishing regular supplies will please leave their orders. These records will be the best publication for a widely extended circulation of any important advertisement of business houses. Only a limited number can be received. For transmission to the States, the records of Agriculture and Manufactures are of moment to all importers.

To our Subscribers.—We feel assured that those who have been our kind supporters in the enterprize of publishing the California Farmer will still continue their kind and generous favors to us, by inducing our friends that visit the Fair to become subscribers also. We trust that every farmer will visit the Fair and see the astonishing products of the country; and that those indebted to us will take a pleasure in showing the interest they feel, in sustaining and building an Agricultural paper. We shall be most happy to see them at our office, and to mark them as paid. There are some of our subscribers that we should like to mark in "red letters," and it remains for them to say if we shall do so or not. Can it be possible then that any tiller of the soil wishes the Farmer and don't want to pay for it?

Home Manufactures—California Starch. It is another source of gratification to note this new article of home manufacture by Mr. Everding. We would call the attention of the community to this, for although it is not one of the great lead-articles of our mercantile interest, yet it will retain within our own State many thousands of dollars that are annually sent abroad to pay for what is now made in our midst. The quality is of the highest character and will, upon examination be found equal to any imported.

Down's Clothes Rack.—This new and most useful invention will be seen opposite the Hall of Exhibition, and will be found to be of the highest utility. Families can now have the free use of their yards to use for a garden, and at the same time have their clothes dried "all on the washing day," by this invention of Mr. Down's—yard room is saved, clothes kept out of reach, cleaner and better dried, and the work done in half the time. See advertisement in another column.

Artesian Wells.—Messrs. Smith & Van Dyne brought us a specimen of quartz found at a depth of one hundred and fifty feet below the surface, in boring for water at Eugene Kelly & Co.'s warehouse. Messrs. S. & V. are in successful progression; quartz rock and boulders are no hindrance to these indefatigable men, for they are determined that the earth shall bud and blossom, and the waste places be made the very gardens of the world.

Late Oregon papers express confidence that the reports of gold discoveries between the head waters of the Cathlepoodle and Yakima rivers will turn out to be of considerable importance. Several parties from St. Helens and Fort Vancouver have visited the auriferous district, and tell some rather extravagant stories. One party stated that every pan full of earth washed by them, returned half a dollar's worth of gold, and the least favorable of the stories make it appear that miners may rely upon ten dollars per day,

The State Fair.

This Great Exhibition of the Products of the State and of the Industry of this new El Dorado of the Pacific Coast, opens wide its doors as our paper goes to press.

The Produce of our rich soil is manifested by the vegetable wonders that are laid upon the tables, and they speak for themselves. The Grain that has filled our warehouses and set a thousand wheels in motion, that the "hungry can be fed," is shown by the golden specimens from our vast valleys that enrich our land.

The rich, ripe fruit, that is so temptingly hid beneath the mirrored cases, shows the enjoyments in store for those who have selected California as their home; and those works of art that genius and taste send forth to make those homes more beautiful, are speaking to us, from every side of the beautiful Hall.

These evidences of the rich treasures that California possesses over every other State in the Union, should arouse our citizens to a just appreciation of the blessings within their reach, and lead them to take an interest in these resources, so that they can be made available for the good of the whole people.

These rich blessings we fear, however, are not sufficiently appreciated by the people of California. The very men who are our producers do not feel that deep interest in these matters sufficient to induce them to come forward and unite in presenting those evidences, those means within our reach, to make our people prosperous. They do not sufficiently realize "what constitutes a State."

We ask—we would plead with our citizens from every part of our State—we would ask of all who tread upon California soil, to come up to the Hall of Exhibition, and look upon the glorious evidences of the future Wealth, Prosperity, and Greatness of California.

This day's issue being the day of opening, it will not be expected that amid the depressing influences that have borne so heavily upon the Agricultural interests of the State, that we can lay before our readers all the particulars of the products on exhibition. We shall from day to day present them, with a thorough and detailed sketch of every article exhibited; and they will find these reports in the California Farmer, issued as the "Herald of the Agriculture of California."

Appended is a brief sketch of the appearance of the Hall, as it will strike the eye upon entering:

The walls of this spacious Hall are entirely covered with emblems of Agriculture, the sentiments of great men who have gone before us, leaving their impress upon the age in which they lived, and their example for us to copy.

Upon the wall at the extreme end of the hall, we read—

> "The Earth is full of *His* glory,"

wreathed with the olive leaf, and supported by the Stars and Stripes, and the ensigns of England and France—a glorious *triune* of great nations; beneath this is seen—

> "Hail to thee! California, garden of the world."

On the east side of the hall, the following noble sentiments—

> Agriculture! the soul, the basis of the Empire.—*Napoleon.*
>
> The prosperity and glory of our country is based upon its achievements in Agriculture.—*Webster.*

and the names of nineteen Counties.

On the west side—

> Agriculture, our greatest Interest—it should always be predominant.—*Clay.*
>
> Agriculture, the first and most important occupations of man. —*Jackson.*

and the names of nineteen Counties.

Over the front end of the hall—

> "The world was sad—the garden was a wild!
> And man, the hermit sighed—till woman smiled!"

Beneath this—

> "He made Man a little lower than the Angels."

Conspicuous upon the entrance end of the hall,

> "Our noble Pioneer,"

the portrait of Gen. John A. Sutter, wreathed in olive and oak leaves.

The end of the hall is filled with paintings, portraits, and beautiful drapery.

Between the centre mottoes on the east side are the words of the immortal Washington—

> "I know nothing that will add so much to the greatness and glory of a country, as its Agriculture."

On the opposite wall—

> Our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country. —*Jackson.*

Suspended across the centre of the Hall, next the ceiling, are words from authority that cannot be denied—

> "And God said, behold I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of the earth, and every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed! to you it shall be for meat."

And on the other side of the banner, is the following—

> "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them."

Two long tables, each fifty feet long and four feet wide, on the sides of the hall, contain the cases of rich materials contributed to the Fair.

A large circular table, eighty feet in circumference, with three others, rising from the centre, contains the mammoth vegetables.

Two oval tables, one on each side, are covered with grains and fruit.

Tables and stands are placed in front of the cushioned seats, for those gems which Flora sends from her various temples that are scattered around our city.

Stands for cut flowers are in the centre, with vials of water, as the receptacles of cut flowers from the various gardens in the vicinity.

Upon the *platform* in the centre of the hall, *is* the *Speaker's stand*: a beautiful circular arbor, covered with the fragrant Bay leaves, and other scented foliage, and this motto is upon it—

> "Bona Pulchra et Vera."

Within this arbor are placed several beautiful paintings and engravings, with appropriate taste.

The detailed particulars, with the size, weight, quantity and quality, will follow in the Extra, which will be found at the Hall door.

The Society have been much indebted to ladies of the city for their kind aid in decorating the Hall, without which a great portion of its beauty would have been lost.

We trust a generous community will sustain the Society in the large expenditure they have made, and thus increase the usefulness of the Society. The Cattle Show at the Mission promises to be the finest can be made, and will be worthy a particular visit.

No Comforts--The Secret.

A few days since we were in one of our lower valleys, and while in conversation with a few cultivators and their families, we heard continually of the poverty of those who were engaged in farming. All manner of complaints came from the families of their want of the ordinary comforts of life. One good and industrious wife remarked that she would like to live here if she could have those necessary comforts that make life desirable; she did not like to live as she did. Her husband was always complaining of hard times and of scarcity of money, that he could not get along, and that he would never get enough to go home with. For her part she did not like to live so. They had plenty of land and grain, cattle and horses; but she had no garden, no wash-house, no wood-shed, no hens or chickens, no cow: in fact she had but little or none of the comforts she thought ought to be had around a place where one lived. Upon an inquiry of the farmer how *he* was getting along—"well he was trying hard to get enough to take him back again; he had not done much this year, he had only made about *five thousand dollars*."

Here is the secret; a class of men who are farming to make money, living to make money, not making it to live; and while they are doing well they deprive their families of the ordinary means and comforts of life, filching the treasures of earth to carry away. They feel no interest in what relates to a home here, but are continually unsatisfied themselves and making others so, unless they can hoard up gold.

We believe this class of farmers are the *incubus* upon the soil, and the quicker all get rid of them the better; and we believe the present embarrassments that rest upon the interests of Agriculture result from this very class of men. What California wants, in and among Agricultural districts, is homes, where the chief aim shall be to render that home as attractive as possible, and where the entire income of a farm shall be devoted to its improvement and increased productions, and to placing, in and around that home those comforts and blessings that shall give it such attractions that there shall never be a spirit of complaint or murmuring, but one continued hymn of rejoicing and thankfulness for the "abundance which the earth giveth."

When such a spirit prevails it will be emanations from an enlightened body of men, who will then understand their own employment, and understanding it they will avoid the mistakes which the present heterogenous mass now make, whose only aim is to make money—home or no home—which must ever result in ruin to themselves and all connected with them.

Two large hump-back whales were killed in Monterey Bay, on Sunday, the 1st inst., which will yield about $1,000 worth of oil.

Hold on to Your Wheat.

We see there is a tone given to the subject of wheat exportation and wheat storing, that is not sufficiently understood. Our friend of the San Jose Tribune, a very valuable and useful journal, has intimated that before long there will be a *deficit of Flour*,—that there is only wheat enough to make 360,000 barrels of flour, exclusive of the amount for seed and feed.

Our friend of the Tribune we know feels a deep interest in the cause of Agriculture, and has shown his true zeal always in the advocacy of measures which have tended to its developement, while he was a member of the legislature; and now as the editor of the San Jose Tribune, we find him advocating true measures for the same great interest. In the article from which we quote, we would remark that our friend has omitted to state the quantity of old wheat and flour on hand, and the amount of new Chili wheat; this amount would approximate to some one hundred and fifty thousand barrels, thus making over five hundred thousand barrels. Here we have a stock for a year, and what shall be done?

There is *one way*, and that should be taken immediately—*ship grain East*. It can be done more profitably than to sell it at the present low prices; prices will advance the other side and thus pay to those who understand how to ship safely. Another way—store the wheat for four or six months, until the old crop and old flour is removed out of the way; such will be the prices the other side, they cannot ship for this port profitably, and the bitter lessons they are now learning will make them wiser than to ship again. By storing wheat at the present low rates of storage, —75 cents per ton—it will remove the surplus from the market, and farmers will realize a better rate for what *is* now crowding into sale.

It is a murderous policy to force the market, yet we see no help for it unless growers will assemble together and unitedly lay plans for their own guidance and protection. The present State Fair will be a good time to call together all the wheat growers of the State, and we hope during this Fair to see it done.

Will the growers respond?

Miss Pellet on Politics.—This lady appeared before a large and very respectable audience at Musical Hall, on Friday evening last. When we remember that it was "steamer night" and the great majority of business men so engaged as not possibly to be able to attend, we think we may say that the lady was highly complimented by the number and respectability of the audience, some three hundred being present. It would be very difficult indeed for a stranger to decide upon the merits of the fair lecturer, were he to rely upon the various criticisms of the Press, for "when doctors disagree, who shall decide?" A portion of the Press seem to be much displeased and sorely disappointed, and vent their spleen in no very smooth language; others treat the subject and the lecturer respectfully, as they should. We could not but note how very fulsome were some of the notices that preceded the debut of the lecturer. This we think very bad policy, for if these notices were written in sincerity, the writers' expectations were raised too high, and consequently received a chill, (so they say); but if not written in sincerity, if only a hasty, customary puff for an advertiser, why censure so severely? Shall the first attempt of a lady to address an audience of Californians be met without leniency or kindness from the Press? If the lady is "out of her sphere," it is an error; and would it not be better to "speak gently to the erring?" We had the pleasure of being present at the lecture, but we did not go to find fault—we went to seek some truth, and were not disappointed. We heard much that pleased us, and though we may have seen the difficulties which surrounded the lady in a first appearance in a country like California and upon a new feature in political life and reform, we did not go, either expecting great eloquence, profound learning, or perfection; we went seeking some truth, and we did not go in vain. There are those so wedded to a set of opinions, that they only see those views and opinions that conflict with their own; and we know that

> Men convinced against their will,
> Are of the same opinion still.

The Humboldt Times of 30th ult., announces that the steamer Crescent City had been purchased to run between that port and San Francisco. On the evening of the 26th, at 11 o'clock, two distinct shocks of an earthquake was felt at Bucksport and Fort Humboldt. The first shock awoke many from their slumbeas.

Horticultural Exhibition.

A most splendid collection of fruit was received from Mr. Llewellyn, of Milwaukie, among which were most superb peaches, some measuring 11 1-2 inches in circumference; apples weighing over one pound each; Beurne Diel pears, very handsome specimens.

There was a large and very beautiful collection of "Boston Pine" strawberries, from the gardens of J. L. Sanford, at Shellmound Ranch, at Oakland. These delicious strawberries have been exhibited daily at the rooms, and have won great favor.

A very beautiful specimen apple from a very young tree, was sent in by Messrs. Chipman & Co., of Contra Costa.

Capital in Farming.

Although from general practice it would appear that Agriculture is thought to differ from all other kinds of business, and not to require capital to conduct it, we do not think so, and consider this very mistaken supposition as one of the great errors and hindrances to agricultural improvement.

A person buys a farm for $10,000. He stocks it for $2,000 more, and considers no further outlay necessary, that the farm must hereafter support itself, and any net income beyond family and farm expenses should be placed out at interest, and it is, as we think, actually to the last dollar, abstracted from its proper and legitimate duty on the farm.

A manufacturer, mechanic, or merchant, would use the same surplus to increase their facilities for doing more business, buying new machinery or tools, new varieties of goods, or seeking new avenues of trade. Instead of taking it out of their business, they would re invest it.

A gain of six per cent. to a farmer is often a loss of twelve per cent. from the farm. A large meadow of ten acres is laying comparatively idle, or producing only tussocks and sedge grass. Indeed we were once told by a farmer of the old school, who had in front of his house just such a piece of land, "that it looked very well before you went on to it, and the drovers would pay as much for a night's pasture as if the grass was good." Supposing this meadow to cost $100 per acre, ($1,000,) and to yield a net profit of ten per cent, or $100 in its present condition, it would be a fair calculation to say, that if properly drained its net produce or profit would be $200, or twenty per cent. on cost. But to do this would prevent the owner from placing out at interest at six per cent. $200, the sum necessary to drain it. He therefore lets it remain, and for want of investing this $200 additional capital in his business sustains a loss annually of $88, or over forty per cent. on $200.

A farmer may buy a cow for $25, making five lbs. of butter per week. For $50 he can buy a cow making ten pounds per week, and requiring no greater expense to keep her. By putting the extra $25 out on mortgage at 6 per cent. instead of investing it in a good cow, he loses in six months the interest on $400 for one year, counting the butter at 20 cents per pound.

The same reasoning may very often be applied to improved implements, manures and many other matters of daily observation on the farm, where capital can be used to as much or more advantage than in any other business.

We merely wish to call the attention of farmers to this subject at present, to do away with a very erroneous idea, that farming can be carried on without any capital beyond the first outlay.—*Farm Journal.*

Use and Influence of Light.

Light comes next to air and warmth, in its influence on the vigor and health of both animal and vegetable life. It is true we could live in the dark, but it is not healthy to keep shady, even in a physical point of view.

The rays of the sun have a remarkable influence on the growth as well as the health of animals and vegetables. It is a fact that the men who work in the coal mines of Europe, are subject to peculiar forms of diseases. This can only be accounted for by their living far down in the depths of the earth, away from the vivifying light of day. It has been found that domestic animals will not thrive and grow when kept in a dark place, though ever so well fed and cared for in other respects.

It is a fact well known to medical men, that in crowded cities, the inhabitants of houses on the north side of a street, where all the principal rooms are well lighted, suffer much less from sickness than families living on the other side, all other causes of health and disease being, as far as can be ascertained, exactly the same.

The custom of excluding light from houses by heavy and thick window curtains, now so common, may preserve the furniture, but does not always preserve the health of its inmates. This is especially the case with regard to sleeping-rooms, which should not only be well aired, but during every fair day should have the benefit of all the sunlight which the windows can admit. Who that has ever been a sufferer from dyspepsia, rheumatism, or any other of the lingering diseases of our climate, has not noticed the difference in his feelings on a dark cloudy day, and in the bright, cheering, smiling sunshine?

The effects of sunlight are still more apparent upon the vegetable than upon the animal. What a difference there is in the quality of the "pasture ash," so called, and that which grew in the deep shade of the forest, not only in the form of the tree, but in the strength and texture of the wood. This difference must no doubt be owing mostly to the exposure to the winds, difference of soil, &c., but in a great measure to the influence of light.

We often see vegetables stretch upward in order to get at the light, seeming to have a sort of intelligence in regard to its necessity in the process of maturing its flowers and fruit. The scape or stalk of the dandelion, for instance, which supports its flowers, if it grows where there is nothing to shade it, is seldom more than three or four inches long, but among tall weeds or grass, where shaded, it will sometimes grow to the height of two feet in its endeavors to avoid the overshadowing influence of its neighbors, and gain free access to the light. Gardeners sometimes take advantage of this fact, and obtain long stalks of rhubarb early, by placing a barrel with each end knocked out towards the light at the top, and thus they get long and tender stalks for early use.

Plants kept in the house always lean towards the nearest window, and we have this summer seen a cornfield adjoining a thick grove of tall trees, where the plants, for some distance from the trees, leaned away from the shade, the plants in the rows nearest to the trees standing at an angle of fifteen degrees from perpendicular, and gradually becoming erect as the distance increased. One reason why light is so essential to healthy vegetation, is undoubtedly this, viz.: the decomposition of the carbonic acid in the air, or in other words, the absorption of carbon from the air, one of the most important sources of nourishment to vegetables, can take place only through the agency of light. In the shade, the process goes on very feebly, and in night is wholly suspended.—*Maine Farmer.*

Opinions of the Press.

Before us lies a copy of the California Farmer, a double-sheet weekly Agricultural paper, published in this city, and edited by Warren & Son. In typographical appearance we know of no journal in America that excels it; there are few, indeed, that would not suffer in comparison. It is an exceedingly interesting sheet, containing, weekly, a fund of valuable Agricultural and Horticultural information.

Col. Warren merits high praise for his energy and enterprise in furnishing so excellent a medium through which Farmers may inform each other of facts arising from their experience, through which information relative to the climate, the soil, the seasons, and their effects, the most favorable seed time, and the thousand and one anomalous facts connected with Agriculture in California may transpire. The journal should be liberally patronized by every Farmer in our State.—*California Pioneer of September.*

There are two newspapers published in San Francisco—the "California Farmer," and the "Prices Current,"—every Farmer in our County should take the first, and every business man the latter. If they will try it, and don't, at the end of the year, say that they have had the worth of their money, we promise to refund the amount of their subscription to them.—*Humboldt Times, Sept.* 23.

"New York, July 26, 1854.

"Dear Friend: I am indebted to some friend, or your generosity, for the Farmer. At present I publish no paper or magazine, to exchange, or it would be a sincere pleasure to do so.

The Farmer is a credit to all concerned; the reading matter is of the very best kind, and richly deserves the good opinion and patronage of all whose judgment is to be appreciated.

Robert Sears."

From Los Angeles.—By the steamer Southerner, we have dates from Los Angeles to the 28th Sept. The Star learns of new and rich gold mines that have recently been discovered, near the Mexican town of Teuson, which has come into our possession by the Gadsden Treaty. It is situated nearly on the 32d parallel, about 250 miles to the eastward of the Pimo Villages. A part of the emigrant train of McClure & Fairchild had arrived, in a destitute condition, and reports having been attacked by the Apaches at the Santa Cruz Pass, and robbed of 350 head of stock and nearly all their other animals. During the attack, Mr. Fairchild, a brother of one of the owners of the stock was killed. The company was overpowered by the Indians, and had to retreat to another company about three miles in the rear. Both companies on their arrival at the point of attack, found the stock and animals driven off, and the wagons rifled of all their contents—destroying and scattering over the ground the flour, &c., they could not carry off.

Mr. McClure states there was great excitement at Teuson, about the discovery of new gold mines, within about sixty miles of that place. He saw a German who had just come from the mines, who informed him that miners were obtaining from one ounce to one pound per day. A large emigrant train, under the command of Capt. Oliver, from Texas, with some families and 500 head of stock, stopped in the vicinity of Teuson, for the purpose of mining. There was no cholera on the Plains.

Tilden & Little.—We take pleasure in calling attention to the card of the above firm, who have spacious warehouses, and will receive Grain and Merchandise on storage at very low rates, and make very liberal advances. This firm have most excellent accommodations and facilities, and are business men that can be relied upon.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.
A PARODY.

There's a good time coming, girls,
A good time coming,
There's a good time coming, girls,
Wait a little longer:
When woman's peerless soul shall claim
A world-wide homage, and her name—
In the good time coming—
On land and sea, for aye shall be,
A talisman far stronger,
Than ruthless sword, or kindly word—
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, girls,
A good time coming,
There's a good time coming, girls,
Wait a little longer;
O'er life's dark sea a beacon star,
Is woman's love-light shining far—
In the good time coming—
When love shall conquer power and pride,
The weaker rule the stronger,
Her gentle voice the world shall guide,
Wait a little longer. —*Wilmington Sentinel.*

"I Never Kept my Husband Waiting."

How much of moment is conveyed in these words, "I never kept my husband waiting." How much of life is lost by the lost minutes; how much of happiness, by not being ready to enjoy it; how much of prosperity, by being "five minutes too late."

We heard these words uttered by a lady, whose decision of character, whose readiness for duty and whose prompt performance of it, gave us an assurance that whatever there might be of adverse fortune in her husband's future life, he could always rely upon the help-mate God had given him. There was an energy in her tone of voice, a fire in her eye, a beautiful smile in her look, that told she knew a wife's duty and would perform it. We shall not soon forget that event—we shall bear in mind the future of that couple, and we venture to say that darkness nor despair can never drive happiness from that home, so long as that God-spirit reigns there, for it was the voice of a true woman's heart that spoke, and that was a God-spirit.

If every wife could but thus speak and act, how rapidly would the world advance. How many husbands have been ruined by waiting, precious moments of time, too, in the life of a business man; and the never-ready wife has, step by step, broken down the characteristic promptitude of many a husband, and with it his business energies, until ruin comes upon his business and wretchedness enters his home. Would wives wish peace of mind, and blessings at home, flowing from the prosperity of the husband, let her constant aim be, to be able to say—"I never keep my husband waiting."

The Truthful and Beautiful.

The following noble and beautiful sentiments were spoken by George M. Robeson, at a public dinner at the time of Kossuth, in response to the following toast:

"Woman—We submit to no claim but hers.

"I rise, sir, to respond to the toast which you have just given, with a lively sense of the honor conferred in selecting me for that duty. The toast, I think, will never cease to be a regular one on every occasion, wherever freemen meet for the discussion of generous principles, or to further generous purposes. The sentiments of honor and respect for woman, which that toast ever implies, should wake a quick response in the heart of every man, who loves the free institutions of our free country. They are sentiments which should never fail to strike a spark of enthusiasm in the breast of every man, who knows how to place a proper value upon the blessings of modern civilization, who properly appreciates the security of modern society. The mission of woman, sir, has ever been a mission of good. While it is her nature to alleviate the sufferings, to soften the hardships, and to lessen the calamities of life, it is her prerogative to enrich while she purifies—to strengthen while she refines. In the struggles of oppressed humanity, she has ever been found on the side of advancement and truth; in the war of civilization, on the ramparts of religion. It was from her dear accents that our young hearts first learned to love, that our young lips first learned to utter those magic words, Home! Country! And wherever her influence is duly felt, in whatever country, the sustaining and strengthening influences of her fortitude and constancy, the purifying effects of her example, the magic power of her love, and the generous impulses of her spirit are felt and acknowledged. Wherever she is loved, there will be found something, at least, of freedom, much of national honor and integrity, and a love of country spirited and unyielding. This is no romantic dream, sir; it is the remark of every historian, the observation of every student. We do not look for the evidences of it, among the snows of Siberia, nor in the dungeons of Austria. We expect it not, Sir, where women are loaded with chains, scourged, mutilated and slain. We expect it not, where the power of the Moslem Empire guides a mighty harem uprising in its sin,

"So fair without—so deadly foul within."

But it was so in Greece, in the day 'when Grecian mothers once gave birth to men.' It was so in Italy, before the time had come, when eloquence was to be gagged and reason had to be hoodwinked, 'when the harp of the poet was to hang on the willows of Arno, and the right hand of the painter to forget its cunning.' It was so in France, before a licentious tyranny, and a powerful reaction had broken through and destroyed, together with the just influence of woman, the just influence of human reason, the security of government and the bonds of civil society.

It is so in England; it is so—and I hope in God it will ever be so—in this free country; it was so in Hungary, when, long ago, the generous Magyars rallied around a princess of this very house of Hapsburg, then honored and beloved. And as it was with Hungary then, so, I believe, is it now; as it was with her in the glorious day of her triumph, when her nobles and her people, mustering to the soul-inspiring shout—*Moriamur pro rega nostro*, sacrificed their fortunes and their families, and poured out their blood like water, as a pledge of national honor and of their generous sympathy with the distressed of their 'woman king'—so it is now. And when the time shall come, and come I believe it will—for I expect yet to see, and I trust in God each one within the sound of my voice, aye, even the eldest, will yet live to see—that same flower of European chivalry, which rallied around Maria Theresa, mustering on the plains of Hungary, to guard her honor and redeem her fortunes. And, sir, they will redeem them, cheered and sustained by the memory of past triumphs—roused by the sense of present wrongs—fired by the blood of her murdered sons—by the tears and sufferings of her unhappy daughters, who, like the lovely companion of our honored guest, have swept with more than woman's bitterness over her wrongs, and sustained her honor with more than woman's constancy, they cannot fail; or if, overwhelmed by foreign power, crushed and desolated, they should succomb—Hungary, poor, depopulated Hungary, will stand, like a stricken Niobe, alone amid her dead!"

Can Love Exist without Jealousy?—Call the meeting to order, Mr. President, and put the question to a vote. What is the result? "The 'noes' have it"—I thought so. People may talk about true love being incapable of jealousy, but take my word for it such talk is all fudge. You might take love and purify and clarify and treble-refine it, and it will come out with a spice of jealousy clinging to it after all. For my part I would not give the shocking bad pen I am trying to write with, for the devotion of a man who wasn't a little jealous of me.

I don't care about his being so excessively "tichy" that I'd tremble in my gaiter boot, every time a good looking masculine addressed me, but I'd rather not have him so docile as to look on with perfect indifference, whilst I flirted with all the interesting individuals who entered the circle of my acquaintance.

Somebody says that "jealous people are people of small intellects." That somebody has insulted me. Not that I mean to say my intellect is astoundedly large, but I do believe it is of the medium size, and I am jealousy personified. If I should be within seeing distance of my beloved when he was playing the agreeable to some divinity in petticoats, my cheek would flush at the first smile he gave her. The first word he addressed her would add considerable lustre to my eyes—if he took her hand my heart would beat a tremendous tattoo—and if he kissed her, it is my private opinion, publicly expressed, that they'd both be saluted with a "smack" little expected, and as little asked for.

What! am I going to treasure up glances that are lavished upon others? Am I going to listen to the music of a voice whose tones are as familiar to other females, as the strains of a street organ? Am I content to receive kisses from lips that yield their sweets to every passing butterfly?

Not I! I believe jealousy is as necessary to love, as bread and butter is to the comfort of a three year old child, or a looking glass to a pretty girl.

Them's my sentiments, and the courageous youth who dares to storm the citadel of my affections, must take care not to rouse the "green eyed monster," or else put up with the terrible consequences—*Allie Vernon.*

The Honey Bee.—The San Jose Tribune says: "The experiment has now been thoroughly tried, and it is ascertained beyond a doubt that the honey bee will do well in California. As evidence of the fact, Judge Daniels of this city purchased two stands in December last, each of which have swarmed twice, the oldest or first swarm from each hive having swarmed once, making in all from the two, an increase of six swarms the first season. They appear to be remarkably healthy, and from the weight of the hives that we tried, have laid up an ample store of pure delicious honey, gathered from the surrounding gardens and orchards. In localities where they can have an abundant supply of fresh flowers and vegetation, as they can here for eight or nine months of the year, we have no doubt but that the yield of honey will be greater to the hive than it is in the native country of the bee. We would like to hear from others in this vicinity who have bees, in relation to their success."

Native Alum.—The Sonoma Bulletin states, that they have been shown a specimen of native alum, found about eight miles from that town. It is very pure, and is said to exist in large quantities. This is the first discovery of the kind in California.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

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We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, OCT. 5, 1854.

State Fair---Cattle Show.

The first Annual Exhibition of Stock by the *California State Agricultural Society*, will take place on the "Pioneer Race Course," near San Francisco, (which has been furnished by Mr. Ellis, the proprietor, free of charge,) on Friday, the 6th of October next.

Ample arrangements will be made for stalls, pens and forage, on the grounds, for all the Stock that shall be entered for exhibition.

The following Committees have been selected to award the Premiums offered by the Society:

On Stallions, Breeding Mares and Colts—David Chambers, Esq., San Francisco; Gen. M. G. Vallejo, Sonoma; and James Birch, Sacramento.

On Carriage, Saddle and Road Horses—Hon. Bailie Peyton, San Francisco; Gov. Samuel Purdy, Stockton; and J. C. Davis, Esq., Putah Creek.

On Draft, Express, Cart Horses and Mules—James Vantine, Esq., San Francisco; Samuel Morris, Esq., Sacramento Valley; and George Wheeler, Esq., San Jose.

On Bulls, Working Oxen, and Beef Cattle—Gov. L. W. Boggs, Napa Valley; George Green, Esq., San Francisco; and Thomas B. Wade, Calaveras County.

On Cows and Young Cattle—John Colgrove, Esq., San Francisco; Col. J. M. Harbin, Yolo County; and Dr. Bascomb, San Jose.

On Sheep, Hogs, and Fowls—J. M. Tice, Esq., San Francisco; E. L. Beard, Esq., San Jose Mission; and J. Bryant Hill, Esq., Santa Cruz.

Exhibitors must have their Stock placed on the grounds, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements, before 9 o'clock, A. M. and remain until 5 o'clock, P. M., of the day of exhibition.

All Stock entered for exhibition, with attendants, will be passed over the plank roads, free of charge.

Omnibuses will run from the City Hall to the Exhibition grounds, for the accommodation of visitors, at one-half the usual fare.

An efficient Police force will be in attendance during the day.

The admission to the Exhibition will be fifty cents. Members of the Society and their families will be admitted free.

The Society and the Committee in charge will do all in their power to make the exhibition interesting to all who feel an interest in the improvement of the stock of this State.

Wm. Neely Thompson,
Julius K. Rose,
D. W. C. Thompson,
Committee of Arrangements of Stock Exhibition.

Address or call on the Committee at Musical Hall.
San Francisco, Sept. 27, 1854.

Australian Woods.—We understand that Mr. Wm. McArthur, who, is one of the commissioners appointed to prepare productions of the colony for the Paris exhibition, has been engaged for some time past collecting specimens of native woods. He has already succeeded in discovering 130 different kinds in one district alone—that of Illawara. Some of the trees represented by these specimens are growing to the height of 200 feet, and many are upward of 100 feet. The greatest circumference of the hard wood is 70 inches; but amongst the specimens is an immense nettle, the girth of which is 150 inches. The substance of many of these weeds is of remarkable density, and appears very suitable for manufacturing purposes, more especially for articles of turnery and fancy cabinet work.—*Empire.*

We clip the above, and a thought prompts us to wish our own government would select some one to collect the various specimens of our forests, and we have no fear but that the comparison would result in the announcement that California could produce specimens of more *utility, beauty* and *grandeur* than any other section of country among civilized nations.

State Fair.

To this exhibition of the Products and Manufactures of California, our citizens can look for the evidences of her permanency and her prosperity. The capabilities of her soil to supply the wants of her citizens, and the genius of her citizens to convert those supplies into means that shall not only feed them but minister to those other wants, will be the best and only guarantee that California will become a truly independent State.

Within her own bounds, her rich mineral resources are like the pendulum of some great chronometer moving a thousand wheels, these revolutions marked by the hands on the surface that tell the time at the place where the instrument works. So should these vast mineral resources of California be applied. They are intended as the moving power to develope not only the Agriculture of our State but to be converted into means that shall build our manufactories, railroads, dwellings, warehouses, and to be used here upon the soil, and not sent abroad, except in those cases only where necessity demands, for products or manufactures that cannot be supplied within our own territory.

No State in the great Confederacy has equal means, and privileges, and resources, with our own; and it needs that our citizens should realize these facts, should be made aware of these resources, and induced to reflect and act upon them in all their business relations, before the wheels of prosperity can move harmoniously. Let our merchants, our ship owners, our artisans, our mechanics—all, look in upon these products of our State, examine the manufactures and see the developments of the genius now unfolding itself; and let these truths have an influence in guiding them in their actions as importers and movers of the machinery that tends to adverse, or prosperous, events; let them strive to build up our own State first, then by their united action they will find they are acting wisely, for they will be securing their own individual prosperity and at the same time placing California in a position to become one of the richest, proudest, and most prosperous communities upon the earth.

Wool Growing.

We would call the especial and the earnest attention of the Farmers of California to the following facts, relative to the statistics of the Wool grown in the United States, and the amount consumed. This enormous deficit in the absolute wants of the country, show the fact, that nearly two-thirds of all the gold shipped from California is afterwards sent abroad to pay for wool, or woolen fabrics of a coarse kind that could be manufactured at home, if the farmers were but wool growers. It has been most satisfactorily proved that wool growing can be made very profitable in California, and it is to be hoped that our farmers will take up this subject and examine it; and the more they reflect upon it the more will they be convinced that in wool-growing we shall soon find a source of wealth to flow over this State but little dreamed of yet. We trust these facts will cause reflection:

Wool and Wool-Growing.—At the last United States census, the wool grown in the preceding year, was returned at 52,518,143 pounds. Considering the high duty imposed on all finer qualities of imported wool, many were disappointed at the smallness of the clip; some have estimated the annual product as early as 1849, at 83,000,000 lbs. The fact however is not to be concealed, that we really consume about twice as much foreign wool, one way and another, as is grown in the United States. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, our imports of unmanufactured wool were 21,595,079 lbs., estimated according to Custom House returns, at $2,669,718, being a fraction over ten cents a pound. The importation of woolen fabrics of all kinds, was $27,621,921. In 1849 it was only $13,503,202; showing an increase of more than one hundred per cent, in four years. According to the best estimate that can be made on the amount of wool consumed in the production of the goods imported, it is not less than 112,742,000 pounds.

These facts show, beyond controversy, that the present tariff on foreign wool signally fails to induce farmers to grow more than a third of the wool which the country needs and actually consumes. All the wool produced in our thirty-one States and Territories, is but a trifle more than is exported from Australia, even now that gold-digging commands so much of the public attention in the distant British Province. With all our boundless prairies and extended sheep-walks in Texas, and other States, we have no wool-growing companies with their twenty, thirty, fifty, and one hundred thousand sheep each, kept for their wool.

Northern enterprise ought not to neglect the production of so important a staple as wool, if it is possible to grow it in any of the western or south-western States and Territories at a profit. That it cannot be so produced in a large way in this State, may be safely inferred from the fact that our sheep were reduced from 6,443.885 in 1845, to 3,453,241 in 1850. Such a falling off indicates the very general abandonment of wool-growing as a paying business. It is a mere incidental branch of husbandry, in all the States east of Ohio, but one that ought to be greatly extended on the cheap, fertile lands of the west. In a letter written to the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office, an extensive farmer in Illinois, says, that he can grow a pound of wool as cheaply as he can one of pork. Good wool ought to be produced at from ten to twenty cents a pound; and then it would enter successfully into competition with cotton, command the entire home market, and aid in building up woolen manufactures in this country. Now these are greatly depressed, while foreign woolens to the amount of thirty millions a year are imported and consumed.—*Rochester (N. Y.) American.*

It is estimated that each individual of the United States requires seven pounds of wool per annum, for clothing, &c., making the total amount required for the domestic consumption of the country 166,000,000 of pounds per annum. The amount produced in 1850, was 22,789,174 pounds, showing a deficit of about 112,000,000, at a cost of more than $40,000,000.

This forty millions of dollars worth of wool should be produced in this country.

Every farmer would find it profitable to keep some sheep. Sometimes, when wool is high, grain pays no profit on the cost of production. When the whole labor of a farm is directed to the production of one or two varieties of grain, and their market price happens to rule low, a loss for the year must be the consequence. But if that labor is directed towards the proper subjects of farming, success is sure.—*Wool Grower.*

Agricultural Statistics.

Let the farmers of our State peruse the following statistics and ask themselves what would have been their present condition, if, when they commenced the business of cultivating, they had all given the time they have devoted to politics or wasted. Had they devoted it to the forming of Farmers' Clubs, County Societies, establishing and circulating Agricultural papers and Agricultural information, would it not have been a source of large wealth to thousands and pleasure to all? If you believe this, then the best atonement you can make will be to begin now:

How very humiliating it is to every American farmer to know that the British Government, at the request of the farmers of England, have appropriated, in addition to the usual appropriation for census, statistics, &c., the sum of £13,000 for the obtaining of Agricultural Statistics, more than $60,000 of our currency, and at the same time to know that our government, to whom agriculture is much more important than to England, as our products are many times as great, have made no separate appropriation for this branch of statistics.

How much longer will our farmers rest quiet under this insulting neglect on the part of our Congress? Here we are almost the only great nation in the world which is not engaged in war, with the power to produce any amount of supplies of the non-perishable grains for the European market, and without the means of knowing the number of acres appropriated to such use, in our own country; while the cotton planter, the merchant, the sugar grower, are all informed accurately as to the product, probable supply, and demand, on which to found the basis of their year's business, the farmer alone is compelled to *guess* at probable requirements for his crops.

This state of things cannot long exist. It is either true or false that the agriculture of the United States is its most important interest, and if true, the spirit of enterprise that actuates all other classes of the community, must find its way among the farmers, and they will demand such government action as will meet requirements.

Our best interests are tossed about as if they were soap bubbles, by our legislators, while points of policy of comparatively little value are trumpeted forth as the exciting topics of the day.

Let every township have its Farmers' Club, and let every farmer feel it a moral duty to attend it; let every state society receive the reports of these clubs, and publish them for the benefit of the whole; and at an early day the farmers through town, county, and State societies, will have an organization that can make itself felt even in the marble halls of Washington.—*Working Farmer.*

Profitable Farming.—There is no branch of business considered at a lower ebb in this country at present, than farming. It is the general impression that every one engaged in this occupation is driving a ruinous business. It is scarcely reasonable to suppose that it could be otherwise when it is borne in mind that wheat is not selling at one half the price it brings in New York, whilst labor on this side of the continent is three or four times as high. The native riches of our soil makes up, however, in some instances for this discrepancy. In conversation yesterday with a farmer from Alameda county, on the Bay about ten miles south of Oakland, he informed us that he had found his crop this year quite profitable. His land is a very choice selection. He had 76 acres of oats which yielded 7,200 bushels, or about 95 bushels to the acre; 23 acres of wheat which yielded 1,800 bushels, or about 78 bushels to the acre; 25 acres of barley yielding 1,500 bushels, or 60 bushels to the acre; and 53 acres of potatoes, 17 of which have been dug, producing 2,600 sacks of 130 lbs. each, or nearly twenty thousand pounds to the acre.—*Transcript.*

Great Exhibition in Russia.

That system of holding great public meetings for the purpose of exhibiting Horticultural produce, which originated more than thirty years ago with the Horticultural Society of London, after crossing the Atlantic, and spreading through all the more civilized Continental States, has at length reached Russia. It appears that in the year 1850 the first meeting in that country was held at St. Petersburg by the Imperial Economical Society, under the presidency of the Prince Duke of Oldenburg and Prince Basil Dolgorouky, on which occasion prizes were distributed to the amount of something more than 10,000 roubles, (£1,600). Since that time these assemblages seem to have become fashionable, for we hear of one at Tiflis, formed by Prince Woronzoff; and of another at Moscow, in 1853. An account has been given by M. Masson, from whose report we collect the following interesting facts:

The exhibition in question lasted for a fortnight; on every alternate day it was opened gratuitously, on the others admission was obtained by payment. Each free day witnessed the presence of from 30,000 to 35,000 visitors. The place in which the meeting was held was the Government riding school, a building some hundred yards long. The objects of exhibition were so disposed in the interior that the visitors were able to enter at one door and depart at another, inspecting every thing in their passage without ever passing twice over the same ground. The exhibition was classified by the inspector of the Imperial Agricultural School, and each separate division was placed in the charge of one of the pupils of the school.

Two parallel rows of tables extended from end to end of the building, and were occupied by what may be called industrial produce. In the centre was placed a collection of agricultural implements, exhibiting the most rude and primitive by the side of machines of the newest and most improved construction.

In the middle of the whole stood a "monumental clock" which indicated at the same moment the hour of the day at each of the four extreme points of the vast Russian empire. This *chef d'œuvre* of clock-work was embosomed in a rich collection of exotics of various kinds, skillfully grouped and furnished by N. Fintelmann, one of the principal Horticulturists of Moscow. Adjoining the mass thus produced stood groups of plants from all countries, cleverly set off with Dahlias in pots. Among them were some extraordinary specimens of Strelitzias, Dracænas, Pandanus, Musa, &c., together with finely grown Orange trees, and a Sweet Bay with a single clean stem supporting a head 8 yards round. "Never," says M. Masson, "in all my travels did I behold such a magnificent specimen as this."

At the four angles of the central square, which was filled with ornamental plants, were placed four large gilt frames, each enclosing about eight square yards of space. Two of the frames contained, arranged with great taste, the most remarkable specimens of kitchen garden produce then in season; the two other frames were in like manner filled with very fine collections of fruit. Among these fruits were magnificent specimens of the beautiful transparent Apples of the Crimea, and many varieties of Pears, the size of which was surprising when it is considered that, in the climate of Moscow, the Pear tree is a greenhouse plant. These exhibitions of fruits and vegetables were the admiration of every body; and the plan, M. Masson thinks, might be advantageously introduced into France. That they were really arranged with great taste we can readily believe, when we call to mind the skill with which the Russian agricultural produce was displayed in our own Great Exhibition in Hyde Park.

The whole exhibition at Moscow was bordered by a line of fruit trees and ornamental plants, such as grow out of doors in France, but must be cased up in a Muscovite winter. Among them were Plum, Pear and Cherry trees pruned and trained like Orange trees, and most especially Peach and Apricot trees of an extraordinary size for plants whose roots were cramped in wooden boxes. Willows, too, were there of many kinds, clipped into round heads, and a Poplar which M. Masson, whose botany is more rusty than his gardening, calls Populus Blagovroney.

The reporter speaks in high terms of the excellence and variety of Muscovite vegetables, the size and beauty of which he says did honor to the skill of the Russian market gardeners, who do not suffer by comparison with those of Paris. He was particularly struck with the white and black Radishes from the Caucasus, some of which are a full yard long, and unknown in Europe.

Among the cereal grains there was a most interesting variety; and it was curious to compare the tiny Wheat of Archangel with the magnificent Corn from Bessarabia. The oleaginous plants included one called *Navet de Derbend*, the seeds of which yield an extraordinary quantity of oil. Among textile plants were exhibited a *perennial* hemp, and a wild Siberian Flax.

The forest-tree exhibition was one of high interest. Everything was there which the Russian territory grows, *even* the trees of Caucasus, sent, as M. Masson slily hints, by the military Governor of that unconquered country. Each tree seems to have been exhibited in the following manner:—1, its seeds; 2, its timber, carefully polished to bring out what carpenters call the figure; and 3, a dried branch in flower and fruit. Some similar plan was adopted with all the plants belonging to rural economy.

Among miscellaneous matters we find recorded great roots, more than three feet long, of the *Statice tatarica*, used by Tartarian tanners under the name Kierme, and containing 22 per cent. of its weight of pure tannin; all sorts of objects manufactured out of bark, rushes and straw, among which figured straw head-dresses, and straw boots with leather soles, said to wear very well; and finally preserved fruits, fermented liquors, specimens of earth, both arable and fit for pottery or other purposes, texile materials, wool, and silk, the latter in greater abundance and of great beauty.

Such is said to have been the great exhibition at Moscow in 1853, from which we English should borrow some useful hints. It is evident that tinsel was not there allowed to displace the more precious metals.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

Hear Him.—The following is so much to the point, so really excellent—it is so true, and told so truthfully, that we like it—*it is* what the whole Pacific Coast needs. We want more people, more producers, more mechanics, more real laborers. We don't want *drones*—we have enough already. San Francisco could easily spare a few thousand idlers, and be the gainer. We want more of the industry, and genius, and talent—the real mind; and we need, too, those elements that connect and bind society, and while they bind, purify! From one source alone can it come—from intelligent Woman. But our friend of the Humboldt Times says, "don't bring 'ladies,' but strong, buxom women, who will make farmer's wives." Now we hold that we do want "ladies," for if there is any sphere where an highly educated woman can exert an influence most potent, it is while qualified to act the wife, to be the companion also. This is the extract:

"*Wanted.*—Six hundred farmers to emigrate every year, for any number of years, to our county, to occupy and cultivate our lands; each to bring with him stock and fixtures—a little cash would not be objectionable—also each a wife and at least two marriageable daughters as wives for our farmers, the most of whom are a set of poor miserable bachelors, upon whom the court of sessions should put an annual tax of fifty dollars a head. They should be taxed more heavily, for they are not doing their duty to their country nor obeying the commands of God.

"So come all ye, that are at the tender mercy of wealthy land owners: here you can get farms at government price, thereby benefitting yourselves, and helping a few poor devils out of a quandary. Don't bring 'ladies,' but strong, buxom women, who will make farmer's wives, with you."

Onions.—The onion is worthy of notice as an article of extensive consumption in this country. It is largely cultivated at home, and is imported into England to the extent of from 700 to 800 tons a year from Spain and Portugal. But it rises in importance when we consider that in those latter countries it forms one of the common and universal supports of life. It is interesting therefore, to know, that in addition to the peculiar flavor which first commands it, the onion is remarkably nutritious. According to my analyses, the dried onion root contains from 25 to 30 per cent. of gluten. It ranks, in this respect, with the nutritious pea, and the *Gram* of the East. It is not merely as a relish, therefore, that the wayfaring Spaniard eats his onion with his humble crust of bread, as he sits by the refreshing spring: it is, because experience has long proved that, like the cheese of the English laborer, it helps to sustain his strength also, and adds—beyond what its bulk would suggest—to the amount of nourishment which his simple meal supplies.—*Johnston's Chem. of Common Life.*

The Yew Tree.—Mrs. Stowe, in her new work, entitled "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands," gives the following description of the yew tree, of which we have read so much in English Literature:

"Here in England, I think, they have vegetable creations made on purpose to go with old, dusky buildings; and this yew tree is one of them. It has altogether a most goblin-like, bewitched air, with its dusky black leaves and ragged branches, throwing themselves straight out with odd twists and angular lines, and might put one in mind of an old raven with some of his feathers pulled out, or a black cat with her hair stroked the wrong way, or any other strange, uncanny thing. Besides this they live almost forever; *for when they have grown so old that any respectable tree ought to be thinking of dying, they only take another twist and so live on another hundred years.* I saw some in England seven hundred years old, and they had grown queerer every century.

To Cure a Felon.—A felon generally appears on the end of the fingers and thumb; it is extremely painful for weeks, and sometimes for months, and, in most cases, cripples or disfigures the finger or thumb that falls a victim to it. But it can be easily cured, if attended to in time. As soon as the pain is felt, take the thin white skin of an egg, which is found inside of the shell; put it round the end of the finger or thumb affected, and keep it there until the pain subsides. As soon as the skin becomes dry, it will be very painful, and likely to continue for half an hour or more; but be not alarmed. If it grows painful, bear it; it will be of short duration, compared to what the disease would be. A cure will be certain.

An appropriation of $25,000 was made at the last session of Congress in the General Appropriation bill, for the collection of agricultural statistics and the procurement and distribution of cuttings and seeds.

Tendencies of Gambling.

This is a vice that prevails to an alarming extent in this State, and we hope our Press will not slumber while an evil of this magnitude is in our midst. A few days since, the death—that fearful death of the suicide—was chronicled of one whose prospects in life were bright, whose standing and influence might have been exerted for great good, had it not been for this fearful habit of gambling. His gloomy end has cast a dark shadow upon the hearts of many, and his end should be a warning, a solemn voice to arouse others treading in the same path to escape before it is too late.

We have seen families rent asunder, homes made desolate, and hearts crushed by this fiendish appetite. Our deepest sympathies were recently aroused by the case of an estimable young man who was enticed from his duty, made forgetful of wife and children, and in a sad moment of bitter temptation he fell. We give the words he penned himself and addressed to his employer—Would to God they might arouse our community to a just sense of the evil in our midst. The lamentable case of the prominent citizen who has fallen, should awake his friends; and the letter of the ruined young man, and his now suffering wife, should call into action those human sympathies that ought to be aroused, to remove this dark and fearful bane in our midst.

[Copy of letter addressed by the young man to his employer.]

"You will be surprised as well as deeply grieved when you know of my delinquency, and after what has happened, I cannot see you again—*I should sink with shame.* The fact is, *I have been enticed into the gambler's den, and have lost everything you entrusted to me.*

"I have always been honest with you otherwise, but all my earnings have gone the same way. I have not gambled before for some time, and thought that the spell was broken and I was free; but in an evil moment I yielded to the temptation and am ruined. Do not try to see me, but I should like to receive a line from you, bearing, if possible, your forgiveness for the injury inflicted upon you. Do not let my name be known. I will yet recover myself, but I must leave this place. Oh, I would not have this reach the ears of my poor wife. Gambling has been the only vice to which I have been addicted—and so help me God, I have done! It is the last time! and if you will use forbearance towards me, God will reward you for it.

"O would I could recall the events of the past fortnight; but it is gone, and nothing now remains but for me to make atonement as far as is in my power, for the evil I have inflicted on others.

"Hoping, though I so little deserve your forgiveness, you will grant it and your sympathy, I am, in agony of mind, Yours, &c."

We present to-day an able article on this vice. The writer, Rev. S. W. Fisher, has pictured the tendencies most truthfully, and they deserve the earnest attention of all who wish well to the cause of Humanity, and the advancement of the world:

"Among its foremost evils is its tendency to generate habits of idleness and destroy all steadiness in the pursuit of an honest industry. The power of any over-mastering excitement, in another direction, invariably tends to withdraw the mind from its own more quiet pursuits. But when that exists in the direction of a personal interest, it often has a ten fold influence to divert us from the objects which claim immediate attention. And such is the fascination of gambling and such the power it wields over the feelings, that it destroys the love of quiet labor, and makes the slow processes of industry irksome. It ministers to a feverish excitement of the whole system, by which the soul is incapacitated for pursuing the calm and cool path of a virtuous and industrious life. It craves the stimulus of the gambling-table; it thirsts for the intense excitement of the strife and the victory; it is bewildered and bewitched by the imagination of a fortune to be made; or it is lashed to fury by the mortification of defeat, and goaded on to another and another attempt to overtake the splendid illusion. Can such a mind set itself down to labor, and plan, and study, and work with an intense energy and exclusive attention to one pursuit and remain unaffected by the enervating vision of the card-table? How many habits of industry has it broken up? How many who, had they gone forward in the path of honorable labor, would have gained competence and peace, and shed around them the blessings of a moral life, have been utterly shipwrecked by the habit of occasional gambling? How many bright intellects have through this insane excitement been despoiled of their power and stripped of their crown of glory, and have descended to the grave, the skeletons of former greatness? What might not Charles James Fox have been? what he not have attained in the English Court? what mighty works lustrous and abiding might he not have effected for his country, for literature, and for the world, had not his genius been shattered, and his powers enervated, and his magnificent eloquence hushed, and his moral character debased, and his memory defiled by this abominable vice? And where is the man, young or old, the judge, the lawyer, the merchant, the student, the mechanic, the physician, that can subject himself to its power, and at the same time keep all his faculties in full health and vigor for the industrial pursuits of life? Ah! there is in all vice, but especially in this vice, a disturbing force of evil that, so far as it prevails, tends to absorb the whole soul in itself and shut out all other things, that interfere in any way with the gratification of this passion. I may go farther and declare that it unfits the man to be a good husband or a good father; that all its influence tends to enthrone itself as an absorbing passion, until wife and children are neglected and shut out from the sympathies and strongest affections of the mature gambler. There is a curse in it which vitiates the fountains of a healthful industry and a pure domestic affection, and makes the heart susceptible of only one great passion and binds the soul down to one master excitement.

Next I would have you notice that gambling leads on to dishonesty. It begins in injustice; it lets loose the fiercest excitements to which the soul is subject, and so tends directly to destroy all sense of justice. The mind of the gambler becomes blind to the distinctions of virtue and vice; if successful, the excitement of gain drowns the voice of conscience; if unsuccessful, the secret sense of injustice and the mortification of defeat urge him to retrieve his fortunes by any means open to him. An habitual gambler, becoming unfitted for sober and healthful pursuits, is, by that very fact, tempted to make and repair his fortunes by all the means in his power. The descent is easy enough from a seeming honor to a most finished cheat. Take the first step and there will be no difficulty in taking a second and a third, until cheating is your trade. It is difficult to separate these associated vices. If you smile upon one you find yourself on a level with the other, and ere you are aware, you have a robber's heart in your bosom. Under excitement men will do in an hour, what may ruin their reputation for life and drive them off into the lowest forms of dishonesty. A friend of mine, now a distinguished member of the bar at the East, told me that, on returning from court in a neighboring county, after having gained his first suit, it was proposed among the company, mostly lawyers and officers of the court, to gamble. He joined with others and lost all his own funds. He had with him a large sum of one of his clients. In the excitement of the moment he staked a part of that and lost it; and at length, by resorting to another game most ferocious in its nature, he succeeded in winning back the whole. No sooner had he done this, than the position in which he had placed himself and the infernal influence of the practice, by which he was induced to hazard the funds of another, and thereby risk the bankruptcy of his own character and his client's purse, were vividly impressed upon him. He rose from the table. He was a man of great sternness of purpose, and, although a youth among his seniors, he declared: 'Gentlemen, this is the last game of chance I play. I gamble no more.' He stopped on the verge of ruin. But it was the fearful influence of this vice to destroy the sense of right and lead on to downright dishonesty that appalled him; it was the sight of the yawning gulf beneath his feet, that roused him to a sense of danger and urged him to take at once the decisive step, by which he would forever save himself from such exposures. If a man sets out with the purpose of gambling fairly, according to the rules of honor known among this class of people, how long is it before he can resort to the basest trickery and the meanest appliances for gaining his end? The professional gambler is notorious the world over for the most unscrupulous attempts at swindling. And after all, why should a man who is wicked enough to gain another man's property without rendering him, or his family, or society any return; who is abandoned enough to bankrupt a friend or a stranger and turn him upon the world disgraced and penniless, and who makes it his amusement to fleece the unwary and out-do in strategy the most wary, that he may relieve him of his money, why should *such* a man be conscience-stricken at the idea of cheating a little, or of practicing the most audacious villainy to gain his end? This is only the carrying out of a gambler's principles! Talk of honor among men whose trade is a cheat, and an injustice, and a wrong! Yes! there is honor, the honor bright of thieves, and pirates, and scoundrels. When a gambler's education is finished, he is at best only an accomplished thief; a dexterous pickpocket; all his skill is gained to protect his own purse and rifle that of other people. In the old prison of New York, where the prisoners were congregated together, it was the custom for the old and expert thieves to teach the art of thieving to the young; and when they became so expert that they could pick a pocket without stirring a coat, hanging upon a line for the purpose, they were regularly graduated as accomplished in the art and mystery of their base profession. So the art of gambling is prosecuted, and the man trains himself for it, that he may become accomplished in all its arts and mystery, for the very purpose of effecting a skillful robbery; for if it were a mere matter of chance, it would need no training, no skill; but the chance comes in as a cover for the art, and the cheating device of the trained and accomplished gambler. There is no better school for educating dishonest men—none where you can better train a lawyer to abuse his trusts, or a merchant to cheat his customers, or a clerk to embezzle the funds of his employer. Thousands every year begin the trade of villainy at the gambling table. Dishonest in its nature, gambling corrupts into greater or less degrees of dishonesty, almost all who practice it.

In the next place, it leads to intemperance; it is associated with bar-rooms and groggeries. Rum is itself the minister whose agency the gambler invokes to aid him in blinding the minds of the inexperienced, and urging them on to play deep and long. Policy may keep the gambler sober that he may more effectually ply his foul deceptions; and the same policy induces him to use the intoxicating cup, that his victim may be thrown off his guard, and more easily be taken in the snare. Then, when defeat comes, and he loses, the same cup is his consolation; it arms him for his work of sin, and nerves him for the use of means most evil and wicked, to retrieve his fortunes. All the associations of this vice are with intemperance. Hand in hand they move together to ruin the souls of men.

Among the brilliant names which formed the glorious constellation of British statesmen at the opening of this century, there is none more resplendent than that of Sheridan. He stood beside Pitt, and Burke, and Fox, in the House of Commons, when those commanding intellects illumined their nation with the coruscations of their genius; and in the wonderful gift of oratory—in the mystic influence that thrills and subdues listening senates—in the transcendent power which, with electric flash, melts away the strongest links of argument, and stuns the amazed victims of its fury, and creates in the spectators the awe of a sublime and the delight of a celestial vision—in this he surpasses them all. Yet this grand intellect, which soared, for a season, like an eagle in the sun, swept a narrower and lower circle, until at length its mighty wings were broken, its proud plumage draggled in the mire; and that which had commanded and subdued the noblest senate in the world, and attracted to itself the admiring gaze of all civilized nations, and lifted its possessor to a position beside the most august intellects of classic Greece and Rome, ceased to command the respect of the meanest, and descended to the lowest and most despicable condition into which a ruined immortal can sink. He who had triumphed over the greatest minds of modern times was himself conquered by the meanest and most inexorable of foes. His ears had listened to the sirens of the card-table and the wine-cup. With him there was none of the foresight and strength of purpose that saved Ulysses, and none of the divine faith and energy that delivered Orpheus. The one led on the other; the sister vices both assailed his virtue, and when once within their fatal embrace, he fell to rise no more. These twin vices oft combine their arts to effect the ruin of the young; and there is in this world no more firm and natural alliance than that which exists between the gambler and the inebriate.

Gambling leads on to robbery and murder. It educates men for villainy on a large scale; it teaches them to scruple at nothing. Cheating leads on to downright robbery—robbery to murder. The man who wins largely must often flee for his life; the man who loses, smarting under the disgrace of loss, and the sense of injustice, and the appalling prospect of ruin, is often quick to avenge himself upon the now hated and hateful author of his ruin. Virtue he has renounced, and maddened with his loss, and waking up to the idea that should have kept back his hand from the infamous work—the idea that the scoundrel who has ruined him has no right to his money—he invokes justice to aid him, and seeks restitution at the dagger's point. Who commit the murders and assaults that nightly disgrace our streets? Who issue from their hiding-places to strike down the unsuspecting citizen and rob him of his purse? Who perpetrate our burglaries, and where were they educated for this work of robbing and murder? You will find them at our billiard saloons and faro tables; at those infernal rooms where gamblers congregate, and young men begin the career which lands them in the penitentiary or on the gallows. Hand in hand with intemperance and licentiousness, this monster vice educates men to prey upon society, and poisons its fountains.

Natural Food is a condition of health to every organized being. A plant finds its appropriate nourishment in the air, or draws it from the earth. We do not expect a vegetable to flourish in an uncongenial soil, because it is the soil that furnishes a portion of the matter necessary to its growth. It is the same with animals. Every one, from the smallest to the largest, is furnished with its appropriate food by bountiful nature; and every animal but man eats in a natural state the food that nature intended. The superiority of man over all other animals, is proved by the extent of his perversions. His greater capacity and freedom, which enable him to do greater and nobler deeds, enable him at the same time to do meaner and more debasing ones.—*Esoteric Anthropology.*

Good Prices.—At a cattle sale in Wilmington, Ohio, a few days since, an imported bull brought $3,700, and several other horned cattle $1,650 each. Chas. A. Smith, Esq., of Clifton, Russell county, Va., has 320 head of cattle, the average weight of which is one thousand pounds. Mr. S. has been offered $45, each, for the whole lot, but declines selling for less than $50.

Orange Water-Melon.—The editor of the Columbus (Ohio) Times has been presented with a specimen of this vegetable curiosity. The rind peels off like the orange, and leaves the whole of the rich, luscious pulp in a lobate mass, which also divides into parts, and is most delightfully flavored. This water-melon is a native of China.

Green Corn Pudding.—Take twelve ears of corn; cut the hull of each row with a sharp-pointed knife, then with the back of the knife scrape all the milk from the corn, leaving the hull on the cob; to this add one-half teacup of good cream, three table-spoonfulls of flour, three of sugar, one of butter, two eggs,—stir well, and bake the same as corn bread.—*Iowa Farmer.*

News of the Week.

FROM THE EAST.

The drought reported by the advices of the middle of August as prevailing, continued with great severity over a large portion of the Northern and Western States, without the occurrence of any serviceable rain, during which the crops, and especially Indian corn, suffered great injury until about the first of September, when showers occurred over extensive districts of country, allaying somewhat the fears entertained for the failure of the corn crop. The wheat crop proved a full average, and was generally saved before the drought set in. The effects of the drought have been greatly overrated.

Destructive fires had occured in various places, At Milwaukie a whole block was destroyed, and the loss estimated at nearly half a million. At Troy, N. Y., a large number of buildings were destroyed; loss estimated at $1,000,000. At Waldoboro, Me., more than one hundred and fifty buildings were destroyed, including stores and dwelling houses, and seventy-five families were left houseless; besides a ship of 1000 tons and a bark of 400 tons, burnt on the stocks, together with valuable ship timber, etc.; the whole loss estimated at $500,000.

A violent tornado swept over Louisville, Ky., on the 27th of August, destroying houses, uprooting trees, &c. The Third Presbyterian Church was destroyed while the congregation were assembled for religious worship. Some twenty-five persons were killed, and a large number injured.

Extensive frauds have to light in Boston, the firm of Pinkham, Adams & Co., commision merchants, No. 5 Central wharf, being the operators. The whole amount it is thought will not fall short of $25,000, and perhaps will far exceed that sum.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The Secretary of the Navy has written a letter to Commander Hollins, late of the sloop-of-war Cyane, approving of his conduct in the destruction of Greytown. Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory, is recovering from his sicknesss, and will leave for California in the steamer of the 20th. The U. S. frigate "Independence," under command of Capt. T. M. Tanall, is ordered to the Pacific Station. The Washington Star states that the Government have determined to recall the *exequatur* of the French Consul to San Francisco, as a punishment.

H. B. M. seventy-gun ship Boscawen, Captain Clanville, sailed from Liverpool, August 18th, for Greytown, (San Juan.)

FROM EUROPE.

We extract the following, from the London correspondence, dated August 22, of the N.Y. Herald:

The great event of the day is the surrender of the Russian fortress on the principal island of the so called Aland Islands in the Baltic, Bomarsund. It capitulated on the 16th Aug., after a short resistance. Two thousand Russians surrendered prisoners of war, with the commander and governor of the fortress. The loss on the side of the allies is given at 120, in one account, at only 50 in another. The news was known in London and Paris almost simultaneously, and the funds rose at both places.

The attack on Bomarsund followed immediately after the arrival of the land troops shipped from the camp at Boulogne. The fall of Sebastapol is now regarded as certain, as no less than 90,000 men will be landed on the Crimea. It appears that Sebastapol is not well fortified by land. Riga, the great Russian commercial depot, will, it is said, be the next point of attack, then Helsingfors, Rewel, and Cronstadt.

Bomarsund will now be garrisoned by Anglo-French troops, and form a sort of winter headquarters. It is hoped that Sweden will now declare herself for the Western Powers.

The expedition to Crimea has sailed, and additional reinforcements are joining it from Varna and Constantinople. The cholera is committing great ravages among the troops. One account, which I think is exaggerated, says that 7,000 French and 800 English had already died of it. The epidemic is not confined to the East—it is very bad in London, in Genoa, in Naples, and elsewhere. The heat in Constantinople is excessive. From authentic information, it is stated, that an Austrian division has actually entered the Principalities, and will occupy Bucharest conjointly with the Ottoman troops.

In Asia, the Russian army holds its ground. The Turkish army is badly commanded.

So confident are men here of the attack and capture of Sebastopol, that many gentlemen have sailed in their yachts to witness it.

London is nearly empty, and nearly all the theatres are closed. Most of the ministers have gone to the moors, or to the Continent.

The news from Spain is, to say the least of it, uncertain. The Club of the Union demand a change of dynasty. Espartero is, they say, opposed to this, and rumors are current of dissension among the generals. Espartero threatened to retire into private life again. If these dissensions are not settled amicably, there will be a tremendous flare-up soon. Queen Christiana's head sits uncomfortably on her shoulders.

Cotton, corn, flour, wheat, bacon, lard and tallow, had slightly declined.

The new steamboat called the Queen City, was launched from Mission Point on Saturday last. She is of 400 tons measurement, and is intended for the Citizen's line.

The new City Council was sworn into office on Monday evening last, Mayor Webb delivered his address, in which he fears their duties will be more than usually arduous; they were expected to carry out the principles of Reform in the administration of the affairs of the city. He proposes to submit as early as possible a detailed statement of affairs, derived from the several offices, accompanied with proper suggestions. An increase in the number and effectiveness of the police force is recommended; also proper attention to the subjects of the public schools, and the fire department; but "a general adherence to a wise economy is absolutely necessary to save the credit and secure the prosperity of our beloved city." Mr. Atwill was re-elected President of the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. Haight was chosen President of the Board of Assistants. At the first and second sessions of the Board of Aldermen, they were unable to elect a clerk, no one having a majority of votes.

Monday being one of the Fast Days of the Jewish Church, the church on Stockton street, "Therith Israel," and that on Broadway, "Emanuel," were well filled, the galleries being occupied by ladies. The congregation appeared much devoted and took a deep interest in the exercises, all of which were conducted in the Hebrew language. It was an odd feature to a stranger to see all of the gentlemen wearing their hats during the services. The priests were attired in a neat white robe, and a number of the congregation wore white scarfs or shawls. The fast was kept inviolate, neither eating or drinking being allowed till 7 P. M., when the services closed.

New Combination.—It is understood that Vanderbilt's Independent line has been bought up by the other two companies. In future, the Nicaragua and Panama steamers will have no opposition on their respective routes. The arrivals and departures are to be weekly, and prices of passage to be uniform.

City Title Confirmed.—Commissioner R. A. Thompson and S. B. Farwell delivered an opinion of the Board confirming the City Claim, including all the lands embraced within the Vallejo lines; commissioner A. Felch dissenting as to the boundaries from the majority of the Board.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Native Pines, Oaks, &c.**—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 corner of California and Montgomery streets.

☞ **Wanted.**—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 opposite Wells, Fargo & Co., California street.

☞ **"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."**—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blotches, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

Scrofula, Syphilis, Mercurial Complaints, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed, Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

MARRIED.

On the 23d Sept., in Jackson, by Bruce Husband, Justice of Peace, Mr. J. Sutherland and Miss Helena Miles, all of Jackson.

On the 26th Sept., at Hite's Ranch, Sutter Township, by Rev. J. A. Benton Mr. Wm. Johnstone and Miss E. Hite, both of said township.

On the 28th Sept., at Mitchell's Ranch, by Rev. W. C. Mosher, Mr. Wm. McCrum and Miss Isabella Mitchell.

On the 28th Sept., at Mud Springs, by Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. J. Dean, of Upper Placerville, and Miss Cecilia McLean, of the former place.

On the 1st Oct., in Sacramento, by Rev. J. A. Benton, Mr. G. W. Maberry, of Nevada, and Miss Amanda McCourtney, of Nevada.

On the 2d Oct., at Oakland, by Samuel B. Bell, Capt. Thomas Mann, commander of the Skimmer of the Seas, of Sunderland, England, and Mrs. Anne Edgar, of county Antrim, Ireland.

DIED.

On the 27th Sept., in this city, Thomas M. Crockett, of Brunswick, Maine, in the 31st year of his age.

On the 30th Sept., in this city, Francis Cook McMickel, a native of Missouri, in the 30th year of his age.

On the 1st Oct., in this city, Wm. H. Maylon, late of New York, a native of the city of Dublin, Ireland, in the 23d year of his age.

On the 3d Oct., in this city, after a lingering illness, Miss Mary Cavanagh Nelson, late of New York city, in the 18th year of her age.

To the Farmers of California.

WE beg to call your attention to our superior facilities for transacting a General Produce and Grain Business.

Our warehouse, which we put up nearly a year since, covers an entire fifty vara lot, has a capacity of about *six thousand tons*, is thoroughly fire-proof, and constructed with especial reference to convenient and safe storage of merchandise.

We have also a fine wharf on Steuart street, where all Grain and Produce consigned to our house can be landed free of wharfage.

Our arrangements enable us to make liberal advances on Merchandise consigned to us for sale, or stored in our warehouse. An almost uninterrupted experience of five years in the business of this country, affords us, in an extensive acquaintance with business men, unusual opportunity for the prompt and judicious sale of any goods committed to our charge.

Referring to the well known houses named below,
We are, very respectfully,
Your obed't servants,
14 TILDEN & LITTLE.

Messrs. Macondray & Co. | Messrs. Lucas, Turner & Co.
" Palmer, Cook & Co. | " Hussey, Bond & Hale.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, October 4, 1854.

If merchants wish to know the condition of the markets, we say to them go to the Musical Hall, and the Exhibition will tell the story.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—nominal—	
Shovels,	
Ames' l. h. bright	$16 00@— —
do s. h.	— —@10 00
Fields', l. h.	14 00@15 00
Rowland's, l. h.	12 00@14 00
do s. h.	9 —@10 00
King's, l. h.	14 00@— —
Spades, bright c. s.	15 00@18 00
do iron	8 00@10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops, c. s.	12 00@— —
do do iron	— —@ 8 00
Axes, Collins', n. b.	16 00@18 00
do Hunt's, do	— —@15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6 lb, solid eye	8 00@10 00
do other brands	5 00@ 7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50@ 4 00
do axe	2 50@ 4 50
Plows, best make	— —@—
do steel	30 00@75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—	
Hall & Pitts'	$1000@1200
Other makers'	400@ 600
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	150@ 500
Straw Cutters	no sale
Rakes, horse and revolving,	20 00@25 00
do hand, wood	6 00@10 00
do do steel	12 00@20 00
Pitchforks, ℘ doz	— —@— —
Scythes, best	— —@— —
Hoes, steel, g. n.	6 00@ 9 00
Crowbars, c. s. ℘ lb	10@ 11
Flour Mills, Noye's	$500@ —
do Brown's, 30 in.	450@ —
FLOUR—	
Gallego	12 00@13 00
Haxall	12 00@13 00
Chile	8 00@ 9 00
Repacked	— —@— —
Horner's Mills	9 00@— —
Benicia Mills	9 00@00 00
Meal, in bbls	6 00@ 6 50
do ½ bbls	3 25@ 3 50
Bran, ℘ lb	—@ 1¼
GRAIN—	
Corn, Eastern, ℘ lb	2 @ 2½
Barley, California	—@ 1½
do Chili	—@ 1¼
Buckwheat, flour	3 @ 5
Oats, California	2 @ 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.	
do Eastern	2 @ 2½

Wheat, Chili	2 @ 2½
do California	2½@ —
LUMBER—nominal—	
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq. ℘ M	25 00@— —
Plank and Sc'l'g	35 00@30 00
Plank E. w. p. cl.	60 00@70 00
do E. sp	80 00@100
Boards, E. cl. 1st q.	65 00@— —
do 2d q	45 00@55 00
do G. y. p. floor'g	65 00@75 00
do O. pine, rough	25 00@30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, sawed	35 00@00 00
do Bay & Bolinas	30 00@00 00
Floor Joist	25 00@30 00
Shingles, E. best	7 00@ 8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	10 00@16 00
Laths, Eastern	6 00@ 8 00
do California	5 00@ 6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50@ 5 00
Sashes, window	2 50@ 5 00
PROVISIONS—	
Beef, Mess, ℘ bbl	17 00@18 00
do ½ bbl ex. fam	— —@12 50
Bacon, ex. clear sides, ℘ lb	14@ 16
do Mess, nominal	12@— —
Cheese	20@ 25
do California	20@ 25
Eggs, fresh Cal. ℘ doz	90@ 1 00
Butter, choice, ℘ lb	30@ 32
do good ordinary	16@ 25
do California	60@ 25
Hams, ordinary	12@ 14
do extra	18@ 19
Lard, in kegs	14@ 15
do tins 10 lb	17@ —
do 15—20 do	—@ 17
Pork, clear, ℘ bbl	17 00@18 00
do do ½ bbl	— —@10 00
do mess, ℘ bbl	13 00@15 00
do do ½ do	— —@ 8 00
RICE—	
Carolina, in bbls ℘ lb	5½@ 6
China, No. 1, in mats	—@ 5
do No. 2, do	—@ 4
Manila	3½@ 4
VEGETABLES—	
Beans, Chili Bayos	6¼@ -
do California	3 @ 4
do Am. white	6 @ -
Split Peas	5 @ -
Beets, ℘ ton	20 00@— —
Carrots	40 00@— —
Onions, prime, ℘ lb	7 @ 8
Turnips, ℘ ton	30 00@— —
Potatoes, per sack	50@ 75
do new, ℘ lb.	2½@ 3

RETAIL VEGETABLE MARKET.

Cabbages, ℘ head	37
do Savoy, ℘ doz	none
Beets, ℘ doz	1 50
Turnips	1 50
Carrots	1 50
Summer squashes	12
Celery, ℘ doz	6
Cauliflowers, ℘ doz	6
Radishes, ℘ doz	1
Sweet Potatoes, ℘ lb	8
Potatoes, new	4
Onions, prime	10
New Corn, ℘ doz	75
Egg Plant	37
Squash	50
Strawberries, ℘ lb	1 50
Peaches, each	12@50
do extra, each	75@1 00
Gooseberries, do	1 00
Pears, sugar, do	25
do extra, each	25@50
Whortleberries, ℘ lb	1 00
Apricots, do	

Garlic	37
Leeks, ℘ doz	1 00
Horseradish	1 00
Tomatoes, ℘ lb	12
Green Peas	8
Lettuce, ℘ doz	1 00
Parsley	1 00
Parsnips	1 00
Cranberries, ℘ gal	1 25
Salsify	1 00
Pie Plant, ℘ lb	20
Asparagus, ℘ doz bunches	3 00
Cucumbers, ℘ doz	25
String Beans	6
Okra	25
Raspberries, ℘ lb	1 50
Cal. Grapes, fine, ℘ lb	75
Grapes, foreign	1 50
Apples, do	25@50
do extra size, each	25@50
Quinces, ℘ lb	50
Blackberries, ℘ lb	50
Nectarines, do	1 00

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 27—Ship Gazelle, Dollard, New York, June 3; mdse.
Ship Galatea, Barker, Boston, June 3; mdse.
Br bark Lady Hayes, Thornhill, Hong Kong, 71 days; mdse.
Schr Pilgrim, Fisher, Humboldt Bay, 3 days; lumber.

Sept. 28—Clipper ship Golden State, Barstow, New York, 125 days; mdse.
Dutch bark Mercator, Vandermeeler, Hong Kong, 73 days; mdse and 242 passengers.
Bark Carib, Boyd, Port Madison, 14 days; lumber.
Brig Wm Penn, Bullington, Mendocino, 3 days, lumber.
Schr Astoria, Willoughby, Santa Cruz, 2 days; produce.
Schr T H Allen, Wall, Island del Carmen, 58 days, via Mazatlan, 33 days; mdse.

Sept. 29—Stmr Columbia, Dall, Columbia river, 60 hrs.
Dutch bark Valparaiso, Elleman, Amsterdam, 280 dys; mdse.
Sch S D Bailey, Garcia, San Pedro, via Santa Cruz, 3 days.
Schr Odd Fellow, Austin, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; produce,
Schr W A Tarlton, Morgan, Bodega, 24 hours, for Suisun Bay; lumber.

Sept. 30—Stmr Caroline, Mellus, St Simeon's Bay, via Monterey, with 250 tons mdse from the wreck of the bark Amelia Thompson.
Schr Favorite, Wheelwright, Monterey, 36 hours; 500 sacks potatoes.
Schr Alfred Adams, Gould, Pejaro, 36 hours; produce.

Oct. 1—Bark America, Libby, Seattle, 22 days; lumber.
Steamship America, Fauntleroy, Trinidad, 2 days; pass.
P M steamship John L Stephens, Pearson, Panama, 12 days 17 hours; 750 passengers and U S mails.
Nic steamship Pacific, Sudbury, San Juan, 12 days; pass, etc.

Oct. 2—Clipper ship Golden West, Curwen, Philadelphia, 135 days; mdse.
Schr Sierra Nevada, Smith, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Warren, Olmstead, Carmel Bay, 5 days, with stone.
Schr Ada, Joselyn, Monterey, 3 days, with wheat.

Oct. 3—French frigate Fort, Admiral Des Soints, 60 guns, 540 men, 25 days from Peterpoloski (Kamtschatka), all well.
French frigate Eurydice, Capt Le Grandiere, 30 guns, 249 men, 25 days from Peterpoloski; all well,
French brig-of-war Obligado, Capt De Rosencort, 18 guns, 150 men, 25 days from Peterpoloski, all well.
Stmr Southerner, Hilliard, San Diego, 3 days; fruit and pass.
Br bark Briton, Tweedie, Glasgow, 193 days; mdse.
Schr Henry Fitch, Bodega, 4 days; lumber.
Schr Empire, Davis, Shoalwater Bay, 6 ds; 1600 bskt oysters.
Schr Pontiac, Lemon, Carmel Bay, 60 hours, with stone.
Schr Ann G Doyle, Allen, Halfmoon Bay, 1 day; produce.
Schr Loo Choo, Smith, Santa Cruz, 2 days; produce.

CLEARANCES.

Sept. 27—Ship Northern Light, Hatch, for Calcutta; Br ship John Gray, McDonald, Hong Kong; Br bark Jesse Byrne, Baker, Callao; Br brig Maria Brennan, Hatfield, do; schr Laura Bevan, Morton, San Pedro.

Sept. 29—Steamships Yankee Blade, Randall, for Panama; Sonora, Whiting, do; Cortes, Cropper, San Juan; ship Nova Zembla, Jungen, Callao.

Sept. 30—Stmrs Goliah, Haley, San Diego; West Point (Haw) Honolulu; ships Rowena, Thomas, and St Lawrence, Rand, Puget Sound; bark American, Cousins, ports in Pacific; schs Flying Dart, Freeman Jr, and Restless, Fair, Honolulu.

Oct. 2—Haw stmr Sea Bird, Lovett, for Honolulu; bark New World, Ross, Melbourne.

Oct. 3—Ships John Stuart, Ellery, for Callao; Competitor, Harris, Shanghae; bark Rio Grande, Puget Sound; brig Metropolis, Astoria.

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FOR 1854,
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GEO W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 Montgomery Block.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

In Press: *and will be published as soon as completed, in one 16mo. volume of about 5,000 pages,*

MARRIAGE:
Its History, Character and Results; its Sanctities and and Profanities; its Science and its Facts;
Demonstrating its Influence, as a civilized Institution, on the Happiness of the Individual and the Progress of the Race.
BY
T. L. Nichols, M.D., and Mrs. M. S. Gove Nichols.

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14 65 Walker street, New York.

On the 30th October,
THE
DISTRIBUTION
OF THE
CALIFORNIA ART UNION
WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE.

The Public are invited to inspect this beautiful collection at DUNCAN'S CHINESE SALESROOMS. 14

California Starch.

ATTENTION of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure California Starch now manufactured by him. The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness; it can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country, and the proprietor challenges competition.

This new California product of "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.

JOHN EVERDING, Manufacturer,
Water street, between Mason and Tyler,
14 North Beach, San Francisco.

Downs' Revolving Clothes Rack.

THE Proprietor, Inventor and Patentee of this new and most useful and valuable Household Utensil, would ask the attention of the public to his invention.

The proprietor can offer to the citizens, to families, to hotels and all public buildings where "clothes drying" is required, this new and unique invention.

By this machine little or no yard room is required by clothes lines, either for a larger or smaller quantity.

A single upright post in the centre of the yard or at one corner of it, and you have one hundred and twenty-five or two hundred and fifty feet of clothes line—the clothes are placed upon the lines in a small space, and then raised above the yard so as to leave the free use of the yard even while the entire quantity of clothes is drying. Not only is the space in the yard saved, but the clothes are beyond the reach of injury from those in the yard, and beyond the reach of pilferers also, as well as from dirt and dust.

This machine will be on exhibition at the Fair, where all can see it in operation.

The necessary documents have been taken out to secure the rights of the Patentee, and all persons are cautioned against any infringement.

The following persons having seen it, will attest to its very great utility and value, and all who have seen it bespeak its praise. The Inventor is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen, as to its merits: David Chambers, and Henry Haight, Esqs., and Warren & Co., who have examined the machine.

The machines will be offered soon after exhibition at the Fair.

☞ Orders received at the SHOP of the Inventor,
14 and at WARREN & CO'S.

MONTGOMERY PAINT STORE,
No. 159 Montgomery street,
(Opposite Montgomery Block,) San Francisco.

House and Sign Painting, Glazing Gilding, Graining.
&c., &c., &c.

Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand:

Atlantic, Union and French White Lead; 1st Quality French Picture Glass; Tieman's Colors, (in oil and water;) Tieman's Zinc White; Artist's Materials; Rich Enamel Glass, Feather Dusters, Graining Colors, Whiting, Glue, Sand Papers, Camphene and Burning Fluid, Colored Smalts, Gold Leaf and Bronzes, Block Letters, Tinsel Foil, etc., etc., etc.
Brushes in every Variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in the line, of the best quality.

11 RAYE & HANKS.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

THE subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of

Tea Sets, Cups,
Waiters, Cake Baskets,
Pitchers, Castors,
Salvers, Spoons,
Goblets, Forks, &c.

Those goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

CHARLES D. CARTER.
REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers. 20

Rags Wanted.

HIGHEST cash price paid for Clean White and Colored Rags. Apply at 129 Montgomery street, (basement Sanders & Brenham's Bank), or at North Beach Rice Ranch.

13-1m DAKENS STOLTZ.

Mission Pottery,
Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHHO, WALTER & CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.

Orders promptly attended to 18 3m*

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172 Washington st, San Francisco; 135 J st, Sacramento.

SHEET, CARD, and BOOK MUSIC; PIANO FORTES, and other, Musical Instruments; Strings and Reeds for Violins Guitars Clarionets, etc.

Also, a large wholesale stock of FANCY GOODS and TOYS

☞ Instruments Tuned, Repaired or Loaned, by day or month. 1 tf

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TIME.

PARTICULAR attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, Montgomery st. 5

Opera Glasses.

JUST received, a fine assortment of Opera Glasses; also, a lot of rich Silver Card Cases and Boquet Holders, China manufacture.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay

STEAMERS.

FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.

The fine steamer UNION, J. A. Thiefry, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

15 HORNER & CO., Broadway Wharf.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 and 6 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin. master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3¼, and Alviso 9¼ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'lk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. Squire, Vice President. 20 tf

HOTELS.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,......Marysville.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY,..........................CALIFORNIA.

L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. * 26

Rassette House.

San Francisco,...........Cal.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

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St. Charles Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.

J. HARPER and J. L. MERRITT......Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating three hundred lodgers. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visitors, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guest can procure rooms at all hours of the night.

24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists t about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON, }

Mendocino Redwood.

THE California Lumber Manufacturing Company, having just completed their New Mills, are ready to contract for the delivery of their very superior BOARDS and PLANK, to the extent of *sixty thousand feet per day;* at prices which will enable their patrons to meet the present low market.

N.B.—Vessels wanted. Apply to

H. MEIGGS, President,
5 corner Bush and Montgomery streets.

Dennis' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.

Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.

Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.

5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

FLOURING MILLS.

Eureka Flour Mills.

FRESH FLOUR ground from pure California Wheat, and warranted *extra superfine*. For sale by

12 J. FRIEDLANDER & CO., 60 California street.

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workman-like manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
3 Near the Oriental.

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated Chenery & Lambard Mills, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Rolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactured from California Wheat at the Lambard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
L street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, HARROLL & CO.,
10 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street**, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "Bay State Lower Mills' Brand," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

FOUNDRIES.

Donahue's Union Iron Works.

[The first established in the State.]

Cor. of First and Mission streets, Happy Valley, San Francisco,

THE undersigned calls the attention of the citizens of California and Oregon to his unequalled facilities for doing work with rapidity and cheapness. He has made, and will continue to make, such additions to his time and labor-saving machinery, as the increasing wants of the State require, and hence solicits public patronage.

Saw and Grist Mill Irons,

Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery,

and Castings of either Iron or Brass of every description (having a most extensive assortment of ready made patterns) made promptly to order.

STEAM ENGINES from the manufactories of William Burdon, Brooklyn, New York, and other celebrated makers, constantly on hand and for sale.

BOILERS of every description furnished at lower rates than can be afforded elsewhere, the iron for the same being imported direct, and the machinery for shearing, punching and riveting being driven by steam power. Patent Steam and Water Gauges Steam Whistles, Cocks, India Rubber Steam Packing. Ready made Bolts and Nuts, Belting Lace and other Engineer's Findings for sale.

24 3m JAMES DONAHUE.

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic.

GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22-3m San Francisco

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

Smith & Van Dyne having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osboro, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

Montgomery Paint Store,

No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE and SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

Atlantic, Union and French White Lead;
Tieman's Zinc White; English Boiled Oil;
Turpentine; 1st Quality French Picture Glass;
Window Glass; Tieman's Colors, in oil and water;
Artists' Materials, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
Brushes in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.

6 RAYE & HANKS.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Pennock's Patent Seed and Grain Planter.

FOR planting Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Indian Corn, Beans, Peas, Turnips, &c. This machine operates equally well on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with rocks, roots, &c., and by completing the work at one operation, obviates the necessity of harrowing after the grain is sown. With two horses it will plant from ten to twelve acres of Wheat or Barley per day, and of Corn, Beans or Peas, fifteen to twenty per day—besides effecting a considerable saving in the seed. For sale, with full sets of extra parts, by

JOS. S. PAXSON, 26 Front street, cor. of Pine.

Also.—Cultivators, Garden Drills, Hay Cutters, Hay Presses, Grist Mills, &c. &c. 8 6t.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of Hussey's Reapers and Mowers, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Greenhouse and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Arbour, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Horse Powers and Threshers.

EIGHT-HORSE POWERS, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Two-horse tread powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Wilkinson's premium grain cradles;
Grant's five-fingered grain cradles;
McCormick's last improved reaper and mower, combined, with full set of extras;
Ketchum's reaper and mower;
Portable floor mills, and burr mill-stones of all sizes,
Belting cloth, Anchor brand;
Iron wire-cloth, 36-inch wide, Nos. 2 to 10, suitable for threshing machines and milling purposes;
Brass wire-cloth, Nos. 16 to 60;
Rover steel plows, extra article;
Thermometer churns; fan mills; ox yokes and chains
and all articles pertaining to Agriculture,

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front, by
2 HENRY McNALLY.

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.

For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power. BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 11 J street, Sacramento City.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to Warren & Son.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $1 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elton $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.

25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

Grass Seed.

20 BBLS. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately. Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to

10 GEO. N SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf.

Chile Seed Wheat,

FOR sale by J. FRIEDLANDER & CO.
4 69 California street

Book Bindery,

No. 73 Merchant street, below, Adams & Co.

THE undersigned beg to inform the citizens of California that they are prepared to execute all orders for Book Binding of every description, and in every style. Also, Blank Books made to order, of superior paper, and ruled to any desired pattern. We are Practical Binders, and feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction in *style* and *price*.

BALDWIN & EMERSON, San Francisco.

N.B.—Orders from the Country promptly executed. 7

Patent Planing Machine.

WE invite all who feel interested in seeing the working of fine machinery, to call at our establishment and see the operation of Norcross' Patent Planing Machine.

Having purchased the patent right for this valuable improvement for the State of California, we are prepared to perform work in the very best manner, in any given quantity and in the shortest time. Builders wishing work done in quantities will do well to call and see our machinery.

D. W. VANCOURT,
3 Proprietor Washington Steam Mills.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WILLIAM BAILEY,

OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
Also—Camphene and Burning Fluid.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush.. 12

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.

Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, San Francisco.

☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.

Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

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SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,

95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.

We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.

8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

TREADWELL & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

New Planing Machines.

THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive right for the State of California, to use and vend **Norcross' Patent Planing Machines**, would respectfully call the attention of parties engaged in the manufacture of lumber to the operation of the above machine. To those acquainted with the machine it is deemed unnecessary to urge anything in its favor; but to others would state that to this machine was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Rotary Cutter Planing Machine, after a trial of three weeks in competition with two of the best Woodworth Machines, at the Fair of the American Institute, New York; and also from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association at Boston. It is highly recommended by the most eminent mechanical experts in the United States, and parties having used the machine, as can be shown by affidavits and certificates in my possession.

To set aside all doubts which may arise in the minds of the public relative to "infringement," it is only necessary to quote the closing paragraph from the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice Catron:

"Therefore, The defendent, Norcross, has made a new and independent invention, and does not use the arrangement or mode of combination of the plaintiff, and hence it is not an infringement."

Machines, together with rights for counties, towns, or single machines, for sale at the **Washington Mills**, Market street, San Francisco, where the above machine may be seen in operation, and all necessary information obtained relative to the same.

7 D. W. VAN COURT, Proprietor.

Gatling's Premium Grain Drill.

THIS excellent machine, which has gone into extensive use in the Atlantic States, is now for the *first time* offered to the Farmers of California. This Drill answers three desirable ends: the saving of labor; the avoiding wastage; and rendering the greatest return for capital expended.

Simple and durable in its construction, it rarely needs repairing, which, when necessary, the most ordinary mechanic can easily perform. For particulars see hand-bill accompanying the drill.

That this is the result of its operation the subjoined certificates will abundantly show:

Santa Clara, Sept. 4th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson of this place), to put in seventy-five acres of wheat. The machine operated very satisfactorily; preferable to broad-cast sowing, in producing more bushels per acre with less labor: also in putting in all the grain neatly, not losing any, subject to the consumption of birds or squirrels. Result of eight acres, part of seventy-five acres, was *seventy bushels per acre.* LEMUEL ROBINSON.

Santa Clara, Sept. 7th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson, of Santa Clara), to put in twenty acres of wheat. I was very much pleased with its operation, and consider it a great saving of labor, putting the grain in neatly—nothing liable to waste—while the product for me was *one-third* more than the broad-cast sowing alongside in the same field. P. J. DAVIS.

Santa Clara, Sept. 11th, 1854.

I certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill for the purpose of putting in ten acres of wheat, and can state with confidence that it takes less seed, and produces more bushels to the acre, with less labor than the broad-cast sowing. I would also state that I sowed broad-cast and drilled at the same time upon the same kind of land, and the yield was much greater upon the drilled ground. I give the Drill a decided preference to the broad-cast sowing. FELIX REINEY.

S. HENDERSON, proprietor,
13-1m and Agent for sale of Mills.

Watches and Jewelry.

WE would direct the attention of those in want of fine Watches to our present stock, comprising manufactures of F. B. Adams & Son, T. F. Cooper, M. I. Tobias & Co., and David Taylor, names too long and favorably known to require comment. We are also sole agents in California for the sale of Samuel Lowry's Watches, which, for correctness of time and beauty of finish, stand unrivalled.

We are constantly receiving, by every steamer, additions to our stock of Diamonds and Jewelry, which we will sell as low as any others in the business, and are prepared to substantiate all that we guarantee. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
139 Montgomery street, two doors south of Clay.

N.B.—Watches of all descriptions repaired by skillful and experienced workmen. 4 tf

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Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver Ware, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.

N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

WELLS, FARGO & CO

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a **Daily Express** to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill.

Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for Mt. Ophir and Mariposa.

☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia. WELLS FARGO & CO.,
114 Montgomery street.

[For the California Farmer.]

TO MY MOTHER, IN HEAVEN.

Mother, I miss thee. Oh! how oft
This aching heart has bled
For thy lost love and tender care;
Alas! for thou art dead.

I know I never more shall feel
Thy hand upon my brow;
The dark, cold grave has closed o'er thee—
Thou art an Angel now.

Upon the ocean wave, Mother,
We closed thine eyes in death;
Kind friends were near as God received
Thy soul's departing breath.

I've stood beside thy grave, Mother,
At the holy hour of eve,
When thy guardian spirit hovered near
To bid me no more grieve.

Thy kind instructions, holy love,
My guiding star shall be,
To shield from wrong thy wayward child,
And bring her nearer thee.

I dreamed of thee, last night, Mother—
Beside my couch thou knelt,
And breathed a prayer to Heaven for me;
Thy parting kiss I felt.

Holy and bright that vision came
To cheer my drooping heart,
To bid me hope for happier days,
And heavenly thoughts impart.

Too soon, alas! the dream is o'er,
The Angel vision fled;
Alone I weep for thee, Mother—
For thee, the long lost dead.

Thy image still remains, Mother,
No love like thine is given;
Oh may I hope, when life shall end,
To be with thee in Heaven.

Nora.

George Washington.—His published correspondence is a revelation of the highest virtue and the greatest capacity for the several stations which he filled. He was in all things honest and just, truthful and dignified, liberal and modest, courteous and gentlemanly, and hence the good opinion which all true men everywhere felt for George Washington when he was alive, and which they retain now that he is no more. The following letter is a model one for the example it gives of the true mode of living at home, and we need such examples from just such high authority in these days of extravagance, folly and selfishness. The letter we copy is now for the first time published, and was written to Tobias Lear, in England, in 1794. Washington gives the following reasons why he has empowered Mr. Lear to sell a portion of his landed estate:

"I have no scruple in disclosing to you that my motives to these sales are to reduce my income, be it more or less, to specialities—that the remainder of my days may be more tranquil and free from care, and that I may be enabled, knowing what my dependence is, to do as much good as my resources will admit; for although in the estimation of the world I possess a good and clear estate, yet so unproductive is it that I am oftentimes ashamed to refuse aid which I cannot afford unless I sell part of it to answer this purpose. Besides these I have another motive why I earnestly wish for these things—it is indeed more powerful than all the rest—namely, to liberate a certain species of property which I possess very repugnantly to my own feelings, but which imperious necessity compels until I can substitute some other expedient by which expenses not in my power to avoid (however well disposed I may be to do it) can be defrayed."

No one, after this disclosure of Washington's financial situation, can accuse him of parsimony. It exhibits the same high integrity and thoughtful honesty which he displayed at the head of our armies and in the Presidential chair.—*National Intelligencer.*

A Treasure Costing no Money.—Which will you do—smile and make your household happy, or be crabbed, and make all those young ones gloomy, and elder ones miserable? The amount of happiness you can produce is incalculable, if you but show a smiling face, a kind heart, and speak pleasant words. Wear a pleasant countenance; let joy beam in your eyes, and love grow on your forehead. There is no joy like that which springs from a kind act or a pleasant deed; and you will feel it at night when you rest, at morning when you rise, and through the day when about your business.

A smile—who will refuse a smile, the sorrowing heart to cheer,
And turn to love the heart of guile, and check the fallen tear!
A pleasant smile for every face, O, 'tis a blessed thing:
It will the lines of care erase, and spots of beauty bring.

Personal.—A beautiful Jewess attended a party in Philadelphia, where she was exceedingly annoyed by a vulgar, impertinent fellow. "And you never eat pork, Miss M.?" asked he, tauntingly. "Never, sir," was the reply. "Nor use lard lamps?" continued the persecutor. "No, sir," she answered; "our religion teaches us to avoid everything swinish, physically and morally; therefore you will excuse me for declining to have any more words with *you*."

There is a young mechanic somewhere, who is trying to get up an engine to be worked by salts and senna. The experiments on himself have proved very satisfactory. All he wants now, to "perfect the thing," is to apply "the principle" to the machine. The inventive genius of the age is from a half to considerable.

A man who advertises for a competent person to undertake the sale of a new medicine, adds that it will be found profitable to the "undertaker."

BANKERS.

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].
Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

Deposits draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.

7 ROBINSON & CO.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
Sacramento City.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond. Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co.	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis,	David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco.	Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co.	London.
F. Huth & Co.	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros. & Co.	London.
Hottinguer & Co.	Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co.	New York.
Phenix Bank	do
J. E. Thayer & Bro.	Boston.
Horace Bean & Co.	New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co.	St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers	Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE .... AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 fm

Pump and Domestic Fire Engine.

CARY'S **Patent Rotary Pump and Fire Engine,** as a Pump for domestic use it is unequalled, and by attaching Hose, in a moment is converted into an efficient Fire Engine. The power of one man will throw through 50 feet of hose and ¾ of an inch nozzle, 20 gallons of water per minute, to the height of a two-story building. This Pump is kept by a number of merchants and others in Sacramento, and used only as a Fire Engine. Miners prefer it, because it throws more water with the same power than any other Pump in use. It is the only complete Rotary Pump ever invented; and the advantage of a Rotary Pump is that the column of water drawn up in the pipe does not stop at every stroke of the handle, but flows in one continuous stream, thereby saving more than one-fourth power. It is simple and not liable to get out of repair, and can be repacked by any one in a few moments. It has taken the premiums at all the Eastern fairs, for the last three years.

No. 1 will raise 25 gallons per minute; price $75. No. 2 will raise 60 gallons per minute; price $150. No. 2½ will raise 200 gallons per minute; price $300.

For sale by GEO. DEITZ & CO.,
Washington street San Francisco;
And SHOBEII, BROWN & CO.,
11 Opposite City Water Works, Sacramento.

Hardware at Wholesale.

THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,
Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;
Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.
Safes—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.
Beads—The largest assortment in California.

E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
23 tf San Francisco.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubarb Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
8 Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of *Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c.,* in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees,	44	varieties;	Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Pear do	44	do	Fig Trees;
Apple do	54	do	Pomegranates;
Plum do	15	do	Walnuts;
Apricots	6	do	Chestnuts;
Almonds	2	do	Locust Trees, very large;
Quinces do	2	do	Rose Acaciase, } for hedges.
Cherry do	many	do	Osage Orange, } for hedges.
Grapes,	12	do	

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses,* comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. Delangne, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.
8 istf L. PREVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of **Peaches**, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn **Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds**, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.
10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias', a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;

Lemon-scented Verbena, Flowering do, Arbutiliums, Azaleas, Oleanders, Passiflora, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson,* No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Green house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Notice.

LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.—The Trustees and Proprietors take pleasure in announcing that the Cemetery is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the Prices of Lots;

FULL SIZE LOT—12 by 25—containing 300 superficial feet—$175.

HALF SIZE LOT—10 by 15—containing 150 superficial feet—$125.

QUARTER SIZE LOTS—8 by 10—containing 80 superficial feet—$80.

LOTS IN THE REAR of Main Avenues and on Paths are 20 per cent. less.

SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the Location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing larger Plats, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS ARE GIVEN for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the Deed of Trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:

"*Sixty per cent. of the entire receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the cemetery.*"

A faithful and trusty keeper of the Grounds will always be found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

N. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

Applications for Interments must be made at the Office.

For further information inquire of either of the Proprietors, at MASONIC HALL, 112 Montgomery street. Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NATHANIEL GRAY, }
WM. H. RANLETT, } Proprietors.
FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN, }
JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq., }
DAVID S. TURNER, Esq., } Trustees.
S. M. BOWMAN, Esq., }
3 3m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!

Cheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire and Water Proof
MATERIALS FOR SALE!

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.,* to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as

"Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."

It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither seams, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written Instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.

In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and nailed tightly,* so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for this roofing is from *half an inch to an inch,* to a foot.

All letters of inquiry, or orders for materials, must be directed to the subscriber. J. H. PURKITT,
2 Office 34 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco.

ADAMS & CO.'S

CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To England, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places;

Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis,
Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville,
New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio	Cleveland.

Utica City Bank	Utica.	Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.	Bank of Attica	Buffalo.
Rochester City B'k	Rochester.	Geo. Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Michigan State B'k	Detroit.	Clinton Bank	Columbus, O.

☞ In the Northern Mines we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville,
Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada,
Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands,
Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls,
Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties.

Through Langton & Bro.'s Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Park's Bar,
Sicard's Bar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, French Corral,
Kennebec Bar, Sweetland's, Boston Bar,
Union Bar, Hoyt's Diggings, Hunt's Ranch,
Rose's Bar, Cherokee Corral, Barton's Bar,
Foster's Bar, Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba, Wombow's Bar,
Winslow's Bar, Slate Range, Slate Range,
Oak Valley, Junction House, Nevada House,
Indian Valley, Frenchman's Bar, Empire Ranch,
Sleighville, Bullard's Bar, Downieville,
Cox's Bar, Minesota Diggings, Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the Southern Mines, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by Brown's Express, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

Insurance.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars,* on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

7 ADAMS & CO.

Removal.

THE undersigned have removed to MONTGOMERY BLOCK southeast corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.
5 ADAMS & CO.

WM. B. WADSWORTH, } Of New York. }
{ O. H. MIESEGAES, { Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET,* up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

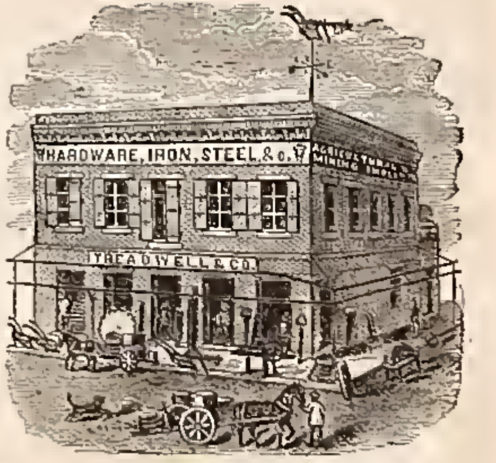
Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

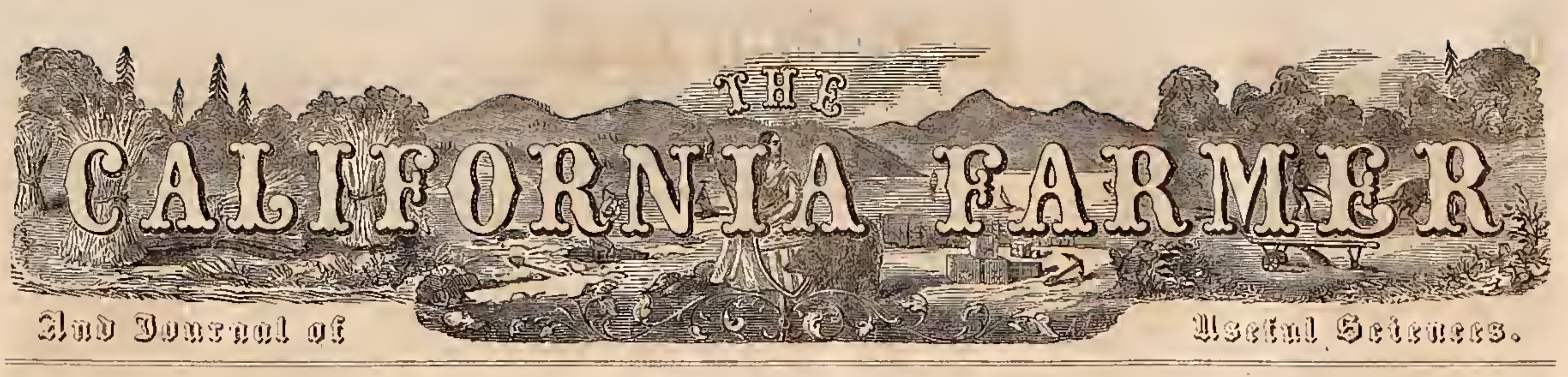
Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento
11-1m

TREADWELL & CO.,


HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, &c.
TREADWELL & CO.

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of tools and implements for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.*
22-3m



VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1854. NO. 15.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office cor. California and Montgomery sts.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

The Man over the Way.

BY ALFRED W. COLE.

When a man has no business of his own to attend to, it is notorious that he is very fond of meddling with his neighbor's. Old half-pay officers, naval or military, unmarried ladies of uncertain age and small means, widows without encumbrance — these, and few others, are the greatest meddlers and busy-bodies in creation. Young men of small fortune and no profession are less inclined to sin in this respect; but they can scarcely be said to have nothing to do, because they generally have a frightful amount on their hands to perpetrate; and this keeps them so well occupied (ill occupied, we should say) that they have not so much time to attend to other people's affairs as might be imagined.

When I avow that I belong to the class of bachelors I have mentioned, a charitable reader will naturally conclude that I am a *mauvais sujet.* Such is far from the case. Positively I am not aware of any particular amount of iniquity that can be laid at my door. I neither game, drink, nor keep bad hours, or commit other peccadilloes which go to swell the list of sins usually booked to an idle man's account. Perhaps I ought not to take too much credit to myself for my exemption from these little bachelor infirmities—because I am dreadfully in love. Absorbed as I am in this passion, I have no thought to give to dissipation—the idol of my heart possesses them altogether.

Lovers are probably selfish; they think of no one but themselves. I form no exception to the rule, saving in one instance—I have long had a terrible curiosity to know all about "the man over the way;" but I must be a little more explicit. I live in lodgings, as nineteen bachelors out of twenty do, unless they have chambers in the Temple. The house at which my rooms are, stands in a narrow street in the neighborhood of Hyde Park. Exactly opposite, occupying a first floor, like myself, is the gentleman concerning whom my curiosity is excited, and whom I have named "the man over the way."

He is apparently a man of fifty or sixty years of age, sunburnt in face, and with long iron-grey hair. He is dressed always in a long brown coat, grey trousers and waistcoat, and a black neckerchief of the old style—that is to say, two or three yards of silk swathed round his throat, as an Egyptian mummy is wrapped in linen. There is nothing very remarkable in the man's appearance, and yet he possesses a strange fascination for me. I cannot help thinking of him, and wondering what he is, and who he is, and whether he has anything to do with my fate; for ridiculous as the last may seem, I cannot divest myself of the idea that this man is bound up in some mysterious way with my history. It is perfectly useless to reason with myself on the proposition and point out its absurdities; I *believe*, and I cannot shake my faith by any process of logical induction.

In consequence of this idea, I am become as curious (as far as this individual is concerned) as any of the old half-pays, or maiden ladies, or unencumbered widows, I have mentioned. If I see a butcher boy with meat in his tray going near the house, I watch to see if he calls there, and wonder whether the meat is for the dinner of "the man over the way." If I see the man himself reading, I wonder what book he has, and what he thinks of it. But beyond everything, I wonder what he thinks of me; for I am perfectly certain that he watches me almost as much as I do myself.

And yet the reader must not suppose that I think of "the man over the way" so exclusively as to make me forget my adored Julia—far from it; I write to her every day, and the baker's man delivers my letter to the cook, and the cook gives it to the lady's maid, and the lady's maid presses it into the hands of Julia herself. The penny post would be more expeditious, no doubt, but also there would be no secrecy about it; and our course of true love runs not smooth, as a curmudgeon of a father has forbidden me the house, and commanded her never to think of me again. How foolish these old gentlemen are! Mr. Sniggles (that's the papa in question), by his absurdly unreasonable conduct, gives pain to Julia and myself, forces our correspondence to pass through three hands—the maid's, the cook's and the baker's man—instead of the more natural and proper one of the postman alone. As for making Julia forget me—talk of making the Ganges remount to its source, or Mount Blanc dwindling to an ant-hill, and you would be about as reasonable as in supposing that anything could shake the constancy of that angelic girl.

And why is she to forget me? What have I done to deserve such a sentence? The very head and front of my offending is that I have but two hundred and twenty pounds a year private fortune, and don't belong to any profession. Mr. Sniggles declares that it is monstrous to think of marrying on such a sum, and I quite agree with him; but when I suggest the very obvious remedy of his doubling the income, he flies into a passion, and says that his daughter shall only marry a man who can support her, which means that he wants to make as cheap a bargain with her as he does with the hides and skins he imports; for he is a leather merchant—as least I think so, though Julia won't allow it.

Julia is an only daughter, and has no mother; and although a very sour-faced old maiden (her father's sister) lives with her to watch and protect, and bore her to death, we manage sometimes to meet in Kingston gardens and such places. At least we *used* to meet; but alas! we were found out. That wicked old sour-faced pretended one day to be going into the city to receive her dividends, (for she has a capital income), and Julia naturally took the opportunity of dispatching me a note, per the lady's maid, to meet her at our old trysting place. We met—we must sit on our favorite seat—it is very private and known only to a few. We talked—we—

"Ahem" went a sharp voice.

"Ah!" shrieked Julia.

"The devil!" cried I.

"Indeed!" said the intruder: and the sour-faced aunt stood before us.

"My dear madam," said I, swallowing my rage, and determined to try and propitiate her—

"Don't talk to me, sir; you're a base, deceitful man. As for you, miss"—here she turned to Julia—"come home directly; we shall see whether you ever play me this trick again."

"May I fetch you a cab?" said I, wishing to find any excuse to be near Julia, and forgetting that we were in the middle of Kensington gardens, where cabs are not exactly to be found.

"Certainly," said the aunt, with a hideous grin of irony on her countenance. "Go, and fetch the cab, sir; we shall wait till you bring it here."

From that day we have never met; we are obliged to be more cautious about our correspondence, and the baker's man's fees have risen in consequence. Things are getting unendurable. I have been trying to devise a thousand plans for winning Julia, and I can't succeed in framing one that looks feasible. I know no one who could aid me—no one whom I could sufficiently trust in such a matter. Within the last half hour a strange fancy has seized me—to consult "the man over the way" about it. What can have put such an idea into my head I do not know. It is not at all unlikely that the man will regard me as a lunatic, and hand me over to a policeman, if I call on him. I feel the absurdity of the whole thing, and yet I cannot conquer the intense longing I feel. I must go to him, let the result be what it may.

* * * *

I have been to him. What a strange interview! Let me describe it.

I knocked at the door, and asked to see the gentleman on the first floor. The servant stared, took my card, and returned directly, desiring me to walk up. I entered the man's room, and stood face to face with him.

"What do you want?" asked he, with the utmost abruptness.

I never felt so awkward in my life. I fully expected a polite bow, and an inquiry—"to what am I to attribute the honor of this visit?" and I had prepared a neat little speech of course and apology in reply; but the sudden and gruff, "what do you want?" completely upset me.

"I want—I wish—to consult you," I began.

"Consult me? I'm not a doctor, nor a lawyer, nor an astrologer, nor any other infernal humbug," said the man.

"I am aware of that," replied I.

"Then what the deuce do you mean by intruding on my privacy?" he asked: "go away, directly."

The last words were uttered very much in the style and tone in which people commonly address a dog who has misconducted himself. I was very angry—though I began to suspect now that I had no right to be so.

"I shall do nothing of the kind," said I, in a rage, and I sat down in the nearest chair.

The man stared at me in a way that made me suspect he contemplated suddenly seizing the poker and cracking my skull with it; but instead of doing so, he gradually sunk into his chair, and said—

"I rather like you now, young man. Sit still. It's a pity you have not a little more of that energy at ordinary times."

"What do you know about it?" cried I, in surprise.

"I know a great deal about it," was the reply. "I know that you are a weak, idle young man, whose only occupations are writing twaddling letters, and exercising impertinent curiosity upon my movements."

"As for the first accusation, sir," cried I, "I deny that I write *twaddle;* and I should like to know how you can speak so positively about my writing love letters at all?"

"And as for the second accusation—your impertinent curiosity about myself," continued the man, "you say nothing, because you know that you are guilty. We may differ in our idea about 'twaddle,' sir; but I call comparisons of a young lady's eyes when crying, to violets bathed in dew-drops, the insanest and most mawkish twaddle."

I started—for, by Jove, it was the very comparison I had used in one of my latest letters to Julia, though I don't think it at all a twaddling one after all.

"How do you know the contents of my letters, sir," I exclaimed.

"Letters that have to pass through the hands of bakers' men, cooks, and ladies' maids, are not likely to have their contents greatly respected," replied the man.

"The deuce!" I exclaimed, wondering which of the wretches had betrayed me.

"However," continued my host, as if divining my suspicions, "you need not think that I get my information from bakers' men, cooks, or ladies' maids. I never talk to such people."

"Then how—"

"That's my affair," said the man, interrupting me. "Perhaps you will now explain what it was you came to consult me on?"

"Really, sir," I answered, "you seem to know so many things, and in such mysterious ways, that perhaps you know my object as well as I can tell you."

"No, I don't," was the reply; "but I'll tell you all I do know. I know that you are an idle young man," cursed with a small inheritance—that you fell in love with the pretty face of the daughter of a leather-merchant; that the leather-merchant, like a sensible man, refused to let his daughter marry you, and kicked you out of his house"—here I made a jesture of indignation—"hold your tongue; I speak plainly and practically; that you were then dishonest enough to keep up a clandestine correspondence with the lady, and to have clandestine meetings with her; deceiving her father, and making her do the same, beside causing both of you to be the jest and byeword of cooks, maids, and bakers' men, that you have been found out in your meetings, your correspondence suspected, the lady closely watched, and yourself at your wit's end. Am I correct in my information?"

"Really, sir," said I, in surprise, mingled with indignation, "I don't know which to be amazed at—the impertinence of your language, or—"

"It's truth, eh?" interrupted the man, with a quiet smile.

I gulped my rage, and before I could speak, he went on—

"And, now, I suppose, for I don't pretend to know this, that you have come to ask the advice of me, a perfect stranger? Pray, sir, is this the course of a sensible man?"

"It appears that I could not have come to a better man," replied I, "for you certainly seem to have studied the case."

He smiled, and I saw that I had gained an advantage on the last point.

"Then we will say no more about it," cried he. "You want my advice? You shall have it. Give up all thoughts of the lady instantly."

"Never!" cried I.

"Exactly," replied the man—"precisely the answer I expected."

"Have you no other advice," I asked, for I felt hopelessly driven to depend on this old being, who knew all my secrets by some mysterious means that I could not divine, but whose very mystery increased my awe for their possessor.

"Yes," he replied, "I have."

"What is it?" I asked eagerly.

"Work!" replied he, with wonderful emphasis; and he spoke not another word, but, ringing the bell, he showed me to the door, and bowed me out.

* * * * *

It was a long time before I recovered from my surprise at the mysterious interview with "the man over the way." That he should know all about me and my affairs, was only less extraordinary than that I should always have felt so strange a curiosity regarding him.

> "There are more things in Heaven and earth, Horatio,
> Than are dreamt of in your philosophy,"

said I, quoting Hamlet; but I got no satisfactory explanation of the matter by such a quotation. The most reasonable supposition seemed to be that he must be incessantly watching me, and this (though I scarcely knew it) made me watch him and feel attracted to him in return. But the great point, now, was—should I follow his advice? and if so, what did the advice mean?

Work? what did I know about work, and how was my working to get me Julia for a wife? Certainly, I had a dim suspicion that the old gentleman might mean, that if I worked, I should improve my income, and thus be entitled to ask for her hand with a better chance of success than as an idle man with two hundred and twenty pounds a year. Rather a slow process, I feared; but what sort of work was I to perform? I had no profession; I was unacquainted with any art; I could neither practice law nor medicine; nor could I paint, or teach music. I could write poetry; at least Julia and I think so; but I doubt whether "the man over the way" would call that work.

After three days of reflection, I determined to pay the man another visit.

"What do you want?" he began, in just the same tone as before.

"To work," replied I, briefly.

"Good," said he, "go and do it."

"But I don't know what to work at—I have no profession."

"Go and break stones," he replied; "the workhouses are empty, just now—the roads want laborers."

I turned away in disgust.

"Can you write?" he asked. "Of course you can, though love letters. It is not the best hand in the world, but it may be improved. You had better get a situation as junior clerk in a mercantile office—no salary the first year, sixty pounds the second, eighty the third, and so on."

"Thank you," said I, very angry. "Even if I were disposed to do so, I know no mercantile houses in London."

"I'll get you the situation," was the reply. "If you reject it, don't come near me again."

Who shall describe my feelings at this moment? To fancy myself a common clerk—me! the best dressed man of my means in town, the most refined in taste, the greatest hater of everything 'business like,' or common; to be a clerk, a snob, a quill driver! On the other hand, to lose the strange friend (if I could so call him) before me, or be unable to apply for his advice, to lose the chance also of gaining Julia—for I *did* think that this would follow my rejection of the offer—what should I do?

"If I accept," said I, after a pause, "will you guarantee me—"

"*Nothing*," was the reply that cut me short. "I tell you to work, and I offer you the means of doing so—that's all."

"I accept," I cried in desperation.

The man took a pen and wrote a short note, which he handed me to read. It was simply a letter of recommendation of me, the bearer, for employment of the house of the firm to whom it was addressed.

I handed it back with thanks. He wrote the direction, and gave me the letter. It was addressed, "Messrs. Sniggles & Co."

"Why!" exclaimed I, "it is to the father of—"

"Exactly—so much the better; he will ask you no questions, but give you the situation."

He showed me out of his room; and when I reached the street, I stood still for a few minutes in perfect bewilderment. Could this "man over the way" have dealings with the devil, that he exercised so strange an influence over me, and seemed to guide me as he pleased? And then, what could his connection be with the Sniggles family, that made him so confident of my procuring the situation through him! I determined to deliver the letter, at all events.

I made my way to Thames street, where I am sure I had never set foot before. I found the house of Sniggles & Co. Eugh! how the place smelt of leather. I asked for Mr. Sniggles, and was shown into his office.

"Good day, sir," said Sniggles, "glad to see you *here*."

I handed him the letter, which he just glanced over, and then said, "follow me."

He led me into the next room, where three fellows were driving their quills with all their might.

"Mr. Jackson," cried old Sniggles to one of them, "Mr. Plastic has come to join you; be good enough to set him to work;" and, so saying, he left the room.

Mr. Jackson did as he was told. He gave me a quantity of things to copy, every line of which puzzled me by the extraordinary terms it contained; words which I never heard before, and which, I am confident, are not to be found in Johnson's Dictionary. I did as I was told, though if you had asked me what I had done at the end of the day, I certainly could not have told you, except that I was eternally writing something or another.

My fellow clerks were good natured fellows, though their coats were evidently built by third-rate tailors, and their neck-ties were more striking than tasteful. They were not very ignorant, either; though they knew nothing about the matters I was most *up* in—such as the private history of Madame Spinnini, the great *danseuse*, and the real story about the Duke of Dumps and Signora Salonier, of the Italian Opera, etc., etc.; still, they were not badly informed about the minor matters of history, geography, statistics, and political affairs. * * * *

Six months passed. I had worked every day like a horse—or like a clerk; I understood my business, and was rising into importance.

During the whole of this time I had seen nothing of "the man over the way." He had mysteriously vanished the very day after I had last parted with him, when he sent me to the office. The people at the house where he lodged declared that they did not know whither he had gone, but he *had paid his rent, and they spoke of him with great respect.*

"Mr. Plastic," said old Sniggles, when I entered his room one day with some office work I had just done, "will you dine with me to-day? My daughter will be glad to see you."

Could I believe my ears? How the words thrilled through me! I accepted the invitation, of course, but in what terms I do not know. I was so flustered, that, for for the first time during my clerkship, I made several blunders in my work that day. At five o'clock Sniggles entered our office, and asking if I were ready, we walked off together. We did not talk much, fortunately for me, confused as I was, for we rode in an omnibus. When we reached Sniggles' house—that house that I had been forbid to enter—how my heart beat! How would Julia receive me? Could I act the part of a mere friend with propriety? What should I do? I was already in the drawing room.

"Julia!" I exclaimed, in spite of old Sniggles himself. She rushed forward, and I caught her in my arms.

"Very pretty, indeed!" said old Sniggles, smiling, quite benignantly on us.

"What does it all mean?" I exclaimed.

"She's yours, my boy—she's yours," said old Sniggles, almost whimpering as he spoke; "you're a man now, and you deserve her: she shall be your partner for life, if you'll have her; and by Jove, sir, you shall be *my* partner, too, if you like."

I was overjoyed, but still bewildered.

"The truth is, dear Charles," said Julia, "we owe all this happiness to my father's kindness and the interest of my maternal uncle. Since our separation he has been our confidant; and he promised he would make it his business to forward my happiness. He wished to see you what *he* calls 'worthy of me,'—that is, a man of business. He determined to watch you, and even to call on you; but I believe you saved him the trouble of doing that. My father agreed to all his plans; and both confessed that you have gone through your probation nobly. My father has told me so. Let me present you to my uncle—an old acquaintance of yours."

She smiled as she said this, and led me into the next room; where my hand was immediately afterwards warmly seized by—"THE MAN OVER THE WAY."

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Official Reports of Committees

At the Annual Exhibition of the California State Agricultural Society, held in San Francisco, October, 1854.

Report of Committee on Flour and Flouring Mills.

FIVE samples of Flour were submitted to the undersigned, (purporting to be from as many different Mills,) for their examination, which samples were drawn by one of the committee from the bags, after having them covered over with a cloth, so that if any of us *had* any preferences we could not be charged with knowing *who* the manufacturer was.

The samples thus drawn were at first but *four* in number, and so passed upon, after having marked them A. B. C. D.

Your committee have unanimously decided that "A" was the sharpest ground, but *very defective in color*, (the wheat probably being more or less smutty.) A. was therefore rejected, being of a dark ashy color.

"C" was the next best ground; grinding beautiful, and the color a rich golden hue. This sample was accordingly marked No. 1.

"B" and "D" almost identically the same in color and grinding; the former well adapted for pastry and family use, while the latter better for baker's use.

At this stage of our examination, it was discovered that *one sample* bag of Flour had been overlooked by your committee, *supposing* it to be Buckwheat. This sample was marked "E," and your committee at once decided, that take it, all in all, it was every way superior to those previously examined; *i. e.* in color, bolting, and grinding.

The samples were all mixed up separately in water, and carefully compared in the dough, and your committee have finally decided to make the following award, only regretting, that so few of our mills have sent samples to the Fair; and that *none* of the Millers have placed their Mills in competition, or furnished us with any statistics as to their capacity for grinding, or the number of pounds of wheat used in the manufacture of a barrel of flour.

We therefore declare "E," representing J. Beard, of the San Jose Mission, to be entitled to the first premium.

C, representing "Happy Valley Mills," to be entitled to the second premium.

B. & D. to be *each* entitled to a special premium, the quality of flour being almost identically the same; white, and of very choice quality. B. representing the "Magnolia Mills," Adams, Welch & Co., Agents; D, the "Eureka Mills," J. Friedlander, proprietor.

In conclusion, your committee beg to remark that we have called in many well known judges of Flour, who have generally coincided with us in opinion; but where the samples are so nearly alike, as is the case with B. C. and D, as to be but a shade's difference between them, we feel quite at a loss to know *how* to classify them, the three being almost identically the same, taken as a whole. Though, were your committee made acquainted with the history of each brand or sample of Flour, whether taken promiscuously from a pile, as the average grinding of a mill, or whether taken from the head of the bolt, we might act with some discretion in awarding a special premium.

In justice to one sample submitted, it is but fair to say that the owner of it stated to one of your committee this morning in the street, that he did not intend his Flour for competition, but simply as a sample taken promiscuously from his store, being one out of 3,000 barrels raised by D. W. C. Thompson, of Sonoma, and manufactured by F. C. Hall, of this city; but which sample *this is*, subsequent developments must determine, as the *one* was unknown to your committee at the time of our examination.

In regard to the two samples of Buckwheat on exhibition, your committee would report that, in their judgment the sample marked "Magnolia Mills" is the only *pure sample* of Buckwheat Flour. The other, from J. Beard, of San Jose Mission, is the most beautiful, but it bears strong evidence of having a goodly mixture of *course wheat* flour therein, which, no doubt, is really an improvement to the Meal every way, and will make the best griddle cakes. With this view of the cases, we therefore award the 1st premium to the Magnolia Mills, Adams, Welch & Co., agents; and a Special Premium to the San Jose Mission Mill of J. Beard, Esq., as the meal as prepared is truly a choice article.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. CHANNING BEALS,
Chairman of the Committee.
JAMES DOWS,
B. DERHAM.

N.B.—On going to the exhibition for a key to our report, we find the following memorandum affixed to the bags of Flour from the "Happy Valley Mills:" "sample of 3,000 barrles Flour from wheat raised by D. W. C. Thompson, Esq., of Sonoma, and ground at the Happy Valley Mills by F. C. Hall—entered by D. W. C. Thompson."

Report of Flower Committee.

To F. W. MACONDRAY, ESQ., *President California State Agricultural Society.*

Every country has its particular flower. In Brittany, it is the Broom; in Auvergne, the Lavender; in Normandy, the star-like Apple blossom. The valleys of Touraine abound in Lilies, the meads of Languedock are enameled with the finest Daisies; while in Berry, the banks of the streams are adorned with fresh Lilies of the Valley.

When the exile beholds the flower of his home, he longs to return, and while inhaling its perfume, he fancies, for a moment, that he feels the breezes of his native clime.

As one weeps when he hears again the clocks of his native town, or the strains of some melody which he used to sing in his boyhood, so the sight of the home-flower will often start a tear. It looks at you, it recognises you, it speaks to you—"I am thy sister: place me again on the hill, in the valley, in the midst of the meadows, on the bank of the stream where I was born."

There the breeze is more gentle, the waters are cooler, the groves have a softer murmur, and the songs of the birds are more melodious.

"Far from my country, I languish. Take me back! take me back." Thus speaks the flower of our own land.

Happy those who find it on their way. It is the soothing voice of memory, which speaks to them from its fragrant corolla.

But around our home in California we have not only *one flower*, but *many*—it is a land of flowers. God seems to have scattered over our hills and prairies a thousand beautiful and bright gifts, of every shade and form, to greet the various nations that may gather on these golden shores.

There is a mysterious symbol in these various flowers that speak design, for the favorite flowers of many nations grow here as luxuriantly as in their native clime, thus telling that it shall be the "home of many nations."

Let us catch at these intimations of a kind Providence, and use them for a blessing to ourselves and to others.

The committee appointed to the pleasing duty of reporting to you and through you this department of the Fair now open to the public, would respectfully lay before you the result of their investigations. Your committee feel that among all the States of our Union, none can boast the present year of a more splendid array of Flora's choicest gems; none can present a more beautiful collection of Green-house plants; more magnificent roses than the Queen of Autumn Flowers, the Dahlia, or present a better evidence of the advance of this noble science than our own Eureka State: and your committee would congratulate our citizens that such a pleasing assurance can be given.

We now lay before you the result of our labors for your approval.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

The following are the contributions made to the Hall in this department:

From Miss Beard and Miss Nelly Ellsworth, of Sunny Side, Mission San Jose—a large and fine collection of wreathing and branches in fruit of the Olive, which added so much to the drapery and beauty of the Hall.

From Mrs. Edward Gibbons, Oakland, twenty-four seedling Dahlias—they were fine specimens to appearance; but were unfortunately cut too early—being several days before the Fair opened.

From Charles Keirnan, Gardener, Sacramento city, made at the United States Nursery—a large Harp, a beautiful design, and giving proof of excellent skill.

From Messrs. W. and J. O. Donnell, U. S. Nursery and Gardens, Mission Road—a design, the "American Flag." The flag-staff and flag composed of brilliant flowers, well arranged and in appropriate form: forming an excellent feature in the Hall. Also—a handsome pyramidal stand of Flowers, supporting a beautiful basket, interlaced, wreathed and filled with fragrant flowers: a very fine design. Also—nearly one hundred pots *Greenhouse Plants*, (as enumerated below) forming a beautiful ornament to the two wings of the tables in the Hall. The plants were well grown and in fine condition.

List of Plants exhibited by W. and J. O'Donnell,
(UNITED STATES NURSERY.)

19 Fuchias.
13 Camellias.
14 Roses.
7 Geraniums.
3 Salvia splendens.
4 Acacias.
4 Chrysanthemums.
2 Cella Ethiopia.
7 Verbenas.
5 Heliotropes.
1 Abutilon striatum.
1 Canna Indica.
5 Cinerarias.
1 Bouvardia.
1 Honeysuckle.
2 Abutilion venosum.
2 Chinese primroses.
2 Cuphea platycentra.
1 Maurandia Barclayana.
1 Clyanthus puniceus.
2 Fabiana imbricata.
2 Verbena citriodora.

Messrs. O'Donnell also exhibited "Four Vase Bouquets" and "Six Hand Bouquets;" all fine and well arranged.

From Henry A. Sontag & Co., Mission Dolores and Alameda—thirty varieties Perpetual, Noisette, Bourbon Tea and Hybrid Roses; many very rich and rare varieties. Among them the "Green Rose," which attracted much attention and is indeed a curious phenomena of Flora.

List of Plants exhibited by H. A. Sontag & Co.

The Green Rose.
Noisettes.
Lamarque,
Solfatair,
Pluto—Souvenir de Aurelia.
Bourbon.
Souvenir de la Malmaison,
Duchess de Thurington,
Jupiter,
Pere St. Cyr,
Hermosa.
Tea Roses.
Devoniensis,
Agrippina,
Cardinal,
Eliza Sauvage,
Bougere,
La Sylphide,
Sofrano.
Hybrid Perpetuals.
La Reine,
Giant de Battailes,
Reine de Matilde,
Madame de Coronette,
Dr. Arnotte,
Gen. Charangier,
Pope Pius IX.
Madame Laffay,
Triumphant,
Mrs. Bosanquett,
Seule de Austerlitz,
Eugene de Beauharnois.

From Mortimer Ryan, Suscol Ranch—Box "Celosia Custata," or Coxcomb; well grown.

From Wm. O. Brien, gardener to A. P. Smith, Esq., Sacramento city—A Miniature Garden; this was a very neat and pretty design, and in good taste, giving the idea how grounds should be designed.

From Mrs. C. V. Gillespie, San Francisco—one hundred and eight Green-house Plants. This collection formed the front circular group upon the stand in the centre of the Hall. To the connoisseur of Flora's pets, the list here presented will suffice to convince them that this was indeed a rare collection; many specimens here exhibited would grace any conservatory, and were just such gems as were anticipated from this source. The committee regret that time and space will not permit them to speak of every flower worthy of note. It should here be noted that this beautiful collection was kindly contributed to aid the Fair, and not to compete for prizes. The following are the varieties:

List of Plants exhibited by C. V. Gillespie.

24 Fuchias.
14 Geraniums.
17 Roses.
10 Calceolarias.
5 Cinerarias.
5 Acacias.
4 Heliotropes.
3 Vinca rosea.
3 Chinese primroses.
2 Cuphea platycentra,
2 Abutilons.
2 Camellias.
2 Chrysanthemums.
1 Verbena citriodora.
1 Sislam sieboldii
1 Mimulus.
1 Petunia.
1 Hydrangea.
1 Laurustinus.
1 Polygala.
1 Achimines.
1 Jessamine.
1 Salvia splendens.
1 Fabiana imbricata.
1 Mignonette.
1 Gomphrena globosa.
1 Stevia serrata.
1 Verbena Total 108.

From Center's Commercial Gardens, Mission Dolores, under the superintendence of A. B. Saul, Esq., "A Floral Temple." This design is in perfect taste and worthy the designer, a pupil of the lamented Downing; and a fit tribute to him who has left his labors here below to enter "a temple not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Mr. Saul has not only made his mark as a florist and designer in this beautiful temple, but in all his contributions to Flora.

From the same gardens—12 hand Bouquets, very beautiful; and a large collection of Dahlias and cut roses and other rich flowers.

From Mrs. Weaver, Washington Market—A superb Wreath of Roses, which adorned the arbor upon the speaker's stand, and added much to that part of the design. Also, 2 very handsome Bouquets for the table in the arbor.

From Walker's Gardens, "Golden Gate Nursery," new plank road—The largest collection of Plants in the Hall, enumerated in the appended list. This collection made the first beautiful impression upon the mind as one entered, forming a complete semi-circle, and embracing the largest and richest feature in the hall, over two hundred very valuable Plants in full bloom, of every color and shade. To Mr. Walker, this Society and State are greatly indebted for valuable acquisitions to the Flora of California.

List of Plants exhibited by W. C. Walker,
(GOLDEN GATE NURSERY).

3 Fuchsia robusta.
1 " one in the ring.
2 " purity.
2 " Carolina.
1 " globosa.
1 " clinaveril.
1 " Don Goroiniana.
1 " coccinea.
1 " beauty of Deal.
2 Roses giant de battailes.
4 " Madam Bosanquet.
3 " la greceuse.
1 " Napoleon.
1 " Wm. Jessie.
1 " Madam Breon.
1 " Madam Laffay.
1 " Prince Albert.
3 " Souvenier de la Malmaison.
1 " Rivers.
1 " Levison Gower.
2 " Safrano tea.
2 Achimenes grandiflora.
1 " rosea.
2 " longiflora.
2 Plumbago Larpentil.
4 Tropeolum Shermanii.
2 Sensitive plant.
1 Acacea dealbata.
1 " decussecus.
1 " verticellata.
1 Hannuia cordifolia.
2 Malvariscus pubescens.
1 Abutilon venustam striatum.
1 " album.
2 " striatum.
2 Vinca rosea.
3 Thunbergia alata.
1 " Fyrecil.
1 " alba.
3 Lillium lancifolium, Japan lilly.
1 Lilly of the Nile.
2 Maurandia Barclayana caerulea.
2 " " alba.
1 Cuphea platycentra.
1 Euphorbia poinsettia.
4 " jaquiniflora.
3 Siphocampylus bicolor.
1 Swansonia coronelifolia.
1 Geranium Lucia rosea.
18 Carnations.
20 Varieties of Dahlias.
2 Spikes bignonia grandiflora.
2 " Papaver bracteatum.
2 Geranium ivy.
4 " fancy.
1 " apple scented.
2 " nutmeg "
2 " lemon "
2 " rose, true.
2 " rose, Chinese.
8 " scarlet.
1 " oak leafed.
1 Crassula coccinea.
1 Rhodanthe Manglesii.
1 Justicia speciosa.
1 " carnea.
1 Hoya carnosa.
2 Inga pulcherrima.
1 Fabiana imbricata.
1 Eranthemum pulchellum.
1 Lophospermum erubescens.
1 " Rhodochiton.
1 Arabian jasmine.
1 Brugmansia suaveolens.
1 " Knightii.
2 Eccremocarpus scabra.
2 Clyanthus puniceus.
3 Stevia serrata.
1 Habrothamnus fasiculatus.
1 " elegans.
1 Myrtle.
3 Calceolaria (seedlings).
2 Lemon Verbena.
2 Passiflora caerulea.
1 Dolichos (Sp.) Fm Australia.
1 Metrosideros lanceolatus.
1 Azalia indica.
1 " Phoenicea.
1 Pittosporum undulatum.
23 Heliotrope (seedlings).
12 Sweet violets.
23 Chinese primrose.
11 Flowering verbenas.
2 Camelia double white, large.
2 " fimbriata.
2 " candidissima.
1 " Caleb Cope.
1 " Duchess de Orleans.
1 " double red.
1 Bouvardia (Sp).
1 Begonia Manicata.

4 " Salvia patens.
4 " Swansonia coronillifolia.

From Walker's Gardens, also, was shown the largest and finest collection of cut Roses; the list below will note the variety, and the committee feel confident that in no exhibition in the United States will there have been exhibited the present year a show to surpass them; they were truly Florist's flowers, just in perfect order for exhibition, being in the opening bud—not open and falling, as is too often the case with exhibition roses. The beautiful white Moss Rose attracted great admiration.

CUT ROSES.

Rivers.
Giant de Battailes.
Prince Albert.
Triumphe de la Ducherin.
Fellenberg Noisette.
River perpetual.
White daily.
Gloire de Rosamene.
Levison Gower.
Bourbon Queen.
Barbot tea.
Souvenier de Malmaison.
Leónie Verdier.
Eliza Sauvage, tea.
La Graceuse.
Madam Bosanquet.
La Reine.
Madam Breon.
Souvenier d'alechac.
Louis Phillippe.
Madam Laffay.
Eugene Sue.
Safrano tea.
Yolanda d'aragon.
White moss.
Devoniensis.
Hermosa.
William Jessin.
Cels Multiflora.
La Marque.
Noisette superb.
Musk cluster.
Lamese.
Duchess of Sutherland.
Monthly cabbage.
Barronne Prevost.
Four varieties unnamed.

The following new and rare blooming plants were upon the stand: Euphorbia Jacquiniflora, do Poinsettii, Begonia Manicatta, Inga Pulcherima, Habrothamnus Elegans, Acacia Dealbata, Tropeolum Shermanii, Tropeollum minus coccinneus, Malvarisca pubescens, Jasmina Arabica, Swansonia cornea, Justicia speciosa and Carnea, Eranthemum Pulchellum, Plumbago Larpentii, Eccremocarpa scarbra, superb Japan Lilies and two Camellias, largest in the country, one Lady Hume in bloom.

From the same Garden—1 Mantle Bouquet of choice flowers; 1 Vase do. in unique style, and 6 hand Bouquets, as rich as the choicest flowers could make them.

Warren & Son exhibited specimens of the new Fragrant Shrub, from Washington Territory, the same that was exhibited the last year, and bearing a full fragrance, having been exposed in open vases the whole time.

The committee make the following

AWARDS:

For the best Floral Design, a superb Temple, to A. B. Saul Esq., at Mission Dolores, the premier prize, - - - - -	$25
For best display of Pot Plants, to W. C. Walker, Golden Gate Nursery, - - - -	25
For best collection of Cut Roses, to W. C. Walker, premier prize, - - - - -	10
For best collection of Dahlias, to W. C. Walker,	10
For best pair Vase Bouquets, to W. J. O'Donnell,	10
For best Mantle Bouquets, to W. C. Walker.	10
For best 6 hand Bouquets, to W. C. Walker,	10
For 2d best hand Bouquet, to Center's Gardens, - - - - - - - -	10

GRATUITIES AND SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

To W. and J. O'Donnell, for a beautiful Design of Pedestal and floral Bouquet, gratuity,	10
To W. and J. O'Donnell, for fine display of Pot Plants, a gratuity, - - - -	10
To Center's Gardens, for a fine display of cut Dahlias, - - - - - - -	10
To Wm. O'Brien, of Sacramento, for a very unique Design of a Flower Garden, a special prize, - - - - - - - -	10
To Henry Sontag & Co., of Mission, for Collection of Roses, a special premium	10
For Green Rose, a curious specimen, to which was awarded a premium, - - - -	5
To J. R. Lowe, of San Jose, for a neat Rustic Chair, gratuity, - - - - -	10
To Wm. and J. O'Donnell, for 2d best hand Bouquet, - - - - - - -	5
To Charles Kiernan, of Sacramento, for a "Floral Design," of exquisite taste and finely finished a special premium, - - -	10
For a fine display of Pot Plants, exhibited by Mrs. C. V. Gillespie, awarded to the gardener a gratuity of - - - - - -	10

To F. W. Macondray, Esq., who collected from his grounds a large and valuable arboretum of the trees and plants indigenous to California, and which added to the ornament of the head of the Hall, is awarded a special prize.

To Mrs. Beard and Miss Nelly Ellsworth, of Mission San Jose, for wreathing, olive branches and other trimmings, a special prize each, of - - - - - - 10

To Mr. Donald, Gardiner to F. W. Macondray, Esq., and to A. B. Saul, for valuable aid of many days, in decorating the Hall, and for wreathing finished, the society award a special prize each.

The committee cannot close without paying a deserved compliment to those ladies who so kindly served days and evenings in preparing the decorations of the Hall; to them, in the name of the society, the committee tender their grateful thanks.

James L. L. F. Warren,
H. Channing Beals,
J. C. White,
} Committee.

Report of Committee on Vegetables.

The committee extremely regret the want of interest that has been manifested at the present exhibition in this department of Agriculture. It may in a measure be attributable to the embarrassed condition of this interest throughout the State; yet it cannot be denied that the cultivators of the State do not seem to appreciate the advantages that can be derived from the liberality of the Government in their bounty to the State Society.

If the cultivators generally would give this subject a just consideration, and look to their own interests sufficiently, they would see the necessity of becoming identified with the State Fair and the State Society, and becoming actively engaged in these efforts to reveal the resources of the State, and unless a deeper and more abiding interest is manifested in these things, the Agricultural interests of the State will be retarded for years.

The committee notice with pleasure the interest shown by a few to make this Fair what it ought to have been; but they cannot but feel that it is far from what it should be, and the specimens of the vegetables are far short of the exhibition opened under private enterprise the last year by Warren & Son. The committee would here earnestly appeal to the cultivators of the State and urge them to more interest, hoping that another year will find them ready and heartily engaged in this work.

It will be seen by this report that many premiums are not competed for, and in several cases premiums were necessarily awarded to productions far from a high standard; but being no competition the committee had no discretion.

The committee make the following awards:

To M. Kennion, of Sutter Slough, Yolo county,	
For best bushel onions, premium, -	$10
To contributor from San Pedro,	
For best bushel Potatoes, - - -	10
To G. W. Johnson, of Petaluma,	
For best Turnips, premium, - -	10
To Ansell W. Putnam, of Suscol Ranch,	
1st premium on Tomatoes, - - -	10
1st premium on Parsnips, - - -	10
1st premium on Squashes, - - -	10
2d premium on Beets, - - -	5
To J. E. Johnson, San Jose,	
1st premium on Pumpkins, - -	10
1st premium on Cabbages, - - -	10
2d premium on Turnips, - - -	5
2d premium on Squashes, - - -	5
Special premium on Peppers, - -	5
To J. K. Rose, of Sonoma,	
For eight fine Cucumbers, - - -	5
To Warren Pomeroy, of Alviso,	
For superior Blood Beets, 1st premium,	10
To Henry Roe, of Mission San Jose,	
For very superior Egg Fruit, 1st premium	10
and also 2d premium, - - -	5
To Obed Clark, Presidio,	
For four Mangel Wurtzel, special premium,	5
To Dr. J. S. Curtis, Sacramento,	
For stalks of Cotton, Palma Christi or Castor oil Bean, and a fine group of Pea Nuts on vine, a special prize, - -	10
To Mrs. C. V. Gillespie,	
For very superior specimens of Short Horn Carrot, of remarkable purity, 1st prem.	10
For fresh specimens of garden Celery, 1st pr.	10
For superior specimens of Apple Tomatos, special prize, - - - - -	5
To Mrs. Weaver, No. 1 Washington Market,	
For a very large and very handsomely arrayed basket of Vegetables of every description, a special prize.	
To Joseph Aram,	
For two fine Squashes of very large size, 65 and 78 pounds, a special prize.	
To A. D. Baker, of San Francisco,	
For fine collection of Pickles, Gherkins, Onions, Tomatos, grown and prepared by him, a special prize.	
To S. B. Martin, San Lorenzo,	
For two baskets fine Potatoes, 2d premium, (exhibited by Almy & Richards.)	5

H. C. Malone,
J. Bryant Hill,
A. B. Saul,
} Committee.

Report of the Committee on Manufactures and Home Industry; also, Works of Art.

To F. W. Macondray, Esq., President of the State Agricultural Fair:

Sir: Your committee having entered upon the duties assigned them, beg to report, that the display at the Fair, is on the whole very creditable, considering that it is the first Fair ever held in our State under Legislative auspices.

We regret that so few of our citizens have contributed of their labors, in competition for prizes so generously offered by the State, (five thousand dollars having by the State been set apart for special premiums).

Many of our best and most skillful *Artisans, Manufacturers*, &c., have entirely neglected this opportunity of displaying specimens of their handiwork, and though there are very many choice specimens on exhibition, of "Manufactures" and "Home Industry," as well as "Works of Art," yet we find but few to *compete* for premiums.

Your committee are well aware, that we have in our own city and State large manufacturing establishments of nearly every branch of Mechanism, and Manufacturers generally, and yet but few specimens are exhibited. The same remarks will apply to *boot and shoe makers, tailors, milliners, gold and silverware manufacturers, furniture*, &c., &c.; all, or nearly all, have failed to embrace the opportunity of adding value to this Pioneer Fair of our youthful State, which we greatly regret, and believe the failure to be attributed in a great measure, to the general apathy of the Press to give due and proper publicity to the same.

We cannot close our introduction without making honorable mention of Mr. J. L. L. F. Warren, editor and proprietor of the California Farmer, to whom our citizens are specially indebted for the admirable arrangement of the Exhibition Hall, and for his untiring zeal, long manifested, for the development of the agricultural wealth of our infant State.

In regard to Machinery, we find on exhibition by Davis & Co. of this city, a ten-horse power Steam Engine complete, made by Wm. Burden & Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y. Also, exhibited by the same parties, a very choice assortment of Brass Work, consisting of engine bell, steam cock and whistle, and everything of the kind neccessary to furnishing an engine complete, and for which we feel called upon to recommend an award of a discretionary premium by the Society.

Gordon & Steen, of this city, have exhibited one of Norcross' Planing Machines, which, though not in operation, is well deserving of a premium, as a very superior machine, and well adapted to its work.

Bryant & Co. have also on exhibition a Shingle Machine, capable of making from two to three thousand shingles per hour. Premium.

Dennis Iron Works, of San Francisco, have on exhibition by their agents, Chapin & Sawyer, very superb specimens of Wire Cages, Window Blinds, Wire Cloth, Baskets, etc., all of exquisite Workmanship, and to whom we award the highest premium. It may be well to say that for many of the articles mentioned there is no competition for prizes, yet in this instance the committee are free to say, that the Wire Works above referred to, are equal to the *best* of Eastern manufacture, and therefore richly entitled to the highest premium.

Your committee also desire to speak in flattering terms of the specimens of Starch, choice samples of which are on exhibition from the manufactory of John Everding, of this city. It would have been very gratifying to the committee to have had statistics of the mill, its capacity to manufacture, and whether the starch is made of wheat, flour, corn, or potatoes. As we find it, we award the first premium.

Four Corn Brooms, made from corn raised by Thomas and Stephen Millard, of San Jose—of which they say they have raised sufficient corn this year to make *ten thousand brooms*—the quality of which is equal to the best Shaker brooms in the Eastern States, and we therefore award them the first premium.

P. B. Commins, of this city, has on exhibition a complete and perfect Rifle, made in San Francisco. The instrument seems well adapted to the purpose of taking life, and we therefore award first premium.

James Downs has on exhibition a circular Revolving Clothes Rack, a unique contrivance for drying clothes; its goodness consists in its being well adapted for use in cities and where yard room is scarce. The machine is very simple in its construction, and capable of having 300 or more feet of line at pleasure. First premium.

Church & Martin have on exhibition six bottles of Oil, sperm, crude and refined whale, made in this city, for which the committee award a premium.

Mr. J. H. Purkitt, of this city, has on exhibition a model of his Composition for Roofs, now being extensively used, and on many of our public buildings such as Montgomery Block; and having been fairly tested in our community, we award the first premium.

Mr. A. D. Baker, of San Francisco, has a variety of Pickles on exhibition, in glass jars, which compare favorably with the best imported, and being crisp and well spiced, to award him first premium.

Mr. Harris has on exhibition one case, containing three fancy Cloth Caps and one U. S. officer's Cap, one pair (otter's fur) Lady's Cuffs, the latter said to be made of the first fur dressed in California. The workmanship of these articles is of the *very best character*, and does great credit to the workmen. We therefore award to M. Harris the first premium.

Collins & Co., 157 Commercial street, exhibit one case containing eight very superior Hats, of the latest and most approved style, and of high high cost and finish. To them we award the first premium.

Ornamental Painting; a gorgeous specimen of Tinsel Work on glass, painted by Rayne & Hanks, of San Francisco; a very beautiful piece of workmanship. First premium.

Oil Painting: Portrait of an "old California Pioneer;" by Charles Nahl. First premium.

Miniature Painting on Ivory of a Child: by Augustus Wenderoth. First premium.

Family Group: painted in India Ink, by Augustus Wenderoth, copied from Daguerreotypes; a perfect piece of art, and highly commended by connoisseurs in the art—likeness perfect. First premium.

One Landscape Painting in Oil, fancy sketch of ruins, &c.; painted by Mrs. P. B. Clark, of San Francisco. First premium.

Lithographic Views of Honolulu, of great merit: by Britton & Ray. First premium.

Pen Drawing; a very creditable specimen: by B. C. Turnbull. Premium.

Nine Lithographic Specimens, by B. F. Butler; drawings finely executed and very life like. First premium.

Drawing in Water Colors of Private Mansions, very handsomely executed: by L. R. Townsend. First premium.

Mr. Townsend, Architect, has also on exhibition the front and side elevations, with plans, of Calvary Presbyterian Church—Rev. Dr. Scott's. The style of architecture has been much admired. Special premium.

A Rustic Chair: by J. R. Low, of San Jose. Premium.

Mrs. Emily Ann Harrington has two Bedspreads or Coverlets, on exhibition; both very creditable specimens of Needlework—from the Red Woods of California. We therefore award to her the first premium.

Howes & Co. of this city, have on exhibition a Secretary Bedstead, a real Boston notion; and although emanating from that venerable city, we feel warranted in giving the inventors—as being both useful and ornamental, specially so in California,—a special premium.

Chas. J. Ordeman, Civil Engineer, exhibits a Map or Chart of an Artesian Well, "from the West." A curiosity in itself, but not being the product of our own State, do not feel warranted in awarding any premium thereon.

Rich specimens of native Salt, ground at Los Angeles; exhibited by Case, Heiser & Co. G. B. Post & Co. have also on exhibition, very beautiful specimens of Rock Salt, from Carmen Island.

B. H. Vance, Daguerrian Artist, has a splendid exhibition of Portraits, which fully entitle him to the first premium.

L. B. Nason: specimen Paintings of Imitation Wood, Marble, &c. Special premium.

Mitchell & Co. have a fine display of richly ornamental Bridal Cakes and Sugar Flowers; very beautiful. First premium.

Two large show cases of Wax Fruits, the handiwork of Miss Abby A. Warren. First premium.

Two baskets of beautiful Wax Fruits, etc.: by Miss A. A. Warren. First premium.

Patent Leg, made by B. F. Palmer, of Philadelphia: exhibited by Jarvis Jewett, agent.

Four specimens of Sea Weed, prepared by Miss Helen M. Williams, of Monterey; very beautiful. Special premium.

One embroidered Wreath of Flowers; very beautiful: by Mrs. P. B. Clark. Special premium.

Worsted Embroidery: by Mrs. Wm. King, of Marysville. The backs and arms of two armchairs; the seat for one chair; one smoking cap, embroidered velvet; one infant's embroidered shawl. Special premium.

Two Ottoman Covers, embroidered by Mrs. S. S. Simonds, San Francisco. Special premium.

An Embroidered Piano Cover of raised work: by Miss M. E. Beatty; very rich and beautiful. Special premium.

One superior vase Wax Flowers, very beautiful: by Miss Brush. First premium.

One piece, Embroidery: by Mrs. A. Stockfleth. "Nuptial of the Prince of Wales," very elaborate and rich; an exquisite piece of handiwork. First premium.

Two pieces of Embroidery: by Mrs. C. A. McNulty. "Moses in the Bulrushes," and "Wm. Tell." Second premium.

Gold and Silver Embroidery: by Mrs. D. Norcross—two cases and two frames; a very rich and elaborate display on silk, satin and velvet. Also, two Artificial Wreaths. First premium.

A collection of Wax Flowers: by Miss Anna Thiller. A special premium.

Paintings and Drawings: A special premium to Messrs. Warren & Son, for their large collection used in ornamenting the walls.

Messrs. Marvin & Hitchcock—a special premium for their handsome display of Paintings and Engravings.

Dr. Thomas M. Logan, of Sacramento City: Two small paintings in Water Colors—*fac similes* of a Monster Peach and Strawberries raised the present season in Smith's garden, near Sacramento. A special premium.

One Buggy Wagon, for one or two Horses—manufactured by Messrs. G. P. Kimball & Co., No. 80 Kearny street. First premium.

One case Wax Figures, entered by Mrs. Weaver, for exhibition only.

One Ladies Dress and Bonnet, from Mrs Robinson, Bush street: the only millinery on exhibition. These being beautifully and artistically executed, we award the first premium.

One barrel Pickled Salmon, prepared by J. W. Campbell, Sacramento city. First premium.

On exhibition—one box California Salt, from the mines of Grisar, Brown & Co., Lower California; 99 3-8 per cent. pure chloride of sodium.

Four very beautiful Pearl Shells, from Point Aguillia, (where the Yankee Blade was wrecked, Oct. 1st,)—exhibited by James O'Donnel, passenger on board.

A large and splendid collection of Daguerreotypes, handsomely framed: by George H. Johnson 142 Montgomery street. Second premium.

One Picture Boquet of California Flowers, pressed and framed; very beautiful: exhibited by Mr. Cockran. Special premium.

One Chess Board, painted imitation of marble and gold-bearing quartz: by Robert Keller & Co. Special premium.

One Oil Painting, "View in France,"—executed by Delahoussage. Special premium.

One Hydraulic double-action Force and Lifting Pump, manufactured by W. H. Moore and Harran, No. 58 Hallock street, San Francisco. First premium.

One large Card in gilt frame: Monson & Valentine, Book and Job Printers, 124 Sacramento street, of this city; to which we award the first premium.

Wesson's celebrated Telescopic Rifle, manufactured by Allen & Thurston, Mass. capable of shooting 1,000 yards; exhibited by J. Howell, Esq., Sacramento.

Railroad and Farm Fence: B. Wickersham's patent. First premium.

In conclusion, your Committee regret that they are unable to make any Report upon, what the *minority* of members of the Society consider to be, one of the most important and interesting articles of "Home Industry."

When we consider how favorable an opportunity has been presented by the Society for such an exhibition, and the *lively* and beneficial results that *might* have accrued to parents and others, from a noble and dignified comparison between the various members of such an infantile community as our City and State are able to produce, we are at a loss to account for the lack of a generous rivalry among the family circles, in competition for the liberal premiums offered by your Society.

Ever since the days of our first parents, it has been the mother's "weakness" not only to feel, herself, but to endeavor to convince the world, that *her* "little one" was superior in health, beauty, and intellect, to every other "mother's son;" and not doubting the existence of a similar natural feeling among the families of this state, it was to be supposed that your committee would have been greeted (in their *official* capacity) by a large collection of "Babies." We were desirous of stimulating and encouraging such a commendable parental pride and affection, by awarding the premiums offered to the deserving, thereby endeavoring to accomplish a little towards the arousing of an honest ambition in the parents' hearts; which should lead them to a more vigilant and watchful care exercised over the moral and physical conditions of their offspring, thereby fitting them to become, in after life, of increased value to themselves and to society.

However, none have been presented for either our examination or caresses. Although in the language of the official announcement, "every *convenience* would be provided for the exhibition." We do not hesitate to say that we feel convinced that if the Babies of both "1st and 2d classes" could only have had a *single word* to say in the matter, they would have *cried aloud* for an opportunity of promoting so fair and laudable an Exhibition as has been afforded by this Society.

While the elders of the Society, by their laudable and spirited labors are striving to encourage and support this *Infant* institution, your Committee cannot but hope that on the ensuing Annual Festival we shall be gratified in finding the children "in arms," co-operating in furtherance of its success.

We respectfully recommend that the unappropriated premiums for this branch of "Home Industry," be invested in the Stock of some good *mutual* association, as we are confident that by the return of the next festival, your committee will be enabled to record the evidences of its value as being about "Pa" (r).

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. Channing Beals,
Chairman of the Committee.
C. Otis Wardwell,
Wm. Baker, Jr.

(The Reports of the Committees are not yet all made. We shall publish the remainder as soon as received.)

Dr. Winslow's Address.—The address of Dr. Winslow before the "State Agricultural Society," at the opening of the Fair at Musical Hall, on Friday evening last, drew a large and highly intelligent as well as fashionable audience—the Hall was well filled, and the Address was listened to with marked attention. Its delivery occupied about twenty-five minutes, and was just what would be expected of the lecturer from his friends. Although the Doctor had but a very short notice in the invitation, yet the Address was full of vivid imagery and happy applications; many forcible truths were urged with an earnestness which told that the speaker felt what he uttered. Very beautiful thoughts were breathed in many parts of the Address. The closing words were given in strains of poesy, correct, truthful and happy. We feel assured this Address will find many—many readers, and we know the Society are under many obligations to this gentleman for his promptness in responding to their wishes.

The steamer Southerner, from San Pedro, has brought up three hundred tons of fruit—consisting of pears, peaches and grapes.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Nevada—A. W. Potter.
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Placerville—Nash & Davis; Dr. Charles Offendinger.
Sacramento—Messrs. Gardiner & Kirk; Baker & Hamilton.
San Luis Obispo—Dr. Thomas T. Harvey, P. M.
Stockton—C. O. Burton.
Sonora—Toney & Roberts.
Sonoma—Senor Pedro Valasquez.
Suisun—B. F. Finchley,
Union, Humboldt Bay—A. H. Murdoch, P. M.
Yreka—Cram, Rogers & Co; Parker & Roman.

WE desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 1854.

What shall be Done?

WE were reflecting upon what ought to be done in the present critical condition of the Agriculture of our State, and what means should be used to excite a deep interest in it, to make some impression upon all our citizens, to have them feel that the Agricultural interest was indeed of vital importance to them all—that there was no one interest that was not in a measure dependent on the Agriculture of the country for their own success. But however we might plead, whatever we might say, there are always those who though even engaged in Agriculture, know not its real influence or value to our country; and if measures are proposed that are in advance of the present age, they feel it to be an infringement upon the rights of the *greater interests*, "Commerce and Manufactures." Yet if we take the figures, (and they don't lie,) it is easily shown that our citizens have never yet had a just conception of the immense and overwhelming influence and wealth of Agriculture when compared with Commerce and Manufactures.

We were about to refer to the congressional and other reliable sources for data as to the real value of Agriculture, that we might lay it before our readers with the earnest hope that this might do good to our new State Society and arouse all to become interested in this great wheel that will soon most truthfully verify that Agriculture is indeed our GREATEST INTEREST, when our exchanges brought us the thoughts of another, and we lay these before our readers and ask them to carefully peruse, and they will see how important it is to cherish it, under all circumstances, and never be permitted to undervalue the science. We commend the following to our readers, and hope they will act upon it;

AGRICULTURE THE GREATEST INTEREST.

The Working Farmer says: We copy the following from the Maine Farmer of August 3d, and we are glad to find the editor of that paper taking the field against those pusillanimous writers on agriculture who fear to state the whole truth, and to attempt an efficient and entire remedy for the evils existing. We want but to make the truth known to the people of this country, and our legislators will very soon be instructed in a language which they will understand as to what is required by the farmers;

In some of the discussions (says the Maine Farmer) had last winter with sundry individuals of the legislature, when the Board of Agriculture proposed and urged appropriations for the promotion of agricultural study and knowledge in our schools, we were often met with the remark, that the *greater interests*, such as commerce and manufactures, were not calling for any such things. These arguments were met at the time with the answer, first, that commerce and manufactures had, in a thousand ways, directly and indirectly, received the protection and patronage of the general government, from the very first hour that said government was organized, to the present time, and second, that commerce and manufactures were not greater interests than agriculture, but that more capital was invested in agriculture, than all the investments in commerce and manufactures *added together*.

This last remark subjected us to no little derision, and we were called upon for proof. At that time we could not put our finger upon any document that would prove the assertion. But we did not give it up.

As nothing definite had been published from any reliable source on this matter, we requested our representative in Congress, Hon. S. P. Benson, to apply at the census office, for some information on this point.

In due time he communicated to us the following note, received by him from Mr. DeBow, the Superintendent of the Census Bureau, in answer to his inquiries.

HON. S. P. BENSON: My dear Sir—You may say to your friend, that on a very rough approximation, the amount invested in Agriculture in the United States, does not fall short of $5,000,000,000,* (five billions,) and that the capital in manufactures and commerce together, cannot possibly be more than one-fifth of that amount. In a new volume of the census, I intend an examination of this matter.

Your obedient servant,
J. D. B. DEBOW.

Census Office, June 27, 1854.

Now we would ask these opposers to agricultural improvements—those men who are always ready to *praise* agriculture, but to go into *spasms* when help or appropriation is asked for it, if it is not a commanding interest, one to which more respect should be paid, and to which liberal legislation is due?

At any rate, we request them to look at these figures and remember them, whenever any friend of agriculture shall venture to remind them of its predominating interest and claims to attention, that they do not sneer in his face and ask him for proof of his assertion.

N. B.—The capital invested in manufacturing in 1850, was $528,787,792, (five hundred and twenty-eight millions, seven hundred and eighty-seven thousands, seven hundred and ninety-two dollars.) In another note from Mr. DeBow, it was stated that the amount invested in commerce could not be fully ascertained from the returns in the office, for some time to come.

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* Mr. DeBow appends to his note the following schedule, but there must be a mistake in the item of live stock. In an abstract of the census published in 1852, it is much more, namely—$543,969,420, or nearly six hundred millions, instead of one hundred and fifty millions:

Farms	$3,271,500,000
Implements, &c.	151,000,000
Live stock	150,000,000
Capital in slaves	1,200,000,000

New Agricultural Machinery.

AT the American Institute, Farmer's Club, in New York, August 15th, Mr. Cowan, of New Orleans, exhibited drawings of a portable steam-engine for farm purposes—one of the peculiarities of which is the driving wheels, 14 feet in diameter, by which he thinks it will enable him to cultivate crops, as the body of the machine is so high it does not interfere with growing corn, or cotton, or sugar-cane, until it is over six feet high. The machine is also calculated for applying to the purpose of locomotion on common roads, or for city fire-engines; but his grand object is to furnish a steam locomotive engine for plowing, harvesting, threshing, and ordinary farm work. He also exhibited drawings of gang plows, to be worked by steam, for cultivating three rows at a time. Also, a gang that will turn the earth four inches at a time, to any depth, according to the number of plows in the gang—making a furrow two feet deep at one operation. Of course this kind of machinery can only be operated in large fields, such as may be made upon the great Western prairies. Mr. Cowan talked as familiarly of plowing two feet deep as most farmers do of two inches. He also exhibited a plan of a machine for a rotary digger, somewhat upon the principle of the one invented by Gibbs, which was exhibited last spring upon the farm of Prof. Mapes. He also exhibited a new plan of boiling sugar, by giving more fire surfaces to his pans, without the least danger of burning the sugar, as in the present mode of boiling in open kettles, set directly over the furnace. His plan is to place his furnace surrounded with fresh cane juice, and by dampers shut off the fire before striking the charge from the pans. This plan seems to be a cheap, economical one, and a great saver of fuel.

Another plan of a new machine was for digging ditches, either by steam or horse power, which is different from its predecessors for the same purpose, inasmuch as it digs only a part of the depth at once, and deepens it by passing back and forth.

FLOUR TO CHINA.—This is a cheering feature, "California sending Flour to China," for instead of our gold leaving the country to pay for tea, sugar and spices, silks, shawls and other necessaries and luxuries, we send the products of our soil and the labor of our hands. This is what builds up our State. Four thousand quarter sacks of California flour from the Eureka Mills were sold yesterday by the Messrs. Friedlander & Co., at satisfactory prices, to ship to China. Other shipments of like character will shortly follow: and thus, at length, California has become an *exporter of breadstuffs.*

NEW MODE OF RAISING FRUIT TREES.—A Bohemian arboriculturist has successfully introduced a new mode of planting. Instead of using the process of grafting, he takes an offshoot of any fruit tree—an apple tree, for instance—and plants it in a potato, both being carefully placed in the soil, so that five or six inches of the shoot shall be above the ground. This latter takes root, grows with rapidity, and produces the finest of fruit.

LEATHER FOR MANURE.—Old boots and shoes, and old harness and shoe shop scraps, are first rate manure. They may be eaten up in ashes or ley, or added to the compost heap, or chopped fine and plowed in the soil. Old woolen rags and scraps of wool, hair, skins, all should be treated in the same way.

Dr. Winslow's Address at the Formal Opening of the State Fair.

[Corrected by Dr. Winslow for the California Farmer.]

ON Friday last there was a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen gathered at the Musical Hall, to witness the formal opening of the California State Agricultural Society Fair, and hear the occasional address by Dr. C. F. Winslow. The speaker was listened to with deep attention. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT:—If one honor can excel another in the ambitious appreciation of men, I esteem the position in which you have placed me this evening, above all others, the most flattering. I am not invited to encourage my fellow citizens to sustain this man nor that man, this party nor that party, for any political preference; but, for the first time in our annals, to draw the attention of the whole people to examine the highest interests, and to support the noblest energies, of our new and glorious commonwealth.

Whatever may be the amount of copper, silver, coal, iron, or even gold, taken from the mountains or the bowels of the earth; whatever may be the aggregate of machinery set in motion, or the steam and water power brought to bear by human enterprise for the support of manufactures, or for the transportation of active millions from one region of a continent to another; no nation nor commonwealth can attain its highest degree of independence and grandeur, while it looks to distant States for bread, or while other departments of its domestic agriculture remain imperfect. In ancient Egypt there was no gold. Agriculture was the basis of her power; and the gigantic monuments of art, which are still visible, or which have been overwhelmed by encroachments of the Lybian desert for two hundred generations, attest to the wealth and greatness of her government, if not to the independence or intelligence of her people. The geological structure of the valley of the Nile is almost identical with that of the great Sacramento valley: and, while the rich detritus which afforded nourishment for the perennial crops of corn and rain in Egypt, was brought down from the mountain ranges of Abysinia and Ethiopia, where it had been stored up for ages before, in the old Mediterranean bottoms, a soil more rich and prolific, if possible, has been brought down from the Sierra Nevada where it was piled away by the providence of God long cycles of ages ago, when those mountain ranges formed the sedimentary beds or the former boundaries of the Pacific ocean: As the reclamation of the tule bottoms of the Nile, and the cultivation of the fine detrital soil of the whole vale of Egypt, furnished sustenance not only for the teeming millions of its own population, but for the tribes of Asia and Ethiopia; so, also within the borders of our virgin State exist inexhaustible resources of agricultural wealth which shall outlast the gold in its hills, and which shall become the basis of prosperity and greatness and of permanent renown, when the feverish excitements of the present age shall all have passed away, and when they shall appear to posterity like events as exaggerated and incredible as the Arabian tales. But it is not alone the broad and prolific vallies of this remarkable range of territory, that should fill the complete scope of your ideas respecting its resources of husbandry. The wide and lofty curves of its highlands stand out like so many beacons on the face of the earth, to win the needy and intelligent millions from the East to plough and plant, to propagate and improve their herds and flocks, and to build up rural communities, where shall reign that same industry, thrift and solid comfort which have made the bleak hills of good old New England so blessed and conspicuous in the history of mankind. While the sunny vales of Los Angeles shall teem with vineyards, olive gardens, and citron and orange groves, and the valleys of Sacramento and San Jose, with wheat and barley; the cooler climate of the mountain districts, from Tulare to Siskiyou, will bring forth corn and the hardier fruits in abundance, and exhaustless forests of timber, as precious to the future interests of this State, as were the cedars and fir-trees of Lebanon to the sacred necessities of King Solomon. If God, in the morning of civilization, crowned Egypt with plenty by the annual inundations of the Nile; then to us He is doubly kind, for He has placed us beyond the reach of famine, by giving us power and skill to tap the bottom of the deepest vallies, and the banks of our streams almost at their mountain sources, by which the living waters may be led around the hills and athwart ravines like so many silver arteries pouring life, health, beauty and thrift, over the slopes and plains, and clothing the whole earth with joy and gladness.

It is to these great natural advantages, fellow-citizens, that I ask your consideration, and to prospects far more valuable and necessary than gold to the solid virtue and happiness of the people of this commonwealth, that I ask your countenance and aid; and now, in the name of the President and Officers of the State Agricultural Society—and through them, in the name of the Commonwealth of California,—I invite you to unite in the celebration of the opening of the first Annual Fair, founded by the authority and munificence of the last Legislature. As the Governor and his advisers constitute the political guardians of the public welfare; so, to these worthy gentlemen have been entrusted the agricultural and industrial,—next to public education—the highest possible concerns of the yeomanry of the State; and we have no reason, fellow-citizens, to doubt, from this rich and abundant display of the fruits and vegetable productions of our hills and valleys, brought together from all parts of the land, that they intend to satisfy the public expectation, and to respond conscientiously to the legislative responsibility delegated to them.

This is the first public exposition of the agricultural productions of the State, under Legislative auspices. Private enterprise, firmly and warmly devoted to the public welfare, has heretofore made the most laudable exertions to encourage and advance rural industry; and those exertions have not fallen wholly dead upon the eyes, the ears, or the hearts of the people. When the mists and blindness of party strife and political selfishness were at last somewhat cleared away or lighted up, the earnest endeavors of a few individuals effected the passage of one or two acts by the last Legislature, which, though seemingly trivial and unimportant at the time, will ultimately bring about a most prosperous condition in the substantial concerns of the Commonwealth. The establishment of annual Fairs by legislative authority, with liberal premiums for the most approved productions of husbandry, for the greatest improvements of breed in all sorts of domestic and useful animals, for the best tilled farms, and vineyards and orchards, for the finest quality and specimens of fruits and flowering plants, must constitute an epoch in the industrial history of California, of the utmost importance not only to ourselves, but to our posterity. The fertility of our soil, and that glowing love of country which devours the heart of every true American, will encourage, us to elevate the science of agriculture here to its true dignity, and to stimulate the earth with such emulous pride that California, in rural achievements, shall stand a whole head and shoulders above the other members of our Confederacy.

The proudest days of ancient Greece were when her orators and poets, her painters and sculptors, her philosophers and wrestlers, gathered themselves together at Olympia, to celebrate her solemn games. As these great national festivals drew near, the whole Peloponesus swarmed with intellectual life and physical activity. The Spartan youths oiled their limbs for joyous and refined, but ambitious and zealous conflicts; while the flower and grace of Athens inspired the Hellenic soul with that lofty beauty, burning eloquence and glowing patriotism which will distinguish the Grecian character above all others to the end of time. Here there is no great Olympian Jupiter, to whose fabulously sacred and awful name a gathering nation may ascribe such magnificent honors and distinguished rites. But, overshadowing *us* there is an EVERLASTING ARM on the invisible nerves of which hangs the fruitful globe, revolving forever and ever, and bringing, without fail, summer and winter, day and night, rain and sunshine, cold and heat, seed-time and harvest, to satisfy the necessities, and secure the highest happiness of man. If pagan Greece could develope her physical and military power, and her political and intellectual glory by her national festivals, when her most encouraging awards were to crown the victors with chaplets of evergreens and garlands of flowers;—so in these days of scientific discovery and Christian light, can we cultivate the arts of peace, and by *our rural* festivals, encouraged and protected by the munificence of the Government, so train the minds and limbs of *our* youths, that the earth shall be obedient to their strength and skill, and the commonwealth attain a commanding moral greatness which shall far transcend, in stability and solid benefits, the elements of Attic splendor and renown. If the ancient Greeks looked forward with enthusiasm and delight through the long olympiads for their sacred games, the revolving year shall bring to us its successive joys and blessings, and our annual Fairs shall gratify our ambition with a loftier than Attic delight, at the progressive developments of scientific husbandry, and with the happy prospects that peaceful toil will fill the barns of the people with plenty, and their cellars and larders with the comforts and luxuries of a quiet and contentful domestic life.

All around us fellow citizens, are wonderful exhibitions of the fruitfulness of our new home. The sheaves of wheat, barley and oats, are but types and shadows of a plenteousness which lies enwombed in the deep soil of our State, and which shall renew its golden beauty, from year to year, to satisfy the necessities of endless generations. The rich display of varied fruitage, however alluring or wonderful to our senses, is but the mere outcropping of the vast mines of luxurious vegetable wealth which refinement and scientific culture shall bring to light hereafter.

From these exhibitions, my countrymen, ought we not to hail with delight the glorious prospects of rural abundance and national independence for those who are to come after us? It is not for ourselves alone that we live. Those whom we might love, or in whose veins our blood may be transmitted, will breath these airs, and eat of the fruit of this heavenly land, long after our bones have mingled with its soil. When Miles Standish and John Carver and Edward Winslow landed on Plymouth Rock, selfishness alone was not their supreme affection. If they ate the fruit of religious bitterness, they forgot their own sufferings while they stretched their eyes across this broad continent, and determined that if they starved and died themselves, there should be a land of freedom and of plenty for their posterity. Two hundred and thirty-four years after they anchored the May Flower on the wintry coast of New England, their descendants stand on the golden shores of the Pacific, not wholly unworthy of their sublime and sacred lineage. Here we are: fortune, good or bad, and the moving, irresistible tide of civilization and freedom, have cast our lot and heritage here. I for one, thank God, that it is so; and when I survey this new commonwealth, so rich in her auriferous mines, and in her still more precious agricultural resources, I see no reason for the humblest man in the country to despond for want. Human indolence never produced wealth nor greatness. The valleys and the highlands are broad and fruitful; their airs are bland and healthy; science is unfolding the long-hidden secrets of the vital forces, which play through vegetable germs, and preside over their development and fructification: and now, at last legislative authority and munificence invite the people to till and stimulate the earth, to improve their minds, their physical comfort, and the happiness of their families, by handsome awards to rural industry.

It remains for me now to invite my fellow-citizens to lend to these efforts of the Legislature and of this Society their encouragement and support. The greater a man's wealth or the higher his standing, the greater is his power to promote the public good. Rather than withhold our moral influence in these respects, we had better forge our ingots into plowshares, and our adornments into pruning hooks—and facing them with steel, scatter them over the length and breadth of the land, to arouse the energies and promote the agricultural industry of its inhabitants. In this shape, they will be far more serviceable to ourselves and to posterity, than wrought into coin, for their abundant possession to make us blind or negligent to these high concerns of the Commonwealth. What matters it to us or to the farmer, in the long run, if we be unselfish, if the markets be glutted with overwhelming plenteousness? We shall all live the cheaper and the better; and when the time comes for us to manufacture our own wool and hides, and import raw material of all sorts to employ domestic labor, we can keep the gold within our own borders; and the palmiest days of Egypt, or Greece, or Rome, or the Indies, will not compare with the future ages of California in magnificence, nor in the arts of peace.

Behold these flowers, around us blooming!
Behold these fruits, before you spread!
They are but emblems of the glory
To bless our sons when we are dead.

These infant arts are but the dawning
Of a resplendant age to come,
When men, forgetting golden treasures,
Shall love the comforts of a home.

These brilliant lamps that burn so brightly,
Bespeak a flame to never die,
An ardent, holy love of country,
To leave our hearts with their last sigh.

Afar is Europe with her millions:
Here bid them come and till the land—
And bring their sons and daughters with them,
To change alone when heaven is nigh.

Whene'er they come, the light of freedom
Shall penetrate misguided mind;
And Books of God, forever open,
They sure and constantly shall find.

The tribes of Asia gather round us,
Apply their limbs to plow and flail;
And let the harvests cease their plenty
When India's willing strength shall fail.

The tides of science swell an ocean,
Bespreading deep the land entire;
Control and use their living forces,
And with them set the earth on fire.

The hills shall bud with verdant gladness,
The valleys bloom with joy and life,
The earth become one bounteous garden,
Amid this great agrarian strife.

When farms, and schools, and churches planted,
Shall fill the State with public health,
Our sons will hail, with loud hosannas,
These glories of the Commonwealth!

The Milk Tree.

In a narrative of travels on the Rio Negro, just published, Mr. Wallace describes an extraordinary tree called the milk tree, which was one of the first wonders he saw near Para. The fruit is eatable, and full of a very juicy pulp; but strongest of all is the vegetable milk, which exudes in abundance when the bark is cut. It was about the consistence of milk, and but for a very slight peculiar taste, could hardly be distinguished from the product of the cow. Mr. Leavens ordered a man to tap some logs that had lain nearly a month in the yard. He cut several notches in the bark with an axe, and in a minute the rich sap was running out in great quantities; it was collected in a basin, diluted with water, strained and brought up at tea-time and at breakfast next morning. The peculiar flavor of the milk seemed rather to improve the quality of the tea, and gave it as good a color as rich cream; and in coffee it is equally good. The milk is also used for glue, and is said to be as durable as that made use of by carpenters.—*Ex. paper.*

Some thirty or forty years ago, Baron Humboldt in his travels in South America, gave a full description of this tree. The people of South America visit it in the morning, and by tapping, as we do our sugar maple, draw from it by the pailful. The milk is nourishing, and is esteemed important as an article of food.

Propagation of Fine Roses.—Roses of the China varieties may be readily propagated by means of slips. Cut from the well ripened wood, slips three or four inches in length, strip off a part of the foliage, and insert them in clean white sand, placed in pots or boxes. Keep them regularly watered, so that they may not get too dry, and at a regular temperature. They strike root very freely. Some practise covering them with a bell glass, but those of most experience do not consider this practice necessary.

Industry doth preserve and perfect our nature, keeping it in good tune and temper, improving and advancing it towards its best state.

Early Garden Cultivation.

In order that the greatest success may attend the results of Gardening, it is all important to commence right. In California—in former years those who have been engaged in gardening have never commenced their labor at the right time; they put off their work till the rainy season was over; this is all wrong; gardening should be commenced as soon as the first rains have mellowed the soil. Trees, shrubs and plants should be planted in December and January, and not wait till April and May. We call particular attention to the following article, as worthy of consideration:

GARDENING—HINTS FOR BEGINNERS.

One of the most fruitful sources of disappointment to the tyro in gardening, is the injudicious choice of material, or, in other words the selection of objects for cultivation not adapted to his experience or his circumstances. Mr. A., for instance, by reading, or perhaps by the example of some neighbor, all at once conceives a desire to have a fine garden. He procures the nurseryman's catalogues, or some books, and placing entire confidence in the descriptions which he finds accompanying the names of fruits, ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowers, selects the newest, and, as he supposes, the *best.* These he *must* have, because he does not wish to be second to any in either the beauty or novelty of the objects on which he is about to lavish his care. Unfortunately for him, however, the stock of new and rare fruit trees, plants and flowers, is small, and the specimens to be had rather feeble, and requiring great care and skill to bring them to a successful issue. His limited experience, as well as his impatience, prevents him from giving them the needful treatment, and they become a total failure. This cools the ardor of the beginner; visions of fruitful and blooming gardens, on which he feasted his imagination, become misty; he hesitates, falls back into indifference, and finally perhaps forever abandons the delightful scheme of gardening in which he had embarked so hopefully and zealously a few months ago. This is a great misfortune; not for him alone, and his family, who are thus to be deprived of some of the highest and purest pleasures of life—the enjoyment of a good garden, but for his neighbors and friends, who are deprived of the good example which his success would have given them; and for the country at large, because gardens are public preachers, inculcating industry, refinement and other personal and social virtues, upon which the comfort and happiness of society in a great measure depend. Now, in order to prevent in some small degree, if possible, the disastrous consequences of such failure, we propose to offer to beginners a few suggestions.

Gardening cannot be learned in a day, or a week, or a year. Men have to spend years in acquiring knowledge enough to make them competent to manage well, even an ordinary garden. No man can be a good gardener without reading, and extensive reading, too; but no amount of reading can possibly, by itself, enable a man or woman to enter at once upon the management of a garden and do it *successfully.* *Practice* is necessary—much practice—and with it, careful study and observation. We may study in books the written history and character of any given tree or plant, until we suppose we know all that can be known about it, and yet when we undertake its cultivation we often find that our very first step was wrong. This every person of experience will testify to be true. The history of the introduction of every new plant and tree corroborates this. An accurate knowledge of the proper treatment has only been acquired by experience. "What then are we to do?" the uninitiated may ask. "Do you wish to discourage us? Must we go and serve an apprenticeship to some great master of the art and science of gardening, before we undertake to plant and make fruitful, and beautiful our humble half acre?" By no means do we wish to discourage you, or magnify the obstacles that lie in the way of your success. Neither do we ask you to serve an apprenticeship to any great master. What we wish to do, is merely to point out, according to the best of our humble judgment, the true path for beginners to pursue, if they would escape the rock on which so many hopes are shipwrecked.

We caution you against falling into the error which Mr. A. committed, to wit, resolving to eclipse, in his first season, all that his neighbor had accomplished in years. This is a fatal sort of ambition, and one that we cannot approve of, although we admire high aims in general. If you are totally destitute of experience, consult some friend or neighbor who is competent to advise you, and with his assistance lay some plan. Don't make a single move without some fixed plan; and let it be as simple as it possibly can be, so that a very moderate amount of skill, and care, and expense, can carry it out successfully. If your aim be to cultivate fruits, choose a small list of such as are noted in your district for their thorough adaptation to its soil, climate, &c. (Eschew *new* sorts, no matter how imposing the name or how tempting the description.) The management of these for a year or two, if you observe closely and avail yourself of all sources of information, will enlighten you greatly upon the culture of fruits in general; so you will be able to appreciate what you have and what you need, and you may safely extend the field of your culture and experiment. To cultivate fruits successfully and pleasantly, one needs possess a great variety of information, both general and special: the nature of soils and manures, and their influence upon the various species of fruits; the nature and influence of stocks which are grafted or budded upon; the mode of growth and bearing of the various fruits. Then, especially, the kind of soil and degree of fertility required or best adapted to each; the hardiness, growth and productiveness of varieties; the sort of pruning and training best adapted to them; and how and when to gather the fruit, and the best mode of ripening and preserving it. On all these points much may be gathered from books; but, after all, we must study our own trees, in our grounds, before we have knowledge applicable to our peculiar wants and circumstances. We know this by experience. What might be judicious and proper at Boston, would very likely require considerable modification to adapt it to Cincinnati or St. Louis; and even more than this, the same practice would not in a multitude of cases, be applicable in adjoining gardens. By far the most intelligent and successful amateur fruit growers within our acquaintance are men who commenced with a few well-tested, easily-grown sorts, and added other and newer ones only as their knowledge of cultivation increased. Their whole practice has been successful, and encouraging to themselves and others.

In ornamental culture we would recommend precisely the same principles, and here indeed it is, if possible more important than in fruit culture, inasmuch as the objects grown are more varied, and involve a greater variety of detail in their management.

It is a great mistake which many people seem to labor under, that to have a fine garden they must needs have a great variety of plants. We admit that variety is a desirable feature in the embellishment of a garden; but there can be, and there are, fine gardens without a great variety. The largest collections of trees and plants fail to yield any satisfaction, unless they are well arranged, and in the most perfect health and vigor. But it is scarcely possible for persons who have just turned their attention to gardening for the first time in their lives, and who endeavor to dispense with the aid of a professional gardener, to arrange and cultivate a great variety of plants with any satisfactory degree of success. When When they do attempt such an undertaking, as they very often do, unfortunately, their first year's experience is a sad chapter of failures and misfortunes. Their seeds fail to grow; their trees and shrubs die; nothing goes right; and the seedsman and nurseryman are charged not only with their own delinquencies, which are generally numerous enough, but they have to bear the *whole* blame. Bad management or unfavorable seasons are not taken into account, because the effects of neither one or the other are understood or appreciated.

We therefore urge upon beginners the propriety of exercising great caution in making their first selections. Every tree, shrub and plant should be perfectly hardy, and of the easiest cultivation. New and rare trees and plants are generally those most noticed in the periodicals, and beginners are too apt to think they must have these; but in this they are wrong. Inquire not for novelties, but for old and well-tried species and varieties that have been proved to succeed everywhere and with even indifferent treatment. These are what you need; and when you have obtained complete success with them, and have become somewhat familiar with the nature of the different tribes of plants, and with the principles as well as details of culture, you may safely enlarge your collection.

Among the plants used in the decoration of gardens there are a great many genera, species and varieties; all of which require a special culture and treatment, and without which they will not succeed. For instance, among the popular families of garden plants, we have Roses of many distinct classes, Carnations, Phloxes, Pæonies, Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, and a multitude of other plants considered indispensable to a good garden. Now, if a beginner will at his first essay procure a collection of all these, nothing can be more certain than his failure and disappointment. Far better that he should commence with only one; and we will say roses for an example. But among roses we have many classes, each requiring a treatment of its own; and in every class there are varieties known as vigorous growers, free bloomers, and of easy management in general, while others are notoriously uncertain. Now the beginner should confine himself entirely to such as are least difficult to manage. A fine display can be made with even two or three sorts of Roses grown in perfection. From among the classes known as summer Roses, including Hybrid China, Provence, Moss, &c., certain varieties may be selected that grow as freely as Willows, and that no one could fail with, who would give them a good soil, and cultivate them as they would a hill of potatoes. So among the popular classes called Remontants, or Hybrid Perpetuals, there are vigorous growers, and as *La Reine, Baron Prevost,* &c., that may always be relied upon. We would plant entire beds of these reliable sorts, and have a magnificent show rather than select a great variety, and have a rose-bud resemble a rose-hospital. The gardens we always derive most pleasure and instruction from, are those in which a small number of plants or families of plants are well grown. Few amateurs become famous as cultivators, either in this or any other country, except those who confine their attention to a small number of objects. In Europe, we hear of one man famous for his Roses, another for his Pelargoniums, another for his Pansies, another for Tulips, &c., and people will travel hundreds of miles to witness the perfection to which each of these has attained in his special department. Until amateurs in this country direct their attention more in this way to the culture of special objects, we shall not see very great improvement in any particular department, nor will we have many novel varieties of home origin. Professional cultivators, as well as amateurs, with us, aim generally at too much to do it well, or as it should be done. A nurseryman or florist of small means would, we think, do much better by confining his attention to some special culture, and make himself famous in it, rather than to dabble in all, and do none properly. In France there are Rose-growers who devote their whole attention to Roses; and purchasers in every part of the world look to them for supplies. Very large establishments only can with advantage embrace a general culture, because they can make each department a special one, and manage as if it were a separate concern.

Gardening with us is but in its infancy. Every year thousands of persons are turning their attention to it for the first time, and without any guide or preparation. It is not surprising, therefore, that great errors are committed, and losses sustained. We think that we have touched upon one of the most prevalent errors; and we would be glad to have a chapter on the subject from some of our amateur correspondents who can write feelingly from experience. The season for bedding out summer-flowering plants in masses, according to the prevailing fashion of modern gardening, is at hand, and the suggestions we now offer may be entitled to some consideration in directing the choice of plants. Those who have little time to devote to the garden, will always find their pleasure and profit promoted by choosing not a great variety, but such things as are easily managed.—*Horticulturist.*

Harvesting Potatoes.

The idea has generally prevailed that potatoes, especially those grown in low and moist lands, are essentially benefitted by exposure to the sun and air before removing them to the bins. This, however, experience has long since demonstrated to be a fallacy. The sooner potatoes are in the cellar, protected from the sun's rays, after they are removed from the ground, the better, the operation of the solar rays having a powerful tendency not only to deteriorate greatly their eating qualities, but also to render them far less liable to keep well through the subsequent spring.

Another very popular error, and one no less productive of bad consequences, is the supposition that the tubers should be scrupulously and thoroughly cleansed from dirt, the presence of which, in ever so small a quantity, is considered by many to be the radical cause of their becoming watery and unfit for food. Any one, however, who will take the trouble of experimenting, may easily satisfy himself that this is not the case; and that potatoes which have been thoroughly cleansed by washing or drying, or indeed by any process which effectually rids them of soil, will exhibit symptoms of decay, and become unfit for culinary purposes, much sooner than those which have not.

With farmers in many sections it is a common practice to select a portion of their best almost perfectly developed tubers, and pack them carefully and compactly in barrels, filling the space between the roots with soil, cool and moist. The barrels thus filled, are placed in some dark corner of the cellar, where they remain undisturbed till the contents are demanded for the market, late in the season, or for domestic use.

Secured in this manner, and deposited beyond the reach of light or heat, or where they will be as little exposed as possible to these powerful agents, potatoes will keep perfectly sound and retain their eating properties unimpaired until late the ensuing year.

Every observing farmer must have noticed that the potatoes that are "crowded out" from the sides of hills, or which are found so near the surface as to be exposed to heavy rains washing the soil, always turn *green,* and when cooked, have a sweet, coppery taste, which is extremely nauseating and unpleasant. This is always a result of exposure to solar action; it concentrates a principle which the potato contains in conjunction with many others of a nutritious nature, into an active poison, and hastens greatly the decay and decomposition of the roots. As soon as they are taken from the soil, they should be placed in the bins. —*Republican Journal.*

Cure for Diarrhœa.—Take a handful of strawberry leaves and pour on them half a pint of boiling water; let it remain one hour and drink the tea; if you cannot get the boiling water, chew and swallow the leaves. This is a most valuable and efficient remedy; it rarely fails to give immediate relief and perform a permanent cure.

Working Oxen.—When oxen refuse to work equally well on either side, or when they *pull off* against each other, yoke them on the side you wish them to work, and turn them out to feed in that way; they soon become accustomed to it, and work afterwards on either side alike.—*Am. Farmer.*

For uniting wrought and cast iron, filings of soft cast iron are melted with calcined borax, the mass pulverised and sprinkled on the parts to be united. They are then separately heated and welded together on an anvil by gentle blows.

A gentle heart is like ripe fruit, which bends so low that it is at the mercy of every one who chooses to pluck it, while the harder fruit keeps out of reach.

Selfishness is its own curse; it is a starving vice. The man who does no good gets none. He is like the heath in the desert, neither yielding fruit, nor seeing when good cometh—a stunted, dwarfish, miserable shrub.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1854.

California Resources.

We trust our readers will find in the various reports of the Products of California, among the splendid fruit, the fragrant flowers, the works of art and genius and the manufactures, which begin to beam upon our new State, a source of gratified pride that shall only make them the more convinced that California is ere long destined to occupy a high place among the States of our glorious Union.

We cannot utter as many thoughts as we would, for we must give place to the thoughts of others—to these and to the details of this interesting Exhibition, we call the attention of all who feel an interest in our State, and we trust our readers will feel inclined to forward to their friends East, the reports of these exhibitions, as of great interest to them.

The State Fair.

In continuation of our report last week, we give sketches of the Fruits and Vegetables, such as were recorded before going to press, and shall give the remainder in the next issue, reserving all our space for the reports of the several committees, which will be found of great interest to our readers.

FRUITS.

From Messrs. Beard & Llewellyn, Mission San Jose, the following specimens of fruits, many of them very large and beautiful: The collection consisted of 23 dishes of named varieties. Apples—Baldwin, Esopus Spitzenburg, Monstrous Pippin, Striped Wine Sap, Ross Pevvill(?), Smith Cider Apple, Pound Pippin, Rumbo, Gloss Apple, Golden Russet, Blue Pearmain, Michael Henry Pippin. Pears—Fall Butter, Moore's Pear, and some unnamed varieties. This collection added much to the beauty of the entire lot.

From Gen. John A. Sutter, Hock Farm—From this brave Pioneer of the Agriculture of California was received a large box of very fine California Grapes. They were raised without the usual irrigation, having received water but twice during the whole season.

From Wm. Neely Thompson, Esq., "Suscol Ranch," Napa—One bottle large Gooseberries, in liquid, very fine.

From E. L. Beard, Esq., Mission San Jose—10 very large Porter Apples, very beautiful; 6 baskets splendid size Padre Pears, some weighing nearly one pound each, and two branches of the tree in full fruit, containing some twenty or thirty pears, showing the prolific character of California.

From Mr. Delano's, "French Gardens," San Jose—10 White Reinette Apples, 6 Bergamot Pears, 6 Butter Pears. The pears were from the grafts of the spring of '53. The apple tree was grafted in '52, and bore 53 apples the present year.

From Julius K. Rose, of Sonoma—One box of two dozen apples, from old trees of the native kinds, yet very good fruit. 12 pears from trees imported from Chile, some three or four years since. Mr. Rose had on exhibition dishes of splendid Grapes, some of the finest bunches we have seen in California, and of the finest color. They were well grown.

From J. S. A. Griffith, Sonoma Valley—A collection of very beautiful apples, of the following varieties: Baltimore Bussett, Esopus Spitzenburg, Rambo and Griffiths Apple—all very fine, 12 apples in all.

From L. Prevost—Black Hamburg Grapes.

From S. P. S.—Basket fine fruit.

From A. P. Smith, Sacramento, "Pomological Gardens"—Dishes foreign Grapes, and fruits in jars and baskets, making a fine array, of the following varieties: Grapes—Cannon Hall Muscat, Royal Muscadine, White Muscadine, White Sweetwater, Black St. Peters, Black Morocco; Hovey's Seedling Strawberry; Large Crawford Peaches; one jar containing 6 superb Crawford's late Melacaton Peaches in brandy, measuring from 10 to 11 3-4 inches in circumference; one jar with 3 Mixon Cling, one jar with 3 George IV., one jar with 3 Morris White. These fruits were presented in fine order, and reflect much credit upon Mr. Smith, for his skill in growing and preserving.

Three Apples and three Peaches were sent from the gardens of Mr. Llewellyn, by his agent here.

From Warren & Son—A collection of the finest fruits of the various growers in Oregon and from this State, some 40 specimens in all.

From Stratton & Co., Alameda county—3 Peach trees, budded August 6, 1854, on Capt. Richardson's farm, representing 5000 trees.

From Henry Oliver, San Antonio—1 bunch of Grapes grown in a glass jar; a pleasing experiment.

From E. A. Thayer—1 box Strawberries, "Lizzie Randolph," and "Hovey's Seedling," very handsome specimens, and tempting to the sight and taste.

From J. L. Sanford, Shell Mound Ranch—9 varieties of strawberry plants, 2 to 3 months old, Mr. Sanford has displayed good judgment in selecting varieties, and skill in growing, and we are inclined to believe he intends to lead in strawberry culture; it looks like it.

From Col. W. J. Pardee, of this city—1 dish of California Nutmegs, grown at Grass Valley, fine specimens of this native aromatic condiment, just like the original, spicy, and exhaling a pleasure by its presence.

From John Greenfield, of this city—One Fig Tree in bearing, admirably grown and full of fruit.

VEGETABLES.

From Solomon Runnion, Yolo county, (Sutter Slough,) on the American river—One bag of extra sized Onions, weighing from 2 to 3 lbs. each.

From J. Lewellan, San Jose Mission—Three boxes Tomatoes, of very splendid size, some weighing 2 pounds.

From San Pedro—One box of Potatoes, in size from 2 to 3 pounds each.

From G. W. Johnson, of Petaluma—6 Turnips weighing from 16 to 20 pounds, each.

From L. Waugh, Petaluma—1 Cabbage weighing 20 pounds.

From Anson Putnam, "Suscol Ranch," Napa, (Thompson's)—One bushel Tomatoes, very fine shape and quality; one bushel White Dutch Parsnips; one bushel Beets, red turnip; 6 very fine Tue Marrow Squashes, weighing over fifty pounds each, together weighing 320 pounds; 9 small Marrow Squashes from one vine; 6 nutmeg Melons; 1 large Blood Beet.

From Almy & Richards, commission merchants, San Francisco—One sack Irish Potatoes, extra size, weighing from 2 to 4 pounds each, grown by ——— ———.

From J. E. Johnson, San Jose Valley, near the Mission, (Beard's ranchos,)—6 fine Marrow Squashes; 6 Valparaiso Squashes; 6 Pumpkins; 2 baskets Tomatoes; 1 basket White Turnips; 2 baskets Cayenne Peppers; 6 Cabbages, very large. The squashes were very fine, and the cabbages also; the whole collection excellent.

From J. K. Rose, Sonoma—8 large Cucumbers, Long Green.

From Warren's Gardens, Sacramento city—one Club Gourd, the growth of '52.

From Warren Pomeroy—2 baskets extra fine long Blood Beets; these were very extra and *pure blood beets*, measuring 4 feet long.

From Henry Roe, Beard's Landing, near Mission San Jose, (Beard's ranches,)—5 baskets most superb Egg Fruit, and one Plant containing 21 of the fruit in a fine group that stood upon the centre stand; some of the fruit weighed – pounds. Mr. Roe deserves much credit for the skill he has manifested to bring this fine fruit to so much perfection.

From Obed Clark, Presidio—6 fine Mangel Wurtzell.

From Dr. J. S. Curtis, Sacramento—1 stalk of Cotton; 1 do Pea Nut; 1 do "Palma Cresti," or (Castor Oil Plant,")—each specimens of interest.

From Mrs. Gillespie—1 basket Apple Tomatoes, 1 splendid bunch Celery, and 1 bunch Carrots, grown on peat, swampy soil. These three specimens of vegetables were of remarkable purity and excellence.

From Mrs. E. J. Weaver, No. 1 Washington Market—1 basket fancy Vegetables. This basket was arranged with excellent taste, and added much to the display upon the tables.

Two baskets Potatoes, from the ranch of S. B. Martin, San Lorenzo—specimens from a field of 100 acres like the sample.

Two squashes, large size, from Joseph Aram, San Jose—weighing 65 and 78 lbs.

Eight jars Pickles, viz: Gherkins in wine vinegar; Onions in wine vinegar; Tomatoes in do do; grown and packed by Mr. A. D. Baker, San Francisco. Another evidence of "home manufacture," thus saving the gold that would leave our shores for the old States, as nearly one hundred thousand dollars are annually sent abroad for these condiments.

California Oil.—Step by step we progress; onward, is the word. A visit to the Hall of Exhibition will show the "light is breaking" upon the manufacturers of our State. Six varieties of oil manufactured by Messrs. Church & Martin, are on exhibition. The following are the kinds: crude polar oil, refined lard, crude sperm, polar sperm, refined whale. These specimens are worthy of exhibition, and do great credit to the manufacturers. A solar lamp is burning with the oil exhibited. Thus we progress.

Mr. Editor: I see that by an omission of your compositor to correct the proof which I revised, the sense of the fourth stanza of the concluding part of the address is destroyed. Will you be so kind as to improve the error by inserting the stanzas as they were corrected by me.

Respectfully yours, C. F. Winslow.

Behold these flowers, around us blooming!
Behold these fruits, before you spread!
They are but emblems of the glory
To bless our sons when we are dead.

These infant arts are but the dawning
Of a resplendent age to come,
When men, forgetting golden treasures,
Shall love the comforts of a home.

These brilliant lamps that burn so brightly,
Bespeak a flame to never die,
An ardent, holy love of country,
To change alone when heaven is nigh.

Afar is Europe with her millions;
Here bid them come and till the land—
And bring their sons and daughters with them,
To do our Maker's first command.

Whene'er they come, the light of freedom
Shall penetrate misguided mind;
And Books of God, forever open,
They sure and constantly shall find.

The tribes of Asia gather round us,
Apply their limbs to plow and flail;
And let the harvests cease their plenty
When India's willing strength shall fail.

The tides of science swell an ocean,
Bespreading deep the land entire;
Control and use their tiring forces,
And with them set the earth on fire.

The hills shall bud with verdant gladness,
The valleys bloom with joy and life,
The earth become one bounteous garden,
Amid this great agrarian strife.

When farms, and schools, and churches planted,
Shall fill the State with public health,
Our sons will hail, with loud hosannas,
These glories of the Commonwealth!

Volume of Poems.—We have a beautiful morocco and gilt bound copy of poems from the author, James Linen, Esq., dedicated to William Cullen Bryant, Esq. This volume is sent forth in beautiful style, and contains the original song that is exciting so much interest at the present time, and sung by Madam Anna Bishop at the Orphan's Benefit, entitled "I cannot leave my minnie." It is a beautiful volume, and if the contents all correspond with this one beautiful song, then it will find a hearty response and a ready sale.

Public Hotels.—Among the fashionable hotels of our city (those that class No. 1), none can stand higher than the "Rassette House." It is most gratifying to know that the able and persevering manager and proprietor, Mr. Rassette, has a large, fashionable and crowded house. No person who has labored for the public is more deserving than this gentleman. An evening spent amid the social circle that usually gathers in the spacious saloon will always be remembered with pleasure.

Mercantile Library.—We have received from the Mercantile Library, through the politeness of their secretary, their voluminous catalogue. This work shows the deep hold this valuable institution has on the minds of our citizens, Its able officers and its most efficient management have produced these gratifying results.

Loans on Grain.—Farmers, you can have a loan on liberal terms if you wish to store your grain. Call on Tilden & Little, Empire Warehouse, and they will answer you wants.

THE MARKETS.

The condition of our markets is chaotic; there are but very few articles that we may say are stable, or in a condition to quote with any degree of certainty. The Grain market is changeable as the wind, ruling, however, very low. Flour is manufactured in great quantities; mills innumerable run night and day, and in the present state of affairs we suppose we shall soon have sufficient flour to supply the State for a year to come. Vegetables are not so abundant as last year. Potatoes are advancing and will pay the farmer this year. Provisions generally have advanced, and will more, such as beef, pork, butter, lard, hams, &c. Butter is scarce, but little California to be had. Amid the confusion of a deranged market, we can see a better state of things coming.

MARRIED.

On the 1st Oct., in Georgetown, David E. Buell, Sheriff of El Dorado county, and Miss Nina L. Terrill, of Trumbull county, Ohio.

On the 5th Oct., in Sacramento, Mr. David Zumerrell and Miss Nancy Murphy.

On the 5th Oct., in Shasta, Mr. A. Grotefend and Miss Amelia Zumhuld.

On the 8th Oct., in Sacramento, by Justice Aubury, Wm. A. Bird and Miss Elizabeth Coolidge.

On the 8th Oct., in this city, by Rev. F. Brierly, John V. McElwee, of Philadelphia, and Miss Mary A. Scott of Boston, Mass.

In this city by Rev. Mr. Cutler, Mr. S. O. Johnson of San Francisco, and Miss Lucy M. Dodge, of Lowell, Mass.

DIED.

On the 3d Oct., at San Jose, Edwin, son of Wm. J. and Emilie C. Whitney, aged 11 months and 17 days.

On the 7th Oct., in this city, Maria Louisa, only child of Chas. and Sabina M. West, aged one year.

On the 7th Oct., in this city, Albert W. Chick, of typhus fever aged 21 years, son of James B. Chick, Frankfort, Me.

On the 8th Oct., at Washington, Yolo county, Robert McKibben, late of the steam ferry boat "Yolo."

On the 10th Oct., in Sacramento, of consumption, Mr. James Beckett, aged 36 years, formerly of New York.

Rates of Taxation.—The Common Council, on Monday night last, passed an ordinance, fixing the following rates of taxation for the ensuing year: Seventy cents on every $100, to pay the interest on the Fire Department Bonds. Twenty-five cents on every $100, for the support of the Common Schools; and one dollar for current expenses. The total amount for city taxes, is $2 50 for every $100 of property.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Native Pines, Oaks, &c.**—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub: for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 corner of California and Montgomery streets.

☞ **Wanted.**—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 opposite Wells, Fargo & Co., California street.

☞ **"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."**—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blotches, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

Scrofula, Syphilis, Mercurial Complaints, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 91 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 4—Brig Wolcott, Falconer, Puget Sound, 7 days; lumber.
Schr Mt. Vernon, Dame, Santa Cruz, 3 days; lime.
Schr Francisco, Miller, Pajaro, 3 days; produce.
Schr Damariscove, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 3 days; lime.
Oct. 5—Brig Consort, Trask, Puget Sound, 9 days; lumber.
Schr Mary Reed, Hobart, Carmel Bay, 2 days; stone.
Oct. 6—Mex brig Desterrado, De Poisto, La Paz, 38 days; salt.
Schr Young America, Charles, Santa Cruz, 2 days; produce.
Oct. 8—Bark A A Eldridge, Ridgway, Humboldt Bay, 3 days, with lumber.
Bark Ork, Oakes, Mendocino, 10 days; lumber.
Brig Leonesa, Patterson, Port Orford, 3 days; lumber.
Brig Detroit, Hoog, Humboldt Bay; lumber.
Brig Æolian, Briard, Humboldt Bay; lumber.
Schr Gazelle, Hand, Humboldt Bay, 5 days; lumber.
Schr Sovereign, Waterman, Santa Cruz, 2 days; produce.
Schr Astoria, Willoughby, Santa Cruz, 2 days; produce.
Schr Mary Taylor, Winants, Shoalwater Bay, 5 days; lumber.
Oct. 10—Brig Merchantman, Gilroy, Puget Sound, 11 days, via Cape Flattery, 7 days; lumber.
Schr Quadratus, Finsley, Oregon, 5 days; lumber.
Schr Favorite, Wheelwright, Monterey, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Exact, Congdon, Carmel Bay, 20 hours; granite.
Oct. 11—Brig Glencoe, Carlton, Mendocino, 9 days; lumber.
Schr Odd Fellow, Austin, Pajaro, 15 hrs; produce.
Schr Ortolan, Robinson, Santa Cruz, 3 days; produce.

CLEARANCES.

Oct. 5—Br stmr Otter, Miller, for Victoria, V I; Prus brig Titania, Vase, Callao.

Oct. 6—Stmr America, Fauntleroy, for Umpqua river; ship Mason, Wilkinson, Puget Sound.

Oct. 7—Stmr Isthmus, Hilliard, for San Diego; schr Staghound, Terry, Melbourne.

Oct 9—Stmr Brother Jonathan, Seabury, for San Diego and Point Conception; Br bark Lady Hayes, Thornhill, Hong Kong; Brig Fawn, Burtel, ports in the Pacific.

Oct. 10—Bark Ocean Bird, Wiggins, Portland.

To Loan.
50,000 ON Wheat, Flour, Barley, and other California Produce. By
TILDEN & LITTLE, Empire Warehouse,
15 Beale street, near Market

To Farmers and Gardeners.
WICKERSHAM'S
Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.

For sale—Wickersham's far-famed Patent Wrought Iron Fence, for enclosing and sub-dividing lands. It can be furnished at but little above the cost of ditching, and is much more preferable, because it does not require a heavy annual expenditure to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fires which so constantly sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring wooden fences to be renewed, nor carried away by flood from the overflow of the low lands; it is free from decay, which places it beyond comparison with wood or any other material now in use; it is valued the most highly where it has been tried the most thoroughly; it is light and graceful, yet strong, and cannot be broken down by horses or cattle. The testimony which has been given by those who have used it in the Atlantic States, is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of California.

A complete model is now on exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, at Musical Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery, where a full description may be seen, with the testimony of those who have erected it in the Atlantic States.

Farmers are invited to examine this fence, as there has never been any of the same kind in this country previous to the arrival of this lot, and from its peculiar construction there is not the least doubt but that it will be extensively used in this State.

J. T. Heston has now on hand, and will be constantly receiving supplies from the manufacturer, which will enable him to fill orders to almost any amount.

For particulars address J. T. HESTON,
At Warren's Agricultural Rooms;
Or, P. COGGINS, cor. Sacramento and Pike streets.
October 8, 1854. 15

Splendid Private Residence.

THOSE who may be desirous of finding a beautiful location for a permanent home, for a healthy, pleasant and highly cultivated spot, can have that desire gratified by knowing that one of the finest spots in California is now offered for sale. Circumstances of filial affection requires the present owner to leave California, and no other reason could induce a sale.

The estate contains Two Hundred Acres, and is within about a dozen miles from the city of San Jose. It is in the highest state of cultivation and contains about two thousand best fruit trees of extra quality, many bearing fine fruit the present year—nearly two thousand dollars in cash being received from the Peach orchard alone. There is already upon the farm, ready for use, every implement, from a reaping machine to a garden rake; from a farm wagon to a sulky, and from a turkey to a pigeon. Also, three horses, a colt, thirty hogs, hens, chickens, turkeys, &c; one thousand bushels grain, hay in plenty, and all the needed and desirable comforts, except—man and wife to enjoy it. It is one of the most beautiful locations in the country, being fertile and productive. A small and neat cottage only at present is built, such as a bachelor has occupied.

Persons wishing to purchase a most valuable estate for their own enjoyment and improvement, and for a permanent home, will do well to give attention to this notice. All needed particulars will be given on application made at the office of the "California Farmer." 15-1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

THE frequent applications made to the undersigned by persons of moderate means, to put out upon securities at interest, sums too small to make it an object to the borrower, have induced them to adopt a plan by which money can in any sum bring to the possessor a rate of interest equal to that claimed by larger capitalists, and secured in the most convenient and ample manner. It is by the combination of large sums in one loan, and secured by one security, so that each depositor—no matter how small the amount—may receive the income to which his money is entitled, and that, too, in such a shape as will combine in his possession both the evidence of money loaned and the use of money deposited.

Money, in Cash or Gold Dust, will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositor. If payable on demand, they will be *without interest*, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of *one per cent. per month*; but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing *one and a half per cent. per month* interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The advantages, not hitherto supplied to depositors, and which we present by this institution, are: SECURITY, CONVENIENCE AND SIMPLICITY.

The money deposited is used only in *loans* guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collaterals, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank," which fact added to the experience of five years in this city, in all branches of business connected with Loans upon Real Estate or the investigation of titles to property, will present this as the BEST SAVINGS BANK, to the frugal and industrious.

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed.

Our certificates are issued in the sum of Ten Dollars, and One Hundred Dollars, and in such other convenient amounts as may become at all times *available* to the holder, and are only issued to the amount of, and are represented by, the actual Cash or Gold deposited with us.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.

No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco.

Farms for Sale—Small Farms.

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS desirous of securing a Valuable Tract of Land well located, are invited to visit the Salinas Valley, Monterey County. The property offered for sale is known as "Hill's Farm," near the Town of Salinas. The land is rich alluvial bottom, of the best quality, in proof of which the crops of '53 and '54 are submitted. The yield of barley in '53 averaged over 100 bushels per acre; the best giving 149 23-50 bushels per acre, and took the premium at the exhibition of '53 of a silver cup. The wheat crop of the present year is believed to be the best raised in the State, yielding 60 bushels per acre, and some as high as 85 bushels. The first premium given by the State Fair is given to the undersigned.

The facilities for sending to market are good, and the expense of putting produce in San Francisco from the Farm at present is but $12 per ton. Two lines of stages pass daily from San Jose and Monterey; and steamboats from Monterey. Post Office, Store and Blacksmith shop in the village. For persons having small or large means it is thought to offer a good opportunity for settlement as any part of the country. Tracts of Land from 40 to 160 acres, will be sold for cash, and on time, or for Stock at cash value.

For further particulars, apply to J. BRYANT HILL,
Postmaster, Salinas.
or to WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15 Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Fair Haven Oil Company.

CHURCH & MARTIN, AGENTS.
Manufactory, First street.
Office, N. E. corner California and Front streets, San Francisco.

THE above company have a process in their manufacture by which they extract all the *gummy* substance from Oils, leaving them *limpid*, and better adapted for lubricating and burning. 15

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

AT the Nursery of William Hull, in Bradford, Massachusetts, all the various kinds, warranted true to names. Gentlemen in California, intending to set out trees, should forward their orders during this month.

Refers to Capt. H. C. Cheever.
" " Isaac A. Morgan.

October, 5th, 1854.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

WHEAT from "Hill's Farm," Salinas, Monterey county, which obtained the *first premium* at the State Fair—California growth from Chili Seed—crop average yield 60 bushels per acre. Also, pure Chile Wheat. Apply to

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15-1m Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

On the 30th October,

THE
DISTRIBUTION
OF THE
CALIFORNIA ART UNION
WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE.

The Public are invited to inspect this beautiful collection at DUNCAN'S CHINESE SALESROOMS. 14

MONTGOMERY PAINT STORE,

No. 159 Montgomery street,
(Opposite Montgomery Block,) San Francisco.

House and Sign Painting, Glazing Gilding, Graining,
&c., &c., &c.

Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand:

Atlantic, Union and French White Lead; 1st Quality French
Picture Glass; Tieman's Colors, (in oil and water;)
Tieman's Zinc White; Artist's Materials; Rich
Stained Glass, Feather Dusters, Graining Colors, Whiting, Glue, Sand Papers, Camphene and Burning Fluid, Colored
Smalts, Gold Leaf and Bronzes,
Block Letters, Tinsel Foil,
etc., etc., etc.
Brushes in every Variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in the line, of the best quality.

11 RAYE & HANKS.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,

Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.

FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

CHARLES D. CARTER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers. 20

HOTELS.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House,

Corner of Second and D streets,...... MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY,............................CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. 26

Rassette House,

SAN FRANCISCO,............CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 2! 3m

St. Charles Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.
J. HARPER AND J. L. MERRITT......Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating **three hundred lodgers.** The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visitors, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guests can procure rooms at all hours of the night.

24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON, }

To the Farmers of California.

WE beg to call your attention to our superior facilities for transacting a **General Produce and Grain Business.** Our warehouse, which we put up nearly a year since, covers an entire fifty vara lot, has a capacity of about *six thousand tons*, is thoroughly fire-proof, and constructed with especial reference to convenient and safe storage of merchandise.

We have also a fine wharf on Stewart street, where all Grain and Produce consigned to our house can be landed free of wharfage.

Our arrangements enable us to make liberal advances on Merchandise consigned to us for sale, or stored in our warehouse. An almost uninterrupted experience of five years in the business of this country, affording, in an extensive acquaintance with business men, unusual opportunity for the prompt and judicious sale of any goods committed to our charge.

Referring to the well known houses named below,
We are, very respectfully,
14 Your obed't servants,
TILDEN & LITTLE.

Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co.	Messrs. LUCAS, TURNER & Co.
" PALMER, COOK & Co.	" HUSSEY, BOND & HALE.

Montgomery Paint Store,

No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand; and of the best quality.

ATLANTIC, UNION and FRENCH WHITE LEAD;
TIEMAN'S ZINC WHITE; ENGLISH BOILED OIL;
TURPENTINE; 1st QUALITY FRENCH PICTURE GLASS;
WINDOW GLASS; TIEMAN'S COLORS, in oil and water;
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
BRUSHES in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.

6 RAYE & HANKS.

Dennis' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.

Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.

Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

California Starch.

ATTENTION of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure CALIFORNIA STARCH now manufactured by him. The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness; it can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country and the proprietor challenges competition.

This new California product of "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.

JOHN EVERDING, Manufacturer,
Water street, between Mason and Tyler,
14 North Beach, San Francisco.

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.

5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

Patent Planing Machine.

WE invite all who feel interested in seeing the working of fine machinery, to call at our establishment and see the operation of NORCROSS' PATENT PLANING MACHINE.

Having purchased the patent right for this valuable improvement for the State of California, we are prepared to perform work in the very best manner, in any given quantity and in the shortest time. Builders wishing work done in quantities will do well to call and see our machinery.

D. W. VANCOURT,
3 Proprietor Washington Steam Mills.

Mission Pottery,

Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHHO, WALTER & CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.

Orders promptly attended to 15 3m

Rags Wanted.

HIGHEST cash price paid for Clean White and Colored Rags. Apply at 129 Montgomery street, (basement Sanders & Brenham's Bank), or at North Beach Rag Ranch.

13-1m DAKENS STOLTZ.

FLOURING MILLS.

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workman-like manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
3 Near the Oriental.

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated CHENERY & LAMBARD MILLS, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactured from California Wheat at the Lambard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
L street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, BARROLL & CO.,
10 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the, **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street**, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we here every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Eureka Flour Mills.

FRESH FLOUR ground from pure California Wheat, and warranted *extra superfine*. For sale by
12 J. FRIEDLANDER & CO., 60 California street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WLLIAM BAILEY,

OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN, OTIS. V. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 121 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

TREADWELL & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and powers, on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic. GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22-3m SAN FRANCISCO

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

SMITH & VAN DYNE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Pennock's Patent Seed and Grain Planter.

FOR planting Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Indian Corn, Beans, Peas, Turnips, &c. This machine operates equally well on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with rocks, roots, &c., and by completing the work at one operation, obviates the necessity of harrowing after the grain is sown. With two horses it will plant from ten to twelve acres of Wheat or Barley per day, and of Corn, Beans or Peas, fifteen to twenty per day—besides effecting a considerable saving in the seed. For sale, with full sets of extra parts, by

JOS. S. PAXSON, 26 Front street, cor. of Pine.

Also,—Cultivators, Garden Drills, Hay Cutters, Hay Presses, Grist Mills, &c. &c. 8 6t.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Horse Powers and Threshers.

EIGHT-HORSE POWERS, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Two-horse tread powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Wilkinson's premium grain cradles;
Grant's five-fingered grain cradles;
McCormick's last improved reaper and mower, combined, with full set of extras;
Ketchum's reaper and mower;
Portable flour mills, and burr mill-stones of all sizes;
Bolting cloth, Anchor brand;
Iron wire-cloth, 36-inch wide, Nos. 2 to 10, suitable for threshing machines and milling purposes;
Brass wire-cloth, Nos. 16 to 60;
Rover steel plows, extra article;
Thermometer churns; fan mills; ox yokes and chains,
and all articles pertaining to Agriculture,
For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse,
65 Washington street, between Battery and Front, by
9 HENRY McNALLY.

Farming Machinery.

McCORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Gatling's Premium Grain Drill.

THIS excellent machine, which has gone into extensive use in the Atlantic States, is now for the *first time* offered to the Farmers of California. This Drill answers three desirable ends: the saving of labor; the avoiding wastage; and rendering the greatest return for capital expended.

Simple and durable in its construction, it rarely needs repairing, which, when necessary, the most ordinary mechanic can easily perform. For particulars see hand-bill accompanying the drill.

That this is the result of its operation the subjoined certificates will abundantly show:

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 4th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson of this place), to put in seventy-five acres of wheat. The machine operated very satisfactorily: preferable to broad-cast sowing, in producing more bushels per acre with less labor: also in putting in all the grain neatly, not losing any, subject to the consumption of birds or squirrels. Result of eight acres, part of seventy-five acres, was *seventy bushels per acre.* LEMUEL ROBINSON.

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 7th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson, of Santa Clara), to put in twenty acres of wheat. I was very much pleased with its operation, and consider it a great saving of labor, putting the grain in neatly—nothing liable to waste—while the product for me was *one-third* more than the broad-cast sowing alongside in the same field. P. J. DAVIS.

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 11th, 1854.

I certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill for the purpose of putting in ten acres of wheat, and can state with confidence that it takes less seed, and produces more bushels to the acre, with less labor than the broad-cast sowing. I would also state that I sowed broad-cast and drilled at the same time upon the same kind of land, and the yield was much greater upon the drilled ground. I give the Drill a decided preference to the broad-cast sowing. FELIX REINEY.

S. HENDERSON, proprietor,
13-1m and Agent for sale of Mills.

New Planing Machines.

THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive right for the State of California, to use and vend **Norcross' Patent Planing Machines**, would respectfully call the attention of parties engaged in the manufacture of lumber to the operation of the above machine. To those acquainted with the machine it is deemed unnecessary to urge anything in its favor; but to others would state that to this machine was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Rotary Cutter Planing Machine, after a trial of three weeks in competition with two of the best Woodworth Machines, at the Fair of the American Institute, New York; and also from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association at Boston. It is highly recommended by the most eminent mechanical experts in the United States, and parties having used the machine, as can be shown by affidavits and certificates in my possession.

To set aside all doubts which may arise in the minds of the public relative to "infringement," it is only necessary to quote the closing paragraph from the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice Catron:

"Therefore, The defendant, Norcross, has made a new and independent invention, and does not use the arrangement or mode of combination of the plaintiff, and hence it is not an infringement."

Machines, together with rights for counties, towns, or single machines, for sale at the **Washington Mills**, Market street, San Francisco, where the above machine may be seen in operation, and all necessary information obtained relative to the same.

7 D. W. VAN COURT, Proprietor.

Downs' Revolving Clothes Rack.

THE Proprietor, Inventor and Patentee of this new and most useful and valuable Household Utensil, would ask the attention of the public to his Invention.

The proprietor can offer to the citizens, to families, to hotels and all public buildings where "clothes drying" is required, this new and unique Invention.

By this machine little or no yard room is required by clothes lines, either for a larger or smaller quantity.

A single upright post in the centre of the yard or at one corner of it, and you have one hundred and twenty-five or two hundred and fifty feet of clothes line—the clothes are placed upon the lines in a small space and then raised above the yard so as to leave the free use of the yard even while the entire quantity of clothes is drying. Not only is the space in the yard saved, but the clothes are beyond the reach of injury from those in the yard, and beyond the reach of pilferers also, as well as from dirt and dust.

This machine will be on exhibition at the Fair, where all can see it in operation.

The necessary documents have been taken out to secure the rights of the Patentee, and all persons are cautioned against any infringement.

The following persons having seen it, will attest to its very great utility and value, and all who have seen it bespeak its praise. The inventor is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen, as to its merits: David Chambers, and Henry Haight, Esqs., and Warren & Co., who have examined the machine.

The machines will be offered soon after exhibition at the Fair

☞ Orders received at the SHOP of the Inventor,
14 and at WARREN & CO'S.

ORIGINAL].

TO THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

BY LAVINIA.

WERE I a "Milton," "Byron," "Scott,"
Or "Hervey 'mongst the tombs,"
The FARMER should not be forgot
While I could chase its glooms.

I'd dedicate to it my hours,
In "Poetry" and "Prose,"—
Lay at its feet my strongest powers,
To serve it ere they rose!

But when from anxious cares I'm freed,
I'll cast "The Widow's Mite,"—
And trust the will may for the deed,
Not meet a sudden blight!!!

Putah Creek, Oct, 2, 1854.

A "GREAT COUNTRY!"—MEN OF AMERICA.—The greatest man, "take him all in all," of the last hundred years, was Gen. George Washington—an American.

The greatest Doctor of Divinity was Jonathan Edwards—an American.

The greatest of living Sculptors is Hiram Powers—an American.

The greatest of living Historians is William H. Prescott—an American.

The greatest Ornithologist was John James Audubon—an American.

There has been no English writer in the present age, whose works have been marked with more humor, more refinement, or more grace, than those of Washington Irving—an American.

The greatest Lexicographer, since the time of Johnson, was Noah Webster—an American.

The Inventors, whose works have been productive of the greatest amount of benefit to mankind in the last century, were Godfrey, Fitch, Fulton, and Whitney—all Americans.

RULES FOR PROSPERING IN BUSINESS.—1st. Never lose any time. We do not consider that lost which is spent in amusements or recreation, a proper proportion of each day; but always be in the habit of being employed.

2d.—Never err the least in truth.

3d.—Never say an ill thing of any person when thou canst say anything good; not only speak charitably, but feel so.

4th.—Never be irritable or unkind to any one.

5th.—Never indulge in luxuries that are not necessary.

6th.—Do all things with consideration, and when thy path to act right is most difficult, feel confidence in that power which alone is able to assist thee, and exert thy own powers as far as they go.

A BASHFUL YOKEL was paying his addresses to a gay lass of the country, who had long despaired of bringing things to a crisis. Yokel called one day, when she was alone at home. After settling the merits of the weather, Miss said, looking slyly into his face—

"I dreamed of you last night."

"Did you? Why, now!"

"Yes, I dreamed you kissed me."

"Why, now! What did you dream your mother said?"

"Oh, *I dreamed she wasn't at home!*"

A light dawned on Yokel's intellect, and directly something was heard to crack—perhaps Yokel's whip, and perhaps not; but in about a month or more they were made twain, &c.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY—The moment a man parts with moral independence, the moment he judges of duty, not from the inward voice, but from the interests and will of a party; the moment he commits himself to a leader or a body, and winks at evil because division would hurt the cause; the moment he shakes off his particular responsibility, because he is but one of a thousand or a million by whom the evil is done—that moment he parts with his moral power. He is shorn of the energy of single hearted faith in the right and true. He hopes from man's policy what nothing but loyalty to God can accomplish. He substitutes coarse weapons, forged by man's wisdom, for celestial power.

A SCENE IN COURT.—The following rich scene recently occurred in one of our courts of justice, between the Judge and a Dutch witness all the way from Rotterdam:

Judge—What's your native language?

Witness—I pe no native; I's a Dootchman.

Judge—What't your mother tongue?

Witness—O, fader says she po all tongue.

Judge—(In an irritable tone)—What language did you speak at the cradle?

Witness—I tid not speak no language in te cradle at all; I only cried in Dootch.

There was a general laugh, in which the judge, jury, and audience joined. The witness was interrogated no further about his native language.

A VERY honest chap, who wished to sell his horse, advertised as follows: "For sale, a brown horse, with a Roman nose, in condition, and very fond of traveling—having run away four times within a week."

HE who marries a beauty only, is like a buyer of cheap furniture—the varnish that caught the eye will not endure the fireside blaze.

THE best part of human qualities are the tenderness and delicacy of feeling in little matters, the desire to soothe and please others, the minutiæ of the social virtues.

HE who feels sad in hearing a good character of his neighbor, will feel a pleasure in the reverse; and those who despair to rise in distinction by their virtues, are happy if others can be depressed to a level with themselves.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubarb Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
8 Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees, 44 varieties;
Pear do 44 do
Apple do 54 do
Plum do 15 do
Apricots 6 do
Almonds 2 do
Quinces do 2 do
Cherry do many do
Grapes, 12 do

Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Fig Trees;
Pomegranates;
Walnuts;
Chestnuts;
Locust Trees, very large;
Rose Acacias, } for hedges.
Osage Orange, }

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, MR. DELABIGNE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.
8 1st L. PREVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of **Peaches**, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn **Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds**, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.
10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;

Lemonscented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutilums, Azaleas, Orleanders, Passifloras, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson*, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Green house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Notice.

LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.—The Trustees and Proprietors take pleasure in announcing that the Cemetery is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the Prices of Lots:

FULL SIZE LOT—12 by 25—containing 300 superficial feet—$175.
HALF SIZE LOT—10 by 15—containing 150 superficial feet—$125.
QUARTER SIZE LOTS—8 by 10—containing 80 superficial feet—$80.
LOTS IN THE REAR of Main Avenues and on Paths are 20 per cent. less.
SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the Location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing larger Plats, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS ARE GIVEN for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the Deed of Trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:

"*Sixty per cent. of the entire receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the cemetery.*"

A faithful and trusty keeper of the Grounds will always be found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

N. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

Applications for Interments must be made at the Office.

For further information inquire of either of the Proprietors, at MASONIC HALL 112 Montgomery street. Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
WM. H. RANLETT, } Proprietors.
FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN,
JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq.,
DAVID S. TURNER, Esq., } Trustees.
S. M. BOWMAN, Esq., 3 3m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!

Cheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire and Water Proof
MATERIALS FOR SALE!

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.*, to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as

"Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."

It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither seams, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.

In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and nailed tightly*, so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for this roofing is from *half an inch to an inch*, to a foot.

All letters of inquiry, or orders for materials, must be directed to the subscriber. J. H. PURKITT,
2 Office 34 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco.

ADAMS & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To ENGLAND, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis,
Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville,
New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.......................Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co......Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio..........Cleveland.
Utica City Bank........Utica. | Bank of Syracuse...Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn......Auburn. | Bank of Attica........Buffalo.
Rochester City B'k..Rochester. | Geo. Smith & Co....Chicago.
Michigan State B'k....Detroit. | Clinton Bank...Columbus, O.

☞ In the NORTHERN MINES we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville,
Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada,
Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands,
Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls,
Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through LANGTON & BRO.'S YUBA EXPRESS, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Park's Bar,
Sicard's Bar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, French Corral,
Kennebec Bar, Sweetland's, Boston Bar,
Union Bar, Hoyat's Diggings, Hunt's Ranch,
Rose's Bar, Cherokee Corral, Barton's Bar,
Foster's Bar, Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba, Wombow's Bar,
Winslow's Bar, Slate Range, Slate Range,
Oak Valley, Junction House, Nevada House,
Indian Valley, Frenchmen's Bar, Empire Ranch,
Sleighville, Ballard's Bar, Downieville,
Cox's Bar, Minesota Diggings, Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the SOUTHERN MINES, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by BROWN'S EXPRESS, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

INSURANCE.—We have made arrangements for Insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.
7 ADAMS & CO.

Removal.

THE undersigned have removed to MONTGOMERY BLOCK southeast corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.
5 ADAMS & CO

WM. B. WADSWORTH, } { O. H. MIESEGAES,
Of New York. } { Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

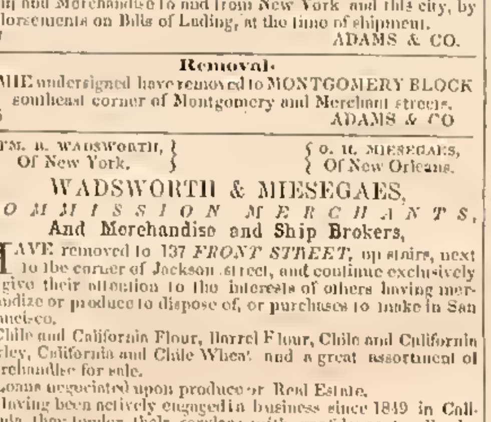
Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento
11 4m

TREADWELL & CO.,


HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, &c.
TREADWELL & CO.

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

BANKERS.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank ....New York.
Bank of North America..........................Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank ....Albany
Drexel & Co.................................Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co ....Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq ....Richmond. Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer...........................Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.....................Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq; ....Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co.....................New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank.....................Albany
Utica City Bank..Utica
Bank of Syracuse...................................Syracuse
Bank of Auburn.......................................Auburn.
Bank of Attica..Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank...............................Rochester.
George Smith & Co...................................Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.........Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank..................................Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio.........Cleveland.
Clinton Bank.............................Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, | David Chambers, | Francis W. Page,
Henry D. Bacon, | Henry Haight, | Sacramento City
St. Louis, | San Francisco, |

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co...............................London.
F. Huth & Co......................................London
American Exchange Bank ....New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co ....New York
Atlantic Bank ....Boston.
Philadelphia Bank ....Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co ....Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank............................New Orleans.
Page & Bacon......................................St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co. ....Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.............................Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co. ....Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros. & Co...............................London.
Hottinguer & Co....................................Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co...............................New York.
Phoenix Bank..do
J. E. Thayer & Bro.................................Boston.
Horace Bean & Co............................New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co...............................St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers................................Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].

Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

DEPOSITS draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with Interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.
7 ROBINSON & CO.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.
JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.

Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 44

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ....AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

Pump and Domestic Fire Engine.

CARY'S **Patent Rotary Pump and Fire Engine**, as a Pump for domestic use it is unequalled, and by attaching Hose, in a moment is converted into an efficient Fire Engine. The power of one man will throw through 50 feet of hose and ⅜ of an inch nozzle, 20 gallons of water per minute, to the height of a two-story building. This Pump is kept by a number of merchants and others in Sacramento, and used only as a Fire Engine. Miners prefer it, because it throws more water with the same power than any other Pump in use. It is the only complete Rotary Pump ever invented; and the advantage of a Rotary Pump is that the column of water drawn up in the pipe does not stop at every stroke of the handle, but flows in one continuous stream, thereby saving more than one-fourth power. It is simple and not liable to get out of repair, and can be repacked by any one in a few moments. It has taken the premiums at all the Eastern fairs, for the last three years.

No. 1 will raise 25 gallons per minute; price $75. No. 2 will raise 60 gallons per minute; price $150. No. 2½ will raise 200 gallons per minute; price $300.

For sale by GEO. DEITZ & CO.,
Washington street San Francisco;
And SHOBER, BROWN & CO.,
11 Opposite City Water Works, Sacramento.

Hardware at Wholesale.

THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,

Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;
Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.

SAFES—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.
BEADS—The largest assortment in California.

E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
23 tf San Francisco.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1854. NO. 16.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY WARREN & SON.
Office cor. California and Montgomery sts.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Official Reports of Committees

At the Annual Exhibition of the California State Agricultural Society, held in San Francisco, October, 1854.

Report of Committee on Farms Gardens, Nurseries, &c.

To F. W. Macondray, Esq., President of the State Agricultural Fair:

The undersigned, on behalf of the Committee on Farms, regrets to state that the committee is not prepared to report. The committee commenced the performance of its duties by visiting the beautiful counties of Napa and Sonoma, and inspecting many of the well tilled farms with which those counties abound. But causes entirely beyond the control of the committee, prevented the further prosecution of its duties, and it is therefore impossible to report. Finding that the committee would be unable to prosecute its labors, it deputed Col. Warren, one of its members, to visit the several farms, orchards and vineyards, with a view to lay before the society, such information as he might be able to obtain, touching the subjects referred to the committee. We understand he has performed his duty, and will submit to the society the results of his information.

The committee regrets exceedingly that insuperable obstacles have prevented the performance of its duties; but it is to be hoped, that the information furnished by Col. Warren, will enable the Society to render some fitting testimonial to those who have distinguished themselves by the superior manner in which their farms are conducted.

Respectfully, J. B. CROCKETT,
On behalf of the Committee.

San Francisco, Oct. 10, 1854.

The undersigned on behalf of the committee to whom was intrusted that duty, beg leave to report that in pursuance of this trust, the very short time in which their duty was required to be done, made it utterly impossible to accomplish the task assigned them as they would wish.

It will be remembered that by a vote of the society on the 8th June, all Farms and Gardens, Orchards and Nurseries, were to be entered before the 15th July—the following only were entered at that date.

It should be conceded, however, that several were ready for entering, and were deservedly worthy of notice, but the proprietors were not aware of the fact as they should be, that their entries should have been made so early—and there was such distress among the farmers that these matters were overlooked till it was too late.

The following entries were made in the months of June and July:

D. W. C. Thompson, Sonoma.
J. W. Osborn, Napa.
J. C. Woods, Pulgas.
E. O. Crosby, San Jose.
J. D. Carr, San Jose.
Jesse Beard, Mission San Jose.
Hutchinson & Greene, Putah Creek.
A. P. Smith, Sacramento.
S. H. Bascom, San Jose.
J. M. Horner, Misson San Jose.
Leonard Frost, Santa Clara.
F. E. Kellogg, Napa.
Hawley & Cornell, Union City.
E. L. Beard, Mission City.

The particulars of the entries would place the following under the head of Farms:

D. W. C. Thompson, J. W. Osborn, I. C. Woods, E. O. Crosby, J. D. Carr, Jesse Beard, Hutchinson & Greene, F. E. Kellogg.

Those who are under the head of Orchards and Gardens, are:

A. P. Smith, S. H. Bascom, Leonard Frost, E. L. Beard, J. M. Horner.

And for Grain Fields: Hawley & Cornell.

The committee visited single and together several of those that were entered, and they have procured as many statistics as was possible, and although not as detailed or as definite as the subject demands, yet they feel in justice to those who have prepared their farms and gardens for this special purpose, by an outlay and expenditure of time and money, it is right and proper that awards should be made, and your committee have been guided by a desire to do equal justice to all, and thus promote a spirit of high emulation among the farmers, gardeners and orchardists of our State.

The committee, after a careful consideration, recommend the following awards:

To Messrs. Hutchinson & Greene, of Putah, Yolo county, for the best Improved Farm. Premier Prize $200.

To Jesse Beard, of Mission San Jose, second best Farm, $175.

To S. H. Bascom, of San Jose, for third best, $150.

To D. W. C. Thompson, of Sonoma, for fourth best, $125.

To J. M. Horner, of San Jose, for fifth best, $100.

The committee in reviewing the testimony find that some Farms would excel in one branch, and some in another; yet they have decided to award to such as had approximated to the highest standard in all that constitutes a Farm.

In the awards to Orchards, the committee have no hesitation in recommending an award to Messrs. Beard & Lewellen, of the Mission of San Jose, for a highly cultivated Orchard of over eight hundred fruit trees, of every kind, many in bearing, the premier prize of $50.

To A. P. Smith, of Sacramento, for a fine Orchard of Peach and Pear Trees, many having borne remarkable fruit the present year, the second prize of $40.

To Leonard Frost, of Santa Clara, the third prize of $30.

Only one Nursery was entered, and the award was made to E. L. Beard, Esq., of Mission San Jose, the premier prize of $50.

One Vegetable Garden was entered; that by A. P. Smith, of Sacramento, to whom we award the first prize of $30.

The committee in referring to the entries of Flower Gardens, find upon examination, that "Flora" has made such rapid progress, that one would fain believe he were suddenly transported to the sunny vales of France, or beneath Italian skies. In the beautiful grounds of W. C. Walker, Esq., Mission Road, and in his fine and spacious conservatories, they find specimens that would rank as high as in any garden in the country. For the taste and liberality and rapid advance of this beautiful art, and the most perfect condition of these gardens, under the genius and taste of Mr. D. Nelson, the gentleman in charge, the committee award the premier prize, $40.

At John Center, Esq.'s Commercial Gardens, at the Mission, the committee find the commencement of a spacious and magnificent garden, yet in embryo—newly redeemed from a quagmire—but being in fine order. It is under the superintendence of the gentlemanly and skillful gardener, Mr. J. B. Saul; and will soon be one of the finest spots in the State—already rapid progress is made; a conservatory is building on a grand scale, walks, arbors and designs, showing taste and judgment. These grounds are well stocked with the choicest of Flora's gems, and bid fair to rival their brave compeer, "Walker's Garden." To these grounds the committee with pleasure, recommend the second premium, $30.

To W. & J. O'Donnell, on the new plank road, for a Garden that has been very handsomely designed and laid out—(redeemed from a low and unsightly spot to a well cultivated and beautiful garden by the perseverance and untiring energy and enterprise of its proprietors)—the committee, with a desire to stimulate and promote such industry and taste, recommend a special premium of $20.

The committee cannot but recommend that *special* prizes should be awarded to those cultivators whose example has given an interest to Horticulture; and although they have not entered their vineyards and gardens in season, yet the committee feel that they deserve such awards as have been recommended. California is destined, we believe, to become in a measure the vineyard of our country, if not of the world,—and we see in its early beginning, great promise for the future.

In conclusion, your committee recommend the premier prize to J. K. Rose, of Sonoma, of $50.

To Mrs. E. L. Beard, of San Jose Mission, for fine Vineyard, second prize, $40.

The Committee likewise recommended the following special premiums:

To I. C. Woods, of Woodside, for a highly cultivated Farm, a special prize of first class.

To J. W. Osborn, of Oak Knoll Form, in high state of cultivation, a special prize of first class.

To E. O. Crosby, Esq., of Mayfield Farm, for farm of first class, a special prize of first class.

To Wm. Neely Thompson, Esq., for a highly cultivated and extensive Orchard and Vineyard combined, of the very finest varieties of fruits, many in bearing, a special prize of $50.

Your committee, in closing, deeply regret the hurried manner in which their labors have been obliged to be accomplished, and the brief term only allowed them to report. Such subjects should be presented more in detail, that our citizens might know of the pleasure and resources and comforts within their reach. They trust that in future years, such a spirit will be manifested as shall create a new and bright era in these noble sciences.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN, for the Committee.

Report of Committee on Grains.

WHEAT.—After careful examintaion of the lots submitted, we award the first premium of $30 for the best 10 acres or more to J. Bryant Hill, of Monterey, his wheat having the largest yield, being an average of 60 bushels per acre on 229 acres; the largest yield being 82 1-2 bushels per acre. The wheat raised from Chile seed of fine quality.

The second premium of $25 we award to Messrs. Hutchinson & Green, of Yolo, they having presented 200 acres at an average yield of 52 1-2 bushels of 60 lbs. per bushel, while portions of crops in same field averaged 66 2-3 bushels per acre. The wheat also of Chili seed and the grain of very superior quality.

The third premium of $20 to Mr. J. E. Johnson, of San Jose—this lot of wheat averaged 67 1-2 bushels on 10 acres.

Oats.—The first premium to Mr. J. E. Johnson, of San Jose.

Seed Corn.—The first premium to Mr. Putnam, of Suscol.

The committee also notice several fine specimens of corn 18 feet 6 inches in height, from Los Angeles county, presented by Dr. Trusk; not being regularly entered for premium, they award on them a gratuity of $25.

On the matter of Grain the committee would remark that the lots submitted to them for premium were few in number. No competitors appeared for the premium on Barley, Rye, Corn and Buckwheat, for crops of any amount, and that none of the competitors strictly complied with the conditions prescribed.

Fine samples of wheat were shown by Mr. Jas. Bowles, of Brighton, and Mr. Hall, of Suisun. A lot of Australian wheat, owner unknown, from Pajaro Valley. Two beautiful samples from Napa county, and one from Calaveras, some of which might have competed for premium, had the committee been furnished with particulars.

All the wheat from the inland and mountain counties presented a bright, fresh appearance, and, on the whole, of better quality than the wheat nearer the coast.

The committee regret that so few of the competitors supplied them with the proper data of the cost of production, &c; but in conversation with intelligent farmers from all parts of the State, find the cost of cultivation: harvesting and all its expenses (not including seed,) seldom exceeds $18 per acre, and in many cases, as low as $10 to $12 per acre; while production has in no case presented to them been less than 25 bushels per acre, and in many cases has been more than 60 bushels to the acre. So near as can be deduced from the insufficient data in our possession, the actual cost of production of wheat will be about 1 cent. per lb.

The committee take this opportunity to express their obligations to Messrs. Adams & Co., for the great exertions used in procuring samples of grain from the different counties; also to Messrs. Plummer & Co., for samples of wheat.

(Signed.) J. W. OSBORNE,
H. C. MALONE,
S. THOMPSON.

San Francisco, October 7, 1854.

Report of Committee on Cheese.

THE committee appointed to examine the specimens of Cheese exhibited at the Fair of the California State Agricultural Society, report that they consider Peirson & Lewis, of Petaluma, entitled to the First Premium; and J. S. Rathbun, of Petaluma, to the Second Premium. The cheese exhibited by Jacob Gilbert was also excellent.

JULIUS K. ROSE,
WM. BAKER, JR.
J. W. OSBORNE.

San Francisco, Oct. 13, 1854.

The Cattle Show.

List of Premiums awarded at the Cattle Show of the California State Agricultural Society, held at the Mission Dolores, October 7, 1854.

1. For best Imported American Stallion, to I. C. Woods, for chestnut stallion "Peacock," by "Grey Eagle," raised in Kentucky, - - - - - - - $50

For second best ditto, D. W. C. Thompson, for bay stallion "Sir Charles," by "Shakspeare," dam by "Pathfinder," raised in Kentucky, - - - - - - 40

For third best ditto, J. H. Mallett, for bay stallion "Peacock," imported from England, pedigree unknown, - - - - 30

2. For best Breeding Mare with Colts, to S. P. Bowman, for black mare imported from Australia, colt by "Dominick Burnett," - - - - - - - 25

For second best ditto, Wm. D. M. Howard, for grey mare "Fanny," colt by "Dominick Burnett," - - - - - - 20

For third best ditto, I. C. Woods, for mare "Lady Spear," colt by "Peacock," - 15

3. For best Colt over One and under Three Years Old, to John B. Crooks, for chestnut colt "Kemble Jackson, Jr.," two years old, - - - - - 20

For second best ditto, Wm. Hood, for bright bay colt "Lawyer," imported from England, thoroughbred, - - - - - 15

For third best ditto, J. L. Graves, for chestnut colt two years old, bred in California, stock Morgan and Printer, - - 10

4. For best Imported American Mares and Geldings, to Edward Fulton, for dappled grey mare "Lady Vernon," - - - 25

For second best ditto, J. Satterlee, for sorrel mare "Charmer," by "Argyle," dam by "Leviathan," - - - - - - 20

5. For best Geldings and Mares bred in California, to Julius K. Rose, for bay mare "Zoe," three years old, by "Ether," out of "Lady Clifton," - - - - 25

For second best ditto, James Sipp, for roan gelding "Express," three years old, - 20

6. For best Matched Draught Horses, to J. H. Hollister, - - - - - - - 25

For second best ditto, Joseph Gordon, - 20

7. For best Matched Carriage Horses, to J. H. Fish, span of iron greys, - - - - 25

For second best ditto, Henry Haight, for span of bays, - - - - - - 20

8. For best Saddle Horses, to Joseph L. Folsom, for chestnut gelding, - - - - 20

For second best ditto, D. W. C. Thompson, for chestnut gelding, - - - - - 15

For third best ditto, Wm. A. Wilder, for grey gelding "Billy," - - - - 10

9. For best Cart Horses, to Patrick Ward, 20

10. For best Express Horses, to Adams & Co., - - - - - - - - - 20

For second best ditto, Wells, Fargo & Co., 15

For third best ditto, J. G. Scoren, - 10

11. For best Mules, to Charles Russel, - 20

For second best ditto, Col. Bell, - - 15

12. For best Bull, to E. S. Morgan, "Red Durham," - - - - - - - 40

For second best ditto, to D. W. C. Thompson, 30

For third best ditto, to John Dinwiddie, 20

13. For best Cow, to John Dinwiddie, - 25

For second best ditto, to Reason Jordon, 20

For third best, (cow and calf,) to P. Lawler, 15

14. For best pair Heifers, to E. W. Jones, 20

For second best ditto, to Hoyle & Phelps, 10

15. For best yoke of Working Oxen, to L. Macia, - - - - - - - - 30

16. For best Buck, to J. M. Hamilton, - 20

For best Ewe and Lambs, to J. M. Hamilton, 15

17. For best collection of Goats, to John Celley, 15

18. For best Boar, to A. J. Easton, - - 20

For second best ditto, to M. Hayes, - 15

19. For best Cock and pair of Hens, to George Treat, - - - - - - - 10

20. For best pair of Ducks, to Long & Brother, 10

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

1. For best span of Matched Horses, (half-bay breeds, dams Californian, sired by a Stockholder horse,) bred in California, to Joseph P. Thompson, - - - - 25

2. For best span of Hack Horses, — Travis, 25

For second best ditto, to Nathaniel Gray, 20

3. For best matched Road Horses, (bay geldings, "Fred. Kohler" and "George Martin,") to Porter & Flenner, - - - 25

For second best ditto, (bay geldings, "Cock Robin" and "Flying Dick,") to I. C. Woods, 20

4. For best single Road Horse, (strawberry-roan gelding,) to N. J. Easton, - - 20

For second best ditto, (mouse-colored gelding,) to A. J. Cumbill, - - - 15

For third best ditto, (chestnut mare,) to D, Macfellan. - - - - - 10

5. For best Trotting Horse, (bay gelding "New York,") to T. K. Battelle, - 40

For second best ditto, (chestnut gelding "Rhode Island,") to Wm. A. Wilder, 30

6. For best Pacing Horse, (black gelding "Young America,") to J. L. Goff, - 40

For second best ditto, (sorrel gelding "Daniel Webster,") to J. B. Crooks, - 30

For third best ditto, (gelding "Fred Johnson,") to C. Rolla. - - - - - 20

7. For Saddle Horse, (black gelding,) to Wm. White, - - - - - - - 10

8. For bay Colt, (two years old, bred in California,) to R. J. Watson, - - - 20

For sorrel Colt, (four months old, bred in California, to Samuel Miller, - - 10

9. For Durham Bull, (brindle, 19 months old, bred in California, weight 1510 lbs.,) to Angus Frierson, - - - - - 40

10. For Cow, (bred in California,) to George Treat, - - - - - - - 10

12. For Ducks and Hens, to C. V. Gillespie, 10

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Report of Committee on Agricultural Implements.

The undersigned in behalf of the executive committee reports the following:

It was with extreme regret that the society saw so little interest shown in this very important branch of our State's industry.

The society having offered the liberal premiums provided by the prompt action of our legislature, induced them to believe those interested in the manufacturing interests would cheerfully and promptly respond; but this portion of the exhibition was sadly deficient.

The most prominent feature of the department was the very handsome display of agricultural implements of every variety, arranged with excellent taste, and exhibited by Messrs. Bryant & Co., of San Francisco. To this house the society feel much indebted for the interest they have manifested in this exhibition, and trust that by their display of such beautiful implements they will be remembered by the agriculturists of this State, when they desire the finest implements. The executive regret that by their by-laws they cannot award premiums except to implements manufactured in California, otherwise Messrs. Bryant & Co. would have been the recipients of the first. The following is a sketch of the implements shown:

Plows, made in Milford, N. H.; Ox Yoke, made by D. Rich; Cheese Press, made by Parker & White; Rotary Churn, made by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason; Thermometer Churn, made by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason; Garden Engine, Bush Hooks, Horizontal Retort, Garden Seeds, Garden Syringe, Garden Syringe, for ladies use; Corn Sheller, Clipper Straw Cutter, Steam Pump, Worthington's Patent Post Augurs, Long and Short Handle Shovels, Hand and Horse Grain Mill, Ox Bows, Fence Wire, Grime's Smutt Machine, Improved Bolting Cloth, Horizontal Shears, Wire Cloth, Tobacco Cutters, India Rubber Belting, Sickles, Shingle Machine.

L. Henderson, of Santa Clara—a large Wheat Drill of highly approved construction, as shown by several growers of wheat that have used it successfully. To this *home made* implement the society award the first premium.

Lewis Regan exhibited a new pattern of Cast Plow, entirely novel in its construction; believed to be an improvement, the same having been secured by patent. Warren & Son sole agents for same. To this plow the committee award first premium.

Edward Ryan exhibited a Hay Cutter, improved pattern, made in Baltimore, Md., which, had it been of California make, would have won a prize.

The Smut Mill, exhibited by Messrs. Bryant & Co., called "Grimes' Smutter," if manufactured in California, without infringing a patent right, will be entitled to a first class premium.

Messrs. Shaber & Brown, of Sacramento, exhibited Cary's Rotary Steam and Water Engine, Force Pump and Hydrant—many improvements in its setting and application to use, entitle the exhibitors to a special prize.

The executive desire to express a hope that with another year a proper spirit of emulation will be manifested, and all the principal agricultural implements of this vast country—all that are needed—will be the manufacturing of our own citizens, and not only equal to those of our sister States, but bearing a mark of that progress in science and art that is demanded by the advanced light and knowledge that is laid open to us.

For the Executive Committee.
James L. L. F. Warren,
Corresponding Secretary California State Agricultural Society.

Horse Shows.—Two National Horse Shows are advertised—one to take place on Long Island, N. Y., the other at Salem, Ohio. The first is the show of the National Jockey Club, and was to be held at their Course, near the city of New York, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th days of this month. In Thorough breds, a premium of $200 is offered for the best mare. For "horses of all work" the same sums are offered for the best stallion and mare as for Thorough-breds. Under the head of Road Horses, $100 is offered for the best gelding, and the same for the best mare. As Farm or Draft Horses, premiums are offered for *teams*, but not for stallions or mares. The whole amount offered in premiums is about $3,000.

It appears that the Club is aware of the necessity of having different classes of horses, and as a *national* association it would seem to be within their legitimate sphere to encourage the breeding of all kinds which the country requires. They do, in fact, offer premiums for Thorough-breds, Horses of All Work, Road Horses, and Farm or Draft Horses. But in the two latter classes no premiums are offered on *stallions* and both these and *mares* are omitted in the last. Now we ask this question: If it is proper to have these different classes (and that it is the Club admits by recognizing them in their prize list,) why should not premiums be offered for breeding stock of both sexes in the classes of Road Horses, and Draft Horses, as well as in Thorough-breds, and Horses of All Work.—*Bost. Cultivator, Sept.* 9.

Painful Verdict.—We grieve to learn, says the Sacramento Union, "that the jury in the case of the State *vs.* Tabor, felt bound, under their oaths, to return a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, against the unfortunate defendant. The jury were about three hours making up their verdict. Another man is found guilty of a murder, which may be attributed to the reprehensible custom of carrying deadly weapons, and to the equally reprehensible practice of indulging in personally insulting language in the columns of a newspaper."

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1854.

The Beautiful.

That strain of the beautiful which we publish in our columns to-day, we especially commend to those who are touched with thoughts like these. This picture will be known and recognized by those to whom it belongs. True poetry finds a joyous response in many a heart that never penned a line. The poet inspired by the truths of nature, touches a chord that vibrates in many hearts, and as he breathes those thoughts that harmonize among the glowing imagery of nature, he is unknowingly playing upon a thousand hearts that at the same moment are in unison with his own; and the thoughts breathed there are known and recognized the moment the eye greets them; they are not the thoughts of one only, but of many, uttered by one, for the true heart recognizes truth everywhere, and truth is beautiful always.

The glorious sun, at its morning advent, is beautiful; the same luminary as it gilds the earth with its departing rays, is beautiful. The pale orbed moon, as it lifts its silvery light and chases away the darkness from the earth, is beautiful. These all are beautiful, because they are beautifully true.

The towering mountains whose lofty peaks peer into the bright blue dome above, gleaming with their icy caps, are beautiful. The broad and fertile valleys, teeming with their luxuriance, are beautiful. These all are "beautiful pictures," that are ever present to the minds of those whose tastes are elevated sufficiently to appreciate them.

But we have seen a "Picture of the Beautiful," that will not soon or easily fade from our mind.

Nature is beautiful ever. Art and Genius create the beautiful, and Science aids them all.

We spent a happy hour in that spacious hall, known as Vance's Daguerrean Gallery, and there amid the thronging evidences of this beautiful art, we gazed in wonder and admiration upon the many—many familiar features, that have been so truthfully enclosed in their golden frames. What a joyous throb swells the heart as one by one we greet kind friends—what gift more priceless than the speaking features of a dear friend. We gaze upon them, we feel that we *can* talk with them even, for the spirit wakes, and we almost see the lips move—and as we look upon this picture and upon that, they come to us each more and more dear; and when we find the *one* that is *dearest*, linked to us in all the holiest affections of the heart—father, mother, wife, child,—how the very heart leaps, the lips move, we utter the words dear father, dear mother, and pressing the loved features to our lips, we exclaim—*Immortal Art.* It is *immortal*, for it bears the stamp of truth, the "human face Divine." The dearly loved ones are brought to us ever, and the heart loves to gaze upon the loved and the beautiful; such communion purifies the affections, leaving upon them the impress of the Divine.

Too Late !—To Late !!

No one can regret more than ourselves the disappointment many have experienced in not having seen the State Exhibition. Procrastination is indeed the thief of time, and the many that continually postponed from day to day, visiting the Hall, at last found it too late. This was "the day after the fair,"—and the various contributors that delayed from time to time, even to the last day of the Fair, found themselves "to late" to be included in the Reports; thus were many badly disappointed. Many valuable contributions were thus lost to the Exhibition, and the labor of the exhibitors were of little avail.

We have received many valuable specimens, even since the close of the Fair; implements of various kinds. The splendid Fruits from Gen. McCarver, alluded to in another column, were received one day after the close of the Fair. Currant Wine, a monster Sweet Potato, fine specimens of Tobacco, and many other valuable products, have also been received. This we truly deplore.

The State Society have done all they could to awaken an interest, and it certainly is a source of regret to find so many contributors so late, and so many disappointed. But as there are always those who are five minutes too late for steamers and railroads, so there are always those that will be "the day after the Fair."

Immigrant Stock.—The Butte Record publishes a list of the stock which arrived in Bethwick valley from August 27th to September 20th. It states that thirty-nine trains passed through in that period, with 6,929 head of stock. The number they started with was 8,339; showing a loss on the road of 1,910.

The Reason Why.

There have been many reasons that have operated at the present time to hinder the success of the State Agricultural Fair—among the many, we could enumerate the following:

First, the general embarrassments upon all agricultural interests, so much so as to take away a great portion of the pleasure that would have been given to a business in itself prosperous.

Second, the condition of the mercantile and commercial interests, which has so engrossed the minds and souls of men as to prevent the mass of our citizens from being able to give it the attentions they desired.

Third, the want of an abiding interest on the part of those on whom devolved the responsibility of *creating an interest*—we mean those who are largely engaged in agricultural pursuits and in real estate, and whose duty it was to give a portion of time especially to this purpose.

Fourth, the apathy of our public journals. It is true several of them have done well, but the great mass of our public journals are so allied to politics that they have no time to devote to the collection of statistics of Agriculture or of the results that are daily being developed; they do not feel that degree of interest which would prompt them to examine into these sources of wealth to our State.

"Another reason why" the right interest was not manifest, arose from that *selfish spirit* which often appears prominent in all exhibitions where prizes are contended for. We had occasion to notice that greedy and grasping spirit in several instances; the *prize*, the *prize*—the money—*that* was the object; it was not the desire of promoting the public interest in any degree, (we allude to these particular cases,) but all and every effort put forth by these parties were for the $40 or $50, that was especially convenient just in these times. To illustrate—we give the language "verbatim et literatim," of the parties we were called upon by, to know where the prize money was to be had that was won. We inquired of the party, and finding it was in the Cattle Show, we referred him to the proper committee. The party did not seem to like to take the trouble to wait upon the proper authority, but seemed very anxious to clutch the money. We simply remarked that we thought he was in a great hurry, (this was two days before the Fair was closed.) He said he had "*spent some time—money* was d—d hard now-a-days; men don't give me anything and I wont give them anything." Here was the spirit manifest, and while the mere dollar and cent feeling is so uppermost, there cannot be that interest and generous rivalry that should characterize an Exhibition. If the *prize* is the only aim, the public good will be forgotten, and a glorious science will become like our political arena—the place where men do most congregate, to grasp the "loaves and fishes." Such a spirit should be rebuked, and a better spirit take the place of it; and we trust that better day will come.

Big Sweet Potato.

The letter annexed will show from what source the "Big Potato" has just been received. We find this specimen, which is of the "Mexican Yam species, to weigh but little short of the original; by shrinking it has lost 1 1-2 pounds and a few inches in girth. It is indeed a monster tuber, and when attention shall be given to these products, the yam and the true sweet potato, we shall have crops that will surpass anything on record:

Grove Ranch, October 12, 1854.

Mr. Warren: Sir—I would like to enter the Sweet Potato accompanying this, as a specimen for premium. It has been dug about two weeks; was raised by me at my ranch, "Grove Ranch," on the Sacramento river, twelve miles below Sacramento city. It weighed when dug twelve pounds, measuring around the largest part two feet seven inches.

By giving this notice and a conspicuous place in your Fair, you will oblige,

Yours truly, Edw'd F. Aiken.

To Prevent Smut in Wheat.

A remedy as simple as the following, for the smut in wheat, will be of great value to our farmers another season; we received it from a practical farmer, who says he has tried it extensively at the east and in this country, and it has always proved effectual:

RECEIPT FOR SAVING WHEAT FROM SMUT.

Take one pound of blue-stone, dissolve it in water, and sprinkle it over four bushels of wheat the day before you sow it.

I never know it to fail.

Oscar P. V. Kallenbach.

The amount of treasure shipped by the Golden Gate on the 16th inst. was $1,869,288 20.

Splendid Fruit, Wine, &c., from Oregon.

We received on Saturday evening last, two large trunks and one box of the finest Apples ever exhibited upon the Pacific Coast. It is a source of much regret that they were not received in time for the State Exhibition, but literally speaking they were received "a day after the fair," the Exhibition having closed on Friday.

Among the specimens sent us from Oregon, we examined several new seedlings of excellent character. Among the known varieties we recognize the famous Gravenstein, one of the finest flavored and richest looking Apples grown; the River Apple, Hawthordan, Gloria Mundi, Red Streak, Greening, Green Pippin, Wine Sap, Red Spice, and the famous "Tallpahocking,"—the last a large green apple, with red cheek, we esteem one of the very finest looking apples we have yet seen—not yet in eating, we cannot judge the quality correctly.

Very superior Quinces, Apple and Portugal, were also received from the same source.

We received the Peaches, and though closely packed and some injured, they were of extra quality, a large and beautiful peach measuring ten inches in circumference.

The apples weighed from three-fourths to one and one-fourth pounds each, and girt from ten to fifteen inches.

This fruit was sent from the large orchard of Gen. M. M. McCarver, of "Mount Farm," Oregon City, O. T. It will be recollected that Gen. McCarver took the premium the last year for finest fruits, and could this invoice which was prepared for this year's show, have reached in season, most surely it would have made a most honorable display and received a token of notice worthy of it. As it is, the Executive Committee of the State Society and other committees will examine it, and we feel personally obliged and know the Society will so feel, at the interest which this gentleman has always evinced in the cause of Horticulture.

We append extracts from the General's letter, to show his wishes.

Portland, Oregon, Oct. 2, 1854.

Dear Sir: I had just started this far on my way to the Fair, at your place, with two trunks of Apples, (one of them specimens of various kinds.) The largest of them were grown in my orchard, and the large, flat, green ones are my winter seedlings,—which I wish you to pay particular attention to, as I deem them the best Apples, all things considered, we have in Oregon. Three or four of them are my seedling premium Apple, although the Green Apple is much its superior. Most of them in the township are "Tolpehockings," but you will please class them if you can. I send a small trunk of seedling Peaches; put out such as are worthy of exhibition. There are three or four Quinces, of the Apple and Portugal kinds.

I regret that I could not come down to the Fair, as I had intended to do.

I had forgot a box of Currant Wine, containing six bottles; there are two of them that has less water than the rest—say which is the best. I have a quantity of it; if it can be sold at a dollar and a half per bottle, please engage for me.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. M. McCarver.

The fruit is on exhibition at the rooms of the California Farmer, where all interested are invited to call.

J. K. Rose's Vineyard, Sonoma.—In the Report of Vineyards, published in another column, the award reads—"To J. K. Rose, of Sonoma, a special prize of $50." By an omission which was overlooked in the proof, the words, "For best Vineyard," were omitted. The Committee were more fully sustained in their decision by the splendid samples that were exhibited at the Hall during the Fair, large and well ripened clusters of many pounds showing most satisfactorily the justice of the report.

Native Tobacco.—We have received from ranches on the American river, several samples of "Havana Tobacco," as excellent as any one ever saw. These were sent to us by J. R. Johnston, Esq., and John Bertram, Esq., and gives assurance of a knowledge in growing and sweating by the cultivators. Those who feel any interest in this product are invited to call and examine these specimens at the California Farmer office.

Those who love thus to look upon the most perfect specimens of this most glorious art, should go to "Vance's Daguerrean Gallery," They will be happy amid the triumphs of art, that now gives to us a continued vision and love of the beautiful.

On Fire.—The tules in the neighboring county of Yolo were on fire on Sunday night, and burned with great rapidity. How is it that the great tule fires are after the rains rather than before them?—*State Journal.*

Plant Bulbs.

Now is the time to be preparing to plant Bulbous Roots in the *grounds outside;* at the approach of the rainy season, the ground should be very carefully prepared, under the eye of one who thoroughly understands such matters. Each variety requires a peculiar kind of soil, and our hills and valleys and our peat meadows all contain the various soils so necessary to mix with the sand and loom which make up the soil of our garden lots in the city. "Once well done, is forever done," is a good motto, and the great cause of the poor condition of many of our city gardens, is the result of mere "botching" the place, instead of making a foundation in the beginning.

It is important that the soil and preparation should be made to suit the climate and season of growth, and when these laws are better understood, our city-gardens will present one continued bloom of the richest flowers the entire year.

The Bulbous Roots thrive well here, and we hope the Hyacinth, Tulip, Jonquil, Narcissus, Crocus, Crown Imperial, Tubarosa, Ranunculus, and many other fine bulbs, will grace and beautify every garden *parterre* of our city.

The "Ranunculus," of which we publish to-day an interesting article, should be extensively grown. The various beautifully-colored flowers that spring from this little tuber, form one of the most superb flowers known, and should be better known to be appreciated. We sincerely hope a better attention, and more skill will be given, to all such beautifiers of our "Homes."

The Ranunculus.

The Ranunculus is admitted to be the *ne plus ultra* of floral perfection, and yet it is a singular fact that its culture is all but neglected by florists in general. Let us hope, however, that its present limited cultivation may soon be extended, and that all may become more familiar with its appearance. Few flowers can be grown in so limited a space and with so small an annual cost; and when in bloom, what surpasses it in beauty! Among southern growers, Messrs. Tyso, Costar, Airzee, Reeves and Hook, stand prominent: but these are not enough, and our midland florists seem to be quite as neglectful of its culture as our metropolitan friends.

I trust that these remarks may be the means of inducing a few new growers to enter the field; and with a view to accelerate this desideratum, I venture to point out to the uninitiated the best modes of cultivation, and which are to be found in Tyso's little treatise on this flower. I have carried out the following instructions as to soil, formation of beds, and planting, fully, and with such excellent success that I convinced the drawing attention to them here will be doing a real service: "The foundation of all good culture is the adaptation of the compost to the natural habitats of the plant. Experience teaches that the Ranunculus delights in a rich hazelly loam. If, therefore, the natural soil of the garden be unfavorable, procure the top spit of a pasture, of rather heavy and tenacious but not clayey qualities, with the turf, and lay it on a ridge some months, and turn it two or three times before use. To give precise and accurate directions in print for selecting a soil is difficult; but it is deserving of remark, that a pasture abounding with and luxuriantly sustaining the British varieties of the Ranunculuses, or Butter-cups, as they are usually called, has also been found congenial to the Asiatic species. The addition of fertilizing agents to maiden soil is of paramount importance. Many composts have been recommended to the amateur, the proportionate ingredients of which have been prescribed with the precision of a physician's formula. The secret of vigorous foliage and enormous blooms has been a mixture of powerful chemical stimulants, or a substratum of cow-dung a foot thick, or some other unnatural process. Our advice is to avoid quackery. Many valuable collections have been ruined by excessive applications of suitable manures, or the use of such as are destructive rather than nutritive. Decayed stable and cow-dung, in equal quantities, constituting together about one-third, added to two-thirds of loam, will, when mixed and thoroughly incorporated, form a compost for the main depth of the bed; reserving a portion of loam sufficient to make a top layer of soil two inches deep, to which about half the above-stated proportions of well-decomposed manure may be added. It is of importance that the tubers should not be placed in contact with fresh manure, as it engenders disease in the roots, and consequent injury to the plants. Having chosen an open but not exposed part of the garden, which will admit of the beds being laid down about east and west, remove the earth a foot deep, and from three to three feet four inches wide, and fill the bed with the prepared compost to within two inches of the surface; leave it thus a month, and then add the reserved top soil. These operations are best done in autumn, that time may be allowed for the earth to settle. The surface of the beds should be level, and not more than an inch higher than the paths, in order that the roots may be kept regularly cool and moist; and as the Ranunculus thrives on a firm bottom, the compost should not be disturbed at the time of planting, more than is just needful for that operation. During winter the surface may be pointed up rough to take the benefit of the frosts, but in no case should this be done more than two inches deep. The beds may be neatly edged with inch boards painted lead color; and in case named sorts are planted, should be numbered with white paint to correspond with the numbers entered in the amateur's list. As a bed well constructed at the commencement will admit of several successive plantings, with an annual addition of fertilizing materials, it is worthy of the particular care of the cultivator, though the preparation at first may involve some little trouble and expense. The best season for general planting is the last fortnight in February—the plants have not then to contend with the severities of the winter. In some favorable seasons roots may be planted with advantage in October; they will have more time to vegetate and establish themselves—will make stronger plants, and will bloom more vigorously, and about a fortnight earlier than if planted in spring. Considerable hazard, however, attends autumn planting, and it is not recommended, except by way of experiment to those who possess a large stock and can afford to risk a portion. In fine weather, toward the close of February, rake your beds perfectly level, and divide them into six longitudinal rows for mixed roots, allowing four inches from the outside row to the edge; or for named sorts, mark your rows transversely at distances of five inches asunder, and plant six in a transverse row. Draw drills one inch and a half deep, and plant the roots with the claws downward, with a gentle pressure to secure them in the soil, so as to be one inch and a half from the crowns to the surface. When planting on a small scale, a dibble with a shoulder at the precise depth may be used, but in large quantities it is an inconvenient method; and planting at the bottom of a drill with slight pressure, and without disturbing the subsoil, is attended with similar advantages to the use of a dibble, and in practice will be found to have some points of preference. If the top soil is light after planting it may be gently beaten with the back of the spade; this operation, however, must be only done in dry weather."—*C. in Gardener's Chronicle.*

We copy with true pleasure the following admirable thoughts from that excellent journal, the "Wide West." We know its truth, and when our public press shall unite upon these themes and scatter the proof of the blessings that flow from Agriculture and its kindred sciences, society will assume a brighter, better and happier form:

"We hail with delight the opening of this Fair, under Legislative authority and encouragement, as an epoch fraught with most desirable consequences. It is a great step towards unfolding the pages of that hitherto sealed book, on which are inscribed the golden characters of a happy destiny. No longer will California be looked upon with fear and trembling by the eye of affection, which has been accustomed to portray ruin to all the best feelings of the heart, as consequent on a sojourn amid gold-hunters—for other pursuits, equally lucrative in the end, and far less perilous to all man's best attributes, are now opened to honorable competition. The cruel and heart-rending severance of domestic ties, of holiest love and strongest affection, which so long has been the sad condition and penalty attached to the adventurer in search of auriferous treasures, will exist no longer than the time required for the intelligence to reach the thousands of yearning hearts in the loved East, that every requisite for a "Home" is here to be found—that California contains everything needed to emulate, if not excel, the abundant luxuries and comforts which settlers there may be called upon to relinquish. It is pleasing to think that the period is at hand when instead of solitary self-exiled individuals, straggling from digging to digging to hurry up his pile, that he may return to those friends whose absence he so keenly feels, whilst ruthless time is corroding the cherished feelings as he pursues the absorbing and uncertain avocation—whole families of loved and loving ones may here be assembled, and gladdening the face of the country with their happy *homes*, may enjoy the greatest meed of happiness permitted to humanity. Peace and plenty will then reign in a land teeming with fruits, flowers and grain, in profusion, with generous wine, and a genial clime—with flocks and herds, and crowded garners.

Under his own vine and fig tree—not figuratively, but literally—the happy immigrant, from whatever quarter of the globe, may henceforth expect to find that withering want supplied—a home and the unbroken circle of love.

Speed, then, the news of the riches of our Agriculture, to gladden the hearts of those who have been taught to look on California but as a temporary abode—the stepping-stone to wealth—but the grave of feeling, and a place wholly unfit for a Home!"

Novel Railroad.—An American traveler in Germany, sends home an account of a dinner to a railway congress, at which a locomotive appeared upon the table, to which was attached a train loaded with dishes of the choicest and most solid food. The succulent train advanced slowly, in imitation of the passenger trains upon all German roads. After having made the tour of the table without stopping, in order to give a view of the good things with which it was freighted, the train again started, making a station in front of each guest, and permitting him to fill his plate according to his appetite and fancy. The trains followed each other in constant succession for two or three hours, departing each time well loaded with comestibles, and always returning empty to the depot. This is just the thing for an American eating table, "where the fashion is," according to English authority, "to gulp everything with railroad speed."

Good Living---"High Pressure" Dinners.

We all have our *likes* and *dislikes*—and we have always *prefered* our "pets" the *low pressure boats*, and for several reasons: they are more steady, more cool and comfortable in hot weather, being more separate from the boilers, and the various saloons and staterooms being more private and more beautiful. But then, some things effect one's appetite more than others, and men will go a little out of the way to get a good dinner; and thus with some of us occasionally, and we do confess our *taste* is affected in this way.

Although all the steamers upon the "Combination" line live well and set a good table, yet we are bound in truth to declare that there is nothing in California that can excel the style which is shown on board our "high pressure" river boats, in their skill and taste in the culinary department. We do not believe that the Tremont or Revere houses in Boston, or the Astor or Metropolitan in New York, set a table uniformly that will excel that of the Bragdon, Urilda or Helen Hensley. Returning twice recently on the latter boat, we say confidently that for arrangement, variety of dishes, quality and quantity of them, the splendid style presented, and for attention and courtesy of table attendants, our high pressure boats bear off the palm—they cannot be beat. And all this we know is but the effect which follows a cause; the cause—these able and courteous commanders and officers, who knowing their province and having a *taste* also to it, they make a sure thing of it—and then "sit down to a glorious dinner."

Had we space, we would like to enumerate the long list of "good things," just to make the mouth water of some of those who direct upon the other lines; and as all they all belong to one line, we hope they will all have "uniform rates."

While speaking of our river steamers, we should not forget how sadly this company forget the wants of the passengers, in delaying to send those fine toned pianos on board, that were *almost* promised some time since. But we suppose the New World will soon take her place in the line, and then we shall have music; and we presume to hope as each steamer is retouched, we shall hear tones of music on them too, on their return. That Piano that was expected on board the "Hunt," we presume is the one that is preparing at Woodworth's celebrated warehouse, as a sample of those that are to be placed on board all the boats of the line.. Wise move, friend Woodworth, —a good place for a sample piano—it would be so odd for one boat to have music and not all the others;—and music upon the waters, at moonlight too—there's no resisting it—it must be done.

Passenger and Specie Transit.—The following statement, from the Panama Herald, gives the number of passengers to and from California, and the amount of specie conveyed across the Isthmus, during the six months ending June 30th, of this year, compared with the same period in 1853. It will be seen, that while the increase in the number of passengers amounts to nearly one hundred per cent., the decrease in the amount of specie is nearly in the same proportion:

PASSENGER TRANSIT.

Jan. 1st to June 30th.	Sailed for California.	Arrived from California.	Total.
1853, . .	6,453	5,315	11,678
1854, . .	9,809	10,419	20,220
Increase in '54,	3,356	5,104	8,460

Specie imported for transit across the Isthmus of Panama, during the first six months of the years 1853 and 1854:

	1853.	1854.
Chile and Peru, . . .	$2,873,746	$3,368,280
Mexico, &c., ...	1,700,000	1,078,677
Australia, ...	—	38,293
California, ...	28,480,000	13,238,000
Total, ...	$33,053,755	$17,724,089

From the Sandwich Islands.—Dates have been received of the 14th Sept., but the papers contain nothing of much importance.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth, Capt. Dornin, arrived at Honolulu, on the 12th, from Callao.

The authorities of Honolulu have set about cleaning the streets, to guard against the epidemic.

No ship of the whaling fleet had yet arrived.

A correspondent at Lahaina, under date of 5th Sept., writes to the Era and Argus, as follows:

"If any of your farmers can beat this, let them speak out. I have just eaten corn which grew in the garden of Consul Chase, of this place, the seed of which grew by the St. Croix river, in Maine, and left New York on the 20th May last! Only three months and a half since the seed corn was shipped from New York to Lahaina, traversed two oceans, been planted, and the crop gathered!"

From Panama.—The steamer Golden Age brought dates to 1st. Oct. The Railroad had been opened to the Summit. There are about four miles of grading and seven miles of rail to be laid between that point and Panama, the labor on which is going on with great activity, so that there is a fair prospect of a speedy completion of the entire line.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Woman.—Perhaps a more just and beautiful compliment was never made to woman, than the following by Judge Story:

"To the honor, to the eternal honor of the sex, be it said, that in the path of duty no sacrifice is with them too light or too dear. Nothing with them is impossible, but to shrink from what love, honor, innocence and religion require. The voice of pleasure or of power may pass by unheeded—but *the voice of affliction never. The chamber of the sick, the pillow of the dying, the vigils of the dead, the altars of religion, never missed the presence of the sympathies of Woman!* Timid though she be, and so delicate that the winds of heaven may not too roughly visit her, on such occasions she loses all sense of danger and assumes a preternatural courage which knows not and fears not consequences. Then she displays that undaunted spirit which neither courts difficulties nor evades them; that resignation which utters neither murmurs nor regret; and that patience in suffering which seems victorious even over death itself."

The Home of Taste.—How easy it is to be neat! to be clean! How easy it is to arrange the rooms with the most graceful propriety! How easy it is to invest our houses with the truest elegance! Elegance resides not with the upholsterer or the draper; it is not put up with the hangings and curtains; it is not in the mosaics, the carpeting, the rosewood, the mahogany, the candelabras, or the marble ornaments; it exists in the spirits presiding over the chambers of the dwelling. Contentment must always be most graceful; it sheds serenity over the scene of abode; it transforms a waste into a garden. The home lightened by these, imitations of a nobler and brighter life may be wanting in much which the discontented desire, but to its inhabitants it will be a place far out-vying the oriental in brilliancy and glory.

Egg Plants.—Peel the fruit and cut them into thin slices; boil in salt and water, until quite tender; drain off the water and add sweet milk; crumb in toasted bread, and while simmering gently, add butter, pepper, &c., and break in three or four fresh eggs; take up before the eggs cook hard, and you will have a dish almost equal to stewed oysters. To fry egg plants they should be peeled, cut into thin slices, parboiled, then dipped in batter which has been highly seasoned, and fried in butter or lard; either way they are delicious.

Tomato Catsup.—Tomatoes, a bushel, should be boiled till they are soft. Squeeze them through a wire sieve, and add half a gallon of vinegar, a pint and a half of salt, two ounces of cloves, a quarter of a pound of allspice, three table-spoons full of black pepper, (all ground finely.) Mix and boil several hours, till reduced about one-half. When sufficiently cool, bottle without straining.

Peach Jelly.—Take freestones, not too ripe, wipe them, and cut into small quarters; crack the stones and break the kernels small; put the peaches and kernels into a covered jar, set them in boiling water, and let them do till soft; strain them through a jelly bag till the juice is squeezed out; allow a pint of white sugar to a pint of juice; put the sugar and juice into a preserving kettle, and boil them twenty minutes, skimming very carefully; put the warm jelly into glasses or jars, and when cold tie up with brandied papers.

Immense Shipment.—On Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, there were standing in line fifty-four drays, loaded with all descriptions of merchandise, waiting for an opportunity to discharge the same convenient to the Sacramento and Stockton boats. The line extended from the steamer Antelope about half way down Vallejo wharf, along Davis street, near Pacific. It was the best evidence as to whether there is any business being done in this city, or not, that we have seen in some time, and shows conclusively what a vast revenue is afforded by the easy communication we have with the interior. Freight had been going down to the wharf since 10 o'clock, A. M., and large quantities were left on the wharf, so as to be in time for the boats going up at 4 o'clock. Doubtless this rush is in a measure caused by the liberal deduction on freight made by the California Steam Navigation Company, who have lately fixed the price at $5 per ton, between this place, Sacramento and Stockton. Were the prices of passage reduced to $5 in the cabin and $3 in the steerage, the passenger traffic would increase in a far greater ratio than the freight.—*Alta.*

French Consul for San Francisco.—The Panama Star and Herald says: "We learn that Jules Lombard, Esq., recently Consul of France at this port, has been appointed by his government as Consul to San Francisco, to take the place of Mr. Dillon."

Snow on the Mountains.—The Sierra Nevada has, after scarcely disrobing itself of its wintry mantle, donned it again. The late storms have clad all the tops and a great portion of the sides of this range of mountains in pure white.

Accumulating Fund Association.—This Association, at a special meeting lately held, elected E. W. Burr, Esq., of the firm of Burr, Matoon & Co., President.

A large drove of sheep passed through Sacramento on Monday, having been driven across the Plains this season.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

AGENTS.

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Sonora—Taney & Roberts.

Sonoma—Senor Pedro Valasquex.

Suisun—B. F. Finchley.

Union, Humboldt Bay—A. H. Murdoch, P. M.

Yreka—Cram, Rogers & Co; Parker & Roman.

WE desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, OCT. 19, 1854.

The Grains of California.

THE exhibitions of Grains were not what they should have been for a State like ours—a State that can excel the world in quantity and quality—a State whose first crops under ordinary cultivation, in a new and untried climate, have surpassed any on record.

The most attractive feature of the Grain Exhibition was the fine collections of Grains in specimens from the several counties of our State, collected by Messrs. Adams & Co. through their express, and arranged very handsomely by J. W. Osborne, Esq., of Napa,—in *fifty-seven parcels*—Mr. O. having caused to be made, neat cases for their exhibition. Mr. O. has so arranged the grains that in many cases specimens were shown for three successive years, thus showing the effect of soil and climate upon the several varieties of grain.

These specimens were arranged at the end of a circular table, and supported by *three* sheaves of grain—one of wheat, one of oats, and one of rye—and their base shielded a handsome short sheaf of Russian barley. The wheat bore record as follows: "Sheaf Rye, from Oak Knoll, 113 bushels per acre; Wheat, 50 bushels do.; Oats, 70 bushels do.; Russian Barley, not entered for premium." The list of Wheat specimens is as follows:

1.	1 lot Wheat,	Alameda, large and superior.
2.	1 do	Marin, large Oregon seed, fine.
3.	1 do	Monterey, heavy, good.
4.	1 do	Sacramento, A 1 large white superior.
5.	1 do	Monterey, common but good.
6.	1 do	Alameda, large but smutty.
7.	1 do	Contra Costa, light and poor.
8.	1 do	Sonoma, very good, bright.
9.	1 do	from the first lot of Australian wheat sown three years ago, very smutty and inferior.
10.	1 do	California Bearded Nap; has been grown 18 years in succession on the same ground. It is a prime article for milling.
11.	1 do	Santa Cruz, superior, white.
12.	1 do	Contra Costa, superior, white.
13.	1 do	Napa, A 1, Chili seed, white and beautiful.
14.	1 do	Santa Cruz, large and good, but light.
15.	1 do	San Jose, bright and good but light
16.	1 do	Solano, A 1, magnificent, Chili.
17.	1 do	Yolo, A 1, FF, very superior.
18.	1 do	Pajaro Valley, large, some smut, Australian.
19.	1 do	San Jose Valley, California seed, small, heavy.
20.	1 do	Napa, California, good milling.
21.	1 do	Calaveras, A 1, superior Chili.
22.	1 do	San Joaquin, A 1, superior Chili.
23.	1 do	Oak Knoll, 2 years, Chili, 40 bushels per acre.
24.	1 do	Pulgas, Genesee wheat, A 2.
25:	1 do	Oak Knoll, Genesee wheat, small, plump.
26.	1 do	Pulgas, Salt Lake wheat, good.
27.	1 do	do do seed, smutty.
28.	1 do	Imported by Friedlander, 1853, Chile, dark but heavy.
29.	1 do	Pulgas, Genesee seed, small and heavy.
30.	1 do	Pulgas, Austral. seed, good mill'g.
31.	1 do	Pulgas, Chili, very smutty.
32.	1 do	very fine, imp. in 1854.
33.	1 do	Pulgas, Australian seed, good.
34.	1 do	Oak Knoll, very superior, A 1.
35.	1 do	Pulgas, Chili seed, A 1.
36.	1 do	Oak Knoll, Australia seed, from good seed last year, very smutty.
37.	1 lot Wheat,	"Gen. Hutchins," very superior, 200 acres, average 52 1-2 bushels per acre, A 1.
38.	1 do	J. E. Johnson, San Jose, prime, heavy.
39.	1 do	Salinas, Monterey, county, dark, heavy, 229 acres, highest yield 82 1-2 bushels.
40.	1 do	Napa Valley, A A 1, very superior.
41.	1 do	Suisun, superior, some smut.
42.	1 do	James Bowls, Brighton, very superior,
43.	1 do	Stockton, San Joaquin, very good.
44.	1 do	very old stock, good, 40 bushels per acre.
45.	1 do	17,000 bushels, Hutchinson & Green, Putah Creek, premier 1.
46.	1 do	Lence & Fosters, 5 miles Stockton, 1.

Two sheafs Wheat from J. Bryant Hill, of Salinas Plains. One specimen stated that one hundred pounds seed was planted to the acre, and the crop harvested sixty bushels per acre.

One sheaf Australian Wheat, very fine.

One sheaf of four kinds of Grain from Hawley & Cornell, of Union City; that sheaf was neatly arranged in pyramidal style, highly ornamented.

One sheaf from Mr. McLellan, of Sonoma.

Two sheafs very handsome Wheat, exhibited by Judge Chambers, brought from the farm of Mr. Mansfield, Napa.

One sheaf very extra Wheat from James Morrison, of Oakland.

One sheaf Oats from the ranch of E. L. Beard, Esq., Mission San Jose, measuring over nine feet high.

One sheaf ditto very heavy.

One sheaf heavy Red Wheat.

One sheaf superb Barley.

One sheaf White Flour Wheat.

All these specimens added much to the beauty of the Hall.

Four neat specimens of Grasses were sent by Dr. Webster, from Rogue River—varieties: Kentucky Blue Grass, Timothy Grass and Red Top. These were fine evidences of the character of the soil to produce grasses.

A sheaf or group of Corn upon the stalk was exhibited by Messrs. Auld & Wilson, from Russian River, Los Angeles county. The specimens were eighteen feet high, and a sample of 1,800 acres; the variety was the Gourd seed and heavy; and when we consider this was grown high in mountain ward, it was extraordinary.

Very splendid specimens of yellow Corn from Auld & Wilson. These specimens were of superb quality, fully ripe, full ears and very bright; a certain assurance that we can raise corn equal to any State in the Union, if the proper attention is paid to location, soil and season of planting.

Exhibition of Dairy Products.

THE exhibition of the products of the dairy farms of our State were not creditable to them upon the whole. Their omission to be represented will result in their own injury to a serious degree, and will also injure others. By not being fully and fairly represented at this Fair, those of other States will believe there are no dairies here of any extent, and the consequence will be *large shipments of butter and cheese*,—first draining the specie from our country and again overstocking our markets—again will the price of this "home product" fall—again the dairy here receive a small price for their labors, and all resulting from the lack of that just foresight, which should ever be uppermost in the minds of the producers, to protect their own interests. The exhibition of butter and cheese, so far as it went, was creditable. Those who have neglected this Fair will find their neglect operate very seriously against them another year.

The butter in tubs, exhibited by J. W. Osborne, Esq., of Napa, was of very superior merit, coming up to the standard, as will be seen by the report of the committee of awards.

The various samples from Mr. Charles Purbin, of Petaluma, were very handsome, being in good style for table, neatly stamped and in small lumps.

The samples from D. W. Swain, of Santa Clara, were fine.

Those from Messrs. Waugh & Martin, were excellent, and all the specimens of butter were the sure evidence that California will soon take her stand as a State entirely independent of all foreign sources for her dairy products.

One invoice of Cheese only was entered, that from Messrs. Reirson & Lewis, Petaluma—seven cheeses weighing 131 pounds, entered by Horace Gushee. These cheeses were all of superior character, and having not only been assured by their appearance and the pleasing favor they exhaled, but by the taste also, (a nice slice having been kindly given us,) we can say that it was equal to our Eastern dairies. Messrs. Pierson & Co. have a dairy of 120 cows, and makes this season 170 pounds per day.

We had anticipated a better interest, something like that evinced among our dairymen of old New England, where they come up to our Festival Fairs, as the Pilgrims go up to Jerusalem. But we have been much mistaken, we regret to say, and unless our dairymen come themselves and attend to *their own business*, they must not expect much prosperity, for "God never helps those who do not help themselves."

We append the report as handed in; it will speak for itself:

THE ladies appointed on committee having carefully examined the samples of Butter entered for inspection, award the first premium to—

1st, Mrs. J. W. Osborne, of Napa;

2d. The second to Chas Purbin, of Petaluma.

The committee also notice two fine samples of Butter from the dairies of Messrs. Waugh & Martin, of Petaluma.

MARY A, THOMPSON,
REBECCA B. EDGAR.

Liberality.

Now that the exhibition is over and we can look back and reflect upon the many scenes of labor and duty with which such exhibitions are connected and surrounded, it is always pleasant to call to mind acts of courtesy, liberality and kindness, that stand out as sunny spots amid a sky often clouded by care and anxiety. Among the prominent and efficient helps and facilities received in aid of the State Fair, were the generous offers of the Steam Navigation Company, to convey to and fro stock and contributions to the Fair.

To Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., the enterprise was greatly indebted. This eminent house promptly and generously addressed a note to the secretary, offering the use of their offices throughout the State for receiving and conveying packages, letters, parcels, &c., free of charge. This act of courtesy deserves to be remembered.

Messrs. Adams & Co. signified a readiness to do all in their power in like manner. Letters, packages, etc., were promptly delivered by these efficient and ever active messengers, and on these messengers particularly, such enterprises and all speedy intelligence must every rely.

To the ladies who kindly came forward to aid in the decorations, to them the exhibition owes a goodly portion of the most interesting feature of the Hall. To many contributors who kindly sent pictures and paintings, and specimens and samples for exhibition, thus adding a deeper interest—to all such friends comes up a pleasing remembrance, "they have done their duty."

To a *portion* of the Press, the cause of Agriculture will ever be indebted. They have laid aside all pecuniary considerations and have spoken earnestly and boldly, and they will find it will prove as "good seed" for them, for they will be remembered, and the seed will yield a plenteous harvest.

We would desire to speak of all and every cultivator in such cases, had we time or space. Personally, we shall never forget them. The record is made, and ere long we *guess* the record may be read again.

THE VERMONT STATE FAIR.—The fourth annual Fair of the Vermont State Agricultural Society, held at Brattleboro, appears to have been all that the friends of improvement in that State could desire.. The show of cattle of all kinds was the best of any of the previous Fairs. It was estimated that 15,000 people were on the ground at one time during the second day. On the third day the crowd were dispersed by a very unusual occurrence this season—it rained. The excellence and beauty of the working oxen was a noticeable feature. One yoke, owned by Josiah Forbes, of Deerfield, Mass., weighed 6,000 pounds. There was one string of oxen owned in Brattleboro, of fifty yoke, nearly all handsome red. Judging from the enthusiasm that prevailed, we argue much good from this exhibition, which proved a great gala day for the families of farmers.—*Tribune.*

FATALITY AMONG HORSES ON THE PLAINS.—The Sacramento Union states that the singular epidemic that has prevailed so generally among horses on the plains during the present season, has not been wholly confined to those on Humboldt and in Carson Valley. Mr. Turner informs them that his horses were afflicted with it all the way from Soda Springs, on Bear River, to Goose Creek, a distance of some three hundred miles. The disease is unaccountably singular in its attacks, seizing the animal sometimes in the neck, sometimes in the flank, and, in fact, in any part of the body. This distemper is termed by the Mormons "Mountain Farcy." There is a diversity of opinion among them as to the origin of the disease, some alleging that it is caused by poison infused into the system by the bite of a species of fly, and others that it is occasioned by sudden and severe changes of the weather. The epidemic is not only wide spread, but almost universally fatal.

The Plaza.

THIS famous place begins to "assume form and comeliness," and after all that has been said about the iron fence, it is not so bad. 'Tis true, there is not that grace and beauty that there should be in a fence around so conspicuous a spot, but we are glad to see it enclosed; the acorn caps should have been much larger, and a different style to the main entrance to have made it what it should be. Now that the fence is finished, we trust the grounds will be designed and laid out appropriately, laid out as a place of this kind should be. Everything now depends upon the laying out and planting the grounds. We esteem the present design totally unfit, utterly unharmonious to the position of the land and the space enclosed. The preparations already made must even be destructive to what is planted, and any effort to make a park or finished ground in it, must result in a failure and an eyesore to every person of taste.

We trust our new Mayor will see that this work is placed in the hands of some one qualified to plant *trees* and *shrubs* that shall be appropriate to the place and of appropriate size and form. Everything depends upon a knowledge of the growth of trees, of their various heights and forms; and in their various relative dispositions, to make the entire group harmonious; the proper intermingling of the "Conifera" with the "Deciduous" trees, the grouping of evergreen trees and shrubs to give them all a *natural appearance*—on this depends the finished beauty.

We noticed some time since a writer in one of our daily papers, describing the manner of planting *evergreens*, so much at variance with true science, or the knowledge that could have resulted from experience, either theoretical or practical, that we fear, should such doctrines prevail, our Plaza would remain as long barren of foliage now that it is enclosed, as it was before. We trust however that our new city government will not permit it long to remain unimproved; the soil should now be prepared carefully, and the work be commenced forthwith—now is the time and we hope it will not be lost.

The Catawba Grape.

THE Catawba Grape was first discovered near Asheville, in Buncombe county, North Carolina; in the southwestern corner of the State, near the head waters of the Catawba river. It was found by a Mr. Murray, about the year 1801; the grapes were growing wild in the woods, in the greatest profusion. Gen. Davy, a senator in congress, living at Rocky Mount, on the Catawba river, transplanted some of these grapes to his residence, and from thence took a few plants with him to Washington, during the period of his senatorship—some time prior to 1816. From or through him, the distinguished Major Adlum obtained some of the plants, and was the first person who made wine from them—about 1822. In 1823 he sent some of the plants, with specimens of this wine, to Mr. Longworth, of Cincinnati, to whom we are thus indebted for its first introduction in the West.

There are several other varieties of native grapes from which small quantities of wine are made, but they are generally inferior in many respects to the Cawtaba; from the wine of this grape, which has undergone simple fermentation, is made the celebrated "sparkling wine" first introduced to the world at Cincinnati, in which vicinity there is at the present time near fifteen hundred acres in cultivation, producing an average yield of three hundred gallons to the acre; during the past season some have realized as high as five hundred, seven hundred, eight hundred, and eight hundred and fifty gallons to the acre. Our success in producing wine from this grape is in some measure to be attributed to the greater length of our seasons and the character of our soil in this vicinity; it being absolutely necessary to make wine from this or any other grape, that it should reach the degree of ripeness or maturity which will furnish the requisite amount of sugar or saccharine matter to preserve the wine by its conversion into alcohol in the process of fermentation. Grapes may be considered ripe enough for eating which would not do for wine making.—*Cincinnati paper.*

A PRINCESS TURNED FARMER.—Princess Murat has recently purchased a residence in the vicinity of Cincinnati, says the N. O. Register, which she is improving and ornamenting according to her own taste. She lately sent to the editor of the Florida Sentinel an Irish potatoe weighing fifteen ounces, as a sample of her crop. We rather suspect however that this over an average specimen. The Princess Murat our readers know, is widow of Achille Murat, son of Marshal Murat, King Joachim of Naples. She is a Virginia lady, daughter of the Hon. Bird Willis,

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PULSATION OF VARIOUS ANIMALS.—The pulse of several of our domestic animals, as given by Vattel, in his Veterinary Pathology, is nearly as follows: Horse, from 32 to 38 pulsations per minute; ox or cow, 25 to 42; ass, 48 to 54; sheep, 70 to 79; goat, 72 to 76; dog, 96 to 100; cat, 110 to 120; rabbit, 120; guinea pig, 140; duck, 135; hen, 140.

New Feature in Agricultural Fairs.

The Cayuga County (New York) Fair, which was held in September last, was brought to a close by a riding match, participated in exclusively by ladies, which is thus described by a correspondent in the Tribune:

"The following fair ones entered the list for the premiums, which ranged from silver goblets down to plated candlesticks—Mrs. Schenck, Mrs. Conrad, Miss Elderton, Miss Bartlett, Miss McCabe, Miss Stevens, and Mrs. Henry. The awards for the required degrees of proficiency in horsewomanship, ran thus: No. I, Miss Stevens; 2, Mrs. Conrad; 3, Mrs. Bartlett; 4, Mrs. Schenck. To Mrs. Henry, a 'special premium' was voted. The reason assigned for this by the committee was, that she not only came in too late for full competition, but presented a test they were not exactly prepared for. She was mounted without any saddle—a blanket alone protecting her riding habit. Although she had a young and very 'heady' horse—a mere colt of her own breaking, it is said—so easily did she sit, and such was her self-possession as well as skill, that the committee never suspected the absence of a saddle until she was about leaving the ring."

We hail the above as not only a *new feature*, but a *bright* one. We hail it as an omen that bespeaks advance. Progress in truth, in freedom; progress in action—such as shall give a tone to society that will affect its well being.

When the grounds were preparing for the Fair at the Race Course, we expressed an opinion to the committee that we believed a trial of skill of the same character, a match, or a contest for prizes, among our ladies, would add much to the interest of the occasion. The suggestion was approved by some, ridiculed by others; but nevertheless, we believe such trials would result in good in more ways than yet conceived of. The presence of ladies would serve as a restraint upon that coarse or reckless conduct which often disgraces public Fairs.

We believe that the time will come, and speedily, when public sentiment will be set right in such matters; when it will not be esteemed out of place for woman to show that she possesses skill and grace in the management of the "noblest animal" given us for our use; when all such exhibitions will be influenced by her presence; when drunkenness, ribaldry and rowdyism shall be driven away, and such scenes shall be enlivened and graced by her participations in so delightful and healthful exercise and recreation. We need a freedom of mind more enlarged—a freedom to act and speak without being afraid of what Mrs. Grundy will say!

We hope the time will speedily come when we shall have more individuality of thought, speech and action, and these guided by a higher and purer aspiration, acting as God and nature shall dictate. When this glorious era shall come, Man will be more noble; for envy, jealousy, and all uncharitableness will be in a great measure done away. When this day shall come, Woman will rise in her moral beauty and grandeur, and exert that influence which she was destined to exert, shedding upon the world in her true sphere from the "the sanctuary of home," a purifying and hallowing influence that shall be the forerunner of the bright days anticipated—when wars and rumors of wars shall be done away, and there shall be breathed over all the world—"Peace on earth, good will to men."

Collins & Co.'s Premium Hats.—It would be wholly unnecessary to speak of this beautiful article of dress, if our citizens visited the Fair at Musical Hall, for there they could see some of the finest hats made in the United States. But as all have not been wise enough to improve the opportunity to see and to take an interest in these branches of home industry, it is necessary we should say to them that Collins & Co.'s cannot be beat. We know this, for we were the recipient of a magnificent beaver, the best fit we ever had, and our neighbors will please accept our kindest wishes for their prosperity—remembering their kindness as often as we wear it.

The Butterfly Plant.—The National Intelligencer says that a specimen of the singular and beautiful "Butterfly Plant" is now in bloom at the National Green-House in Washington. The blossoms are very large and yellow, with reddish brown spots, and are moved to and fro with every breath of air, so as to resemble very much the gaudy insect from which it derives its name. The plant was brought from the Island of St. Thomas in the U. S. Frigate Raritan.

Cauliflower and Brocoli.—The flower heads of these delicious vegetables may be cooked like the cabbage, or as the asparagus. They should be dropped in fair boiling water, taking care not to let them boil too long, as the buds will drop off. Season with butter, pepper and salt, with the addition of a little white wine.—*Iowa Farmer.*

Cannot.—The man who admits this word into his vocabulary is good for nothing, because he will never accomplish anything.

'Ask your neighbor why he runs in debt for things for which he can have no possible use, and he will tell you he cannot avoid purchasing when a bargain is offered, even if not needed now. The time may come when a cannot of a different kind may stop him, even the time when foolish purchases have so reduced him that no one will trust him.

Ask farmer A. why he allows that bottle to be carried into the harvest field, and as the ill-cut grain confirms his manifest loss, he replies that he has been so long in the habit of doing it, that he cannot do otherwise when hard at work. All nonsense.

Ask his neighbor B. why he permits his field to be overrun with thistles, his corn over topped with weeds, and his answer is, he cannot attend to everything at the same time—he has so much work to do, some must be neglected. Such an answer only makes a bad matter worse. It shows that he is a bad calculator, as well as an idler.

Call his attention to the insecureness of the bars of his corn field, or the gate of his wheat field, and he tells you that he is aware of their condition; that he intended during the week to have made new bars, and to have hung a new gate, but he lost so much time attending that lawsuit that he "cannot" do it now, and must put it off till next week. The next morning he finds a whole herd of unruly animals in his fields, his crops half destroyed, and a beautiful foundation laid for another lawsuit with his neighbor.

If you hope for success in any laudable undertaking, never use "cannot." When the noble Miller was asked by Scott, at Niagara, if he could carry the enemy's batteries, if he had said "I cannot," where would be his fame to-day, and what would have been the result of that contest?

Cannot, accomplishes nothing but the ruin of those who use it. Keep shy of cannot. You can do all that is necessary to be done, if you set about it in the right way and at the right time. Neglect nothing. See that every part moves on in harmony and at the same time, and you will have no use for "cannot."

Butter.—Not one pound in five of the butter sold in the market is fit for human food. Butter-makers should remember these few short rules:

The newer and sweeter the cream, the sweeter and higher flavored will be the butter.

The air must be fresh and pure in the room or cellar where the milk is set.

The cream should not remain on the milk over thirty-six hours.

Keep the cream in tin pails, or stone pots, into which put a spoonfull of salt at the beginning, then stir the cream lightly each morning and evening; this will prevent it from moulding or souring.

Churn as often as once a week, and as much oftener as circumstances will permit.

Upon churning, add the cream upon all the milk in the dairy.

Use nearly one pound of salt to one pound of butter.

Work the butter over twice, to free it from the buttermilk and brine, before lumping and packing.

Be sure that it is entirely free from every particle of buttermilk, or coagulated milk, and it will keep sweet as long as desired.

In Scotland, a syphon is sometimes used to separate the milk from the cream, instead of skimming the pans.—*Granite Farmer.*

Farming in France.—One of the richest men in France, and who associated in that country with those distinguished for rank and fashion, left Parisian gaiety a few years since and took to farming. He had his estates in Normandy farmed after the English fashion, bought a steamer and established a communication between Carenton and Southampton, to convey horned cattle, sheep, poultry, and all kinds of dairy produce from France to England. The captain and crew are all English. The steamer makes one or two trips a week, and realizes an immense profit. A large establishment, both French and English, is kept employed by the farming operations and the steam traffic. Carenton is a small town, where Norman manners exist in perfection. It has a church near a thousand years old. Among the native farmers in the neighborhood, agriculture is carried on with primitive simplicity. Their horses are harnessed by coarse ropes and heavy chains, as in the days of William the Conqueror. Apples, wheat, barley, beans, potatoes, all grow in the same field, Carenton is about twenty-five miles from Cherbourg, and is connected by a fine old Roman road, straight as an arrow.

Preservation of Grapes.—A traveler who lived at St. Petersburgh during the winter season, states that he ate there, the freshest and the most beautiful grapes he had ever seen. To preserve them, they should be cut before being entirely ripe. Do not handle the berries; reject all damaged ones, then lay the grapes in a stone jar holding about thirty gallons. The mouth should be narrow, so that the grapes will not touch each other. Fill the spaces between them with millet. Cover closely with a stone cover well filled and cemented. Over this paste a thick paper, and let it be hermetically sealed so as to entirely exclude the air. In this tight jar the grapes ripen fully, and acquire a flavor seldom attained by any other method, and are preserved for two years in the best condition.

Foot Rot in Sheep.—The application of double distilled vinegar and sublimate of mercury, is said to act as a remedy for foot root in sheep.

God Seen in all His Works.—In that beautiful part of Germany which borders on the Rhine, there is a noble castle, which as you travel on the western bank of the river, you may see lifting its ancient towers, on the opposite side, above the grove of trees, about as old as itself.

About forty years ago, there lived in that castle a noble gentleman, whom we shall call Baron ——. The Baron had only one son, who was not only a comfort to his father, but a blessing to all who lived on his father's land.

It happened on a certain occasion, that this young gentleman being from home, there came a French gentleman to see the Baron. As soon as this gentleman came to the castle, he began to talk of his Heavenly Father in terms that chilled the old man's blood; on which the Baron reproved him, saying, "Are you not afraid of offending God, who reigns above, by speaking in such a manner?" The gentleman said he knew nothing about God, for he had never seen him. The Baron did not notice at this time what the gentleman said, but the next morning took him about the castle grounds, and took occasion first to show him a very beautiful picture that hung upon the wall. The gentleman admired the picture very much, and said, "whoever drew this picture, knows very well how to use the pencil."

"My son drew that picture," said the Baron.

"Then your son is a very clever man," replied the gentleman.

The Baron then went with his visitor into the garden, and showed him many beautiful flowers and plantations of forest trees.

"Who has the ordering of this garden?" asked the gentleman.

"My son," replied the Baron; "he knows every plant, I may say, from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop upon the wall."

"Indeed," said the gentleman; "I shall think very highly of him soon."

The Baron then took him into the village, and showed him a small, neat cottage, where his son had established a small school, and where he caused all young children, who had lost their parents, to be received and nourished at his expense. The children in the house looked so innocent and so happy, that the gentleman was very much pleased, and when he returned to the castle, he said to the Baron—"What a happy man you are, to have so good a son?"

"How do you know I have so good a son?"

"Because I have seen his works, and I know he must be good and clever, if he has done all you have showed me."

"But you have never seen him."

"No, but I know him very well, because I judge of him by his works."

"True," replied the Baron, "and this is the way I judge of the character of our Heavenly Father. I know from his works that he is a being of infinite wisdom, power, and goodness."

On Novel Experiments.—Now that poultry keeping is not considered solely an employment befitting poor old women, but high and low, the aristocracy and the mobocracy, rich and poor, are all sensibly engaged in proving poultry keeping to be an occupation befitting all ranks, we may hope to see some of our savants condescending to promote science, and to clear away the theoretical impossibilittes by a series of experiments.

Many of your readers may have seen the result of some experiments tried by a Frenchman to prove that by feeding insects on certain plants that they would imbibe the juices of the plants, and thus incorporate certain dyes. Mr. Wallace, the writer of a tour up the great Amazon river, narrates the mode the natives treat birds to obtain feathers of peculiar colors; he says that the Indians rear numbers of tame parrots whose natural plumage is green or blue; that they pull out certain feathers and inoculate the flesh wound with the secretion from the skin of a toad or frog; when the feathers grow again they are of a brillant yellow or orange color, without any intermixture of the original green or blue, as in the natural state of the bird; and on the new plumage being again plucked out, it is said to come of the same color without any fresh operation. What a field for novel experiments? What's to prevent our shows being graced with bright blue or crimson feathered birds, if we can only find out the process? Buff has been all the go, why not blue, red, or green?—the latter color may be objectionable to some, reminding them too strongly of verdant transactions—besides, what a useful way of marking birds it would be. We have the blue room, the green room, and other color-denominated rooms in our houses, why not have the blue hatch, the green hatch, &c., &c.? Joking apart, I think there is a fair scope for experiments without cruelty; drawing a wing-feather and inoculating its wound—but with what? that's the question. Pray, Mr. Editor, start the subject and some one will perhaps solve it.—*W. W. W. in Poultry Chronicle.*

A Grand Undertaking.—The city government of Chicago have resolved to accept the plan of tunnelling Chicago river, as proposed by the American Sub-Marine Tunnel Company of New York. It is to be made of cast iron, entrances on a grade not exceeding one foot fall in nine. The plan is for two wagon tracks, each ten feet wide; and two foot ways, each four feet wide; the former eleven feet high and the latter seven feet. The top of the tunnel to be not less than twelve feet below water mark, for one hundred and fifty feet in the centre of the river.

The scientific and practical who carefully scrutinize what is going on in the world of plants and animals, no longer believe in the doctrine of deterioration, provided care is taken to breed constantly from the best and most perfect specimens.

Calhoun's Death.—We heard Mr. Webster speak on the day when it was announced to Congress that Mr. Calhoun was dead. It had been known to the city the day before, which was Sunday, and the next day a great crowd had gathered in the gallaries and on the floor. A solemn expectation evidently pervaded all, of hearing the most impressive funeral eloquence, from the most celebrated compeers of the great man who was dead. The whole scene was awe-inspiring. Benton was in his place—an iron-looking man—and it was whispered that in the new-made grave, animosities would sink, and that his voice even would rise in the chorus of eulogium. At a short distance from him was a single senator's chair, the only one unoccupied in that thronged hall. On the other side of the main aisle sat Webster, dressed in the deepest mourning; his massive features set like stone, with a monumental look, seeming far gloomier and more sepulchral than they looked, when no very long time after, in full senatorial costume, his own dead form lay out beneath the mighty branches of his patriarchal elm. Near him was seated Mr. Clay. When the formal announcement was made, there was a profound stillness. No one seemed willing to rise first, to give voice to the sorrow of the Senate. At length Mr. Webster turned his head to Mr. Clay as if he would say, that his longer Congressional career entitled him peculiarly to open the great cadence of lamentation.

Slowly and quietly he rose. He began very gently in instinctive harmony with the universal feeling. His rare voice, beautiful, though subdued, and, as it were, muffled, rose gradually as he pictured the younger scenes of his association with his friend. And as he drew a rapid view of his domestic relations, and descanted on the virtues and agreeable excellencies of the wife who had cheered the long campaign of the political soldier, grateful recollections thickened on his mind, the life-blood began to push its way into dulled memories, and his eye began to shine, and his whole form to sway about gently and gracefully, while the tones waxed louder, though not at all vehement, but rather more and more pathetic and affecting. Never shall our ears forget the touching melody with which he pronounced this closing period of a sorrowing climax, "he was my junior in years—in nothing else;" and then he rested in the gentle tide of his words, he turned his eyes on the empty chair—a moment of silence intervened—then this accumulated weight of feeling gushed forth in one brief, moving, question, as he gestured towards the chair,—"When shall that great vacancy be filled?" *Forever* shall those swelling words, "that great vacancy" sound and resound in our ears. Their tone was the tone of a dirge, and of a panegyric, and a prophecy combined.—*Waverly Magazine.*

The Crystal Palace.—*Is it open?* We have heard that question lately often asked of the Crystal Palace.

It will be open, however, during all the week of the great Agricultural State Fair until 10 o'clock, every night, lighted to the full extent of its brilliancy.

We are told that the lighting of one hundred nights last winter and spring, cost $13,000. We cannot tell the number of lights or cost of gas-fixtures, but there is the following item in the building account:

"For fitting, furnishing and decorations, including gas-fixtures, counters, tables, flags and flagstaffs, office furniture, &c., $106,172 84.

We hope the farmers who come to the State Fair will all visit the Crystal Palace. They will find among the implements of farming—74 plows, 15 cultivators, 9 harrows, 2 rotary spades, 15 drills and seed-planters, 17 reaping and mowing machines, 2 cloverseed harvesters, 13 grain cradles, 7 horse rakes, 25 straw cutters, 20 corn shellers, 14 threshing machines, 9 horse-powers, 8 grain cleaners, 7 portable mills, and an immense variety of small tools.

Our country friends should make their arrangements to spend one whole day and evening in the examination of the almost innumerable curiosities of this great building. It is a school worth attending. It will furnish food for conversation through many a pleasant evening at home, thus made more pleasant by a visit to the Crystal Palace.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

They were never Children.—We talk of Eve as having been, before the fall, in a very happy condition; but, one thing they missed—they never were children.

True. We never thought of that. Adam never played marbles. He never played "hokey." He never drove a tandem of boys with a string. He never skated on a pond, or played "ball," or rode down a hill on a hand-sled. And Eve, she never made a play-house; she never ate with another little girl at the "tea-table," set out with the toy tea things; she never rolled a hoop, or jumped a rope, or pieced a quilt, or dressed a doll. They never played "blind man's buff," or "pussy in the corner," or "hurly-burly," or any of the games with which childhood disports itself. How blank their age must have been, wherein no memories of early youth came welling up in their hearts—no visions of childhood floating back from the long past—no mother's voice chaunting a lullaby to the ear of fancy in the still hours of the night; no father's words of kindness speaking from the church-yard where he sleeps. Adam and Eve, and they alone of all the countless millions of men and women that ever lived, had no childhood—*Exchange.*

A vacant mind invites dangerous inmates as a deserted mansion tempts wandering outcasts to take up their abode in its desolate apartments.

From the East.—The principal events in Europe by the latest arrivals, are—a battle between the Turks and Russians in which some 40,000 men were engaged, and the Turks defeated; that Russia had rejected the propositions of Austria; the Queen Mother had been expelled from Spain; Prince Albert was on a visit to the Emperor of France, and Cuba could probably be purchased by the United States.

Destruction of Flumes.—We are informed, (says the Shasta Courier of the 14th,) by Mr. Pennybacker, mail carrier, that Trinity River, on Thursday, was so much swollen as to render certain the destruction of every flume and wing dam on that stream. We learn also that many of those on Clear Creek have met with a similar fate. As yet we have learned none of the particulars of their destruction.

Rain.—The rainy season has doubtless fully set in. During the past eight days a very large quantity of water has fallen, and the modest streams that a few days since could be stepped across, are now big with suddenly acquired volume, while a thousand gulches and ravines that recently were silent as the night, (not a night in Shasta, however), are now vocal with the roaring of the rolling, tumbling waters in their eager rush to the Sacramento.—*Shasta Courier.*

Late dates from Mexico confirm the accounts that Count Raousset Boulbon had been shot by order of the Government. The other prisoners were sent away, and some have arrived here.

It it said that Lola Montes talks of visiting the Sandwich Islands. The Sacramento Journal advises King Kamehameha to look sharp, as the divine Lola is famous for annexation, especially for annexing kings.

Silas E. Burrows, who left this port some time since in the ship Lady Pierce, for Japan, is reported to have arrived there, and been received with "all the honors."

The San Jose Tribune says arrangements are being made at that place for the accommodation of the next Legislature.

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, October 18, 1854.

We repeat only what we have previously said relative to our markets—nothing settled—nothing definite—for particulars in many of the products, we refer to the various reports in another portion of our paper. Some articles of merchandise have advanced in anticipation of the rainy season. This will always be the case.

There is some splendid fruit constantly arriving from Oregon.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—nominal—	
Shovels,	
Ames' l. h. bright	$16 00@— —
do s. h.	— —@10 00
Fields', l. h.	14 00@15 00
Rowland's, l. h.	12 00@14 00
do s. h.	9 —@10 00
King's, l. h.	14 00@— —
Spades, bright c. s.	15 00@18 00
do iron	8 00@10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops, c. s.	12 00@— —
do do iron	— —@ 8 00
Axes, Collins', s. h.	16 00@18 00
do Hunts', do	— —@15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6-lb, solid eye	8 00@10 00
do other brands	5 00@ 7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50@ 4 00
do axe	2 50@ 4 50
Plows, best make	— —@—
do steel	30 00@75 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—	
Hall & Pitts'	$1000@1200
Other makers'	400@ 600
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	450@ 500
Straw Cutters	no sale
Rakes, horse and revolving,	20 00@25 00
do hand, wood	6 00@10 00
do do steel	12 00@20 00
Pitchforks, ⅌ doz	— —@— —
Scythes, best	— —@— —
Hoes, steel, g. n.	6 00@ 9 00
Crowbars, c. s. ⅌ lb	10@ — 12
Flour Mills, Noyes'	$500@ —
do Brown's, 30 in.	450@ —
FLOUR—	
Gallego	12 00@13 00
Haxall	12 00@13 00
Chile	9 00@ 9 00
Repacked	— —@ — —
Horner's Mills	9 00@— —
Benicia Mills	9 00@10 00
Meal, in bbls	6 00@ 6 50
do ½ bbls	3 25@ 3 50
Bran, ⅌ lb	—@ 1¼
GRAIN—	
Corn, Eastern, ⅌ lb	2 @ 2½
Barley, California	—@ 1½
do Chili	—@ 1¼
Buckwheat, flour	3 @ 5
Oats, California	2 @ 3½
do Oregon, none in mk't.	
do Eastern	2 @ 2½
Wheat, Chili	2 @ 2½
do California	2½@ —
LUMBER—nominal—	
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq. ⅌ M	25 00@— —
Plank and Sc'l'g	35 00@30 00
Plank E. w. p. cl	60 00@70 00
do E. m.	80 00@100
Boards, Ecl. 1st q.	63 00@— —
do 2d q	45 00@55 00
do O. y. p. floor	65 00@75 00
do O. pine, rough	25 00@30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	35 00@00 00
do Bay & Bolinas	30 00@00 00
Floor Joist	25 00@30 00
Shingles, E. best	7 00@ 8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00@36 00
Laths, Eastern	6 00@ 8 00
do California	5 00@ 6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50@ 5 00
Sashes, window	2 50@ 5 00
PROVISIONS—	
Beef, Mess, ⅌ bbl	17 00@18 00
do ½ bbl ex. fam	— —@12 50
Bacon, ex. clear sides, ⅌ lb	14@ 16
do Mess, nominal	12@— —
Cheese	20@ 25
do California	20@ 25
Eggs, fresh Cal. ⅌ dz.	90@ 1 00
Butter, choice, ⅌ lb	30@ 32
do good ordinary	16@ 25
do California	60@ 25
Hams, ordinary	12@ 14
do extra	18@ 19
Lard, in kegs	14@ 15
do tins 10-lb	17@ —
do 15—20 do	—@ 17
Pork, clear, ⅌ bbl	17 00@18 00
do do ½ bbl	— —@10 00
do mess, ⅌ bbl	13 00@15 00
do do ½ do	— —@ 8 00
RICE—	
Carolina, in bbls ⅌ lb	5½@ 6
China, No. 1, in mats	—@ 5
do No. 2, do	—@ 4
Manila	3½@ 4
VEGETABLES—	
Beans, Chili Bayos	6¾@ —
do California	3 @ 4
do Am. white	6 @ —
Split Peas	5 @ —
Beets, ⅌ ton	20 00@— —
Carrots	40 00@— —
Onions, prime, ⅌ lb	7 @ 8
Turnips, ⅌ ton	30 00@— —
Potatoes, per sack	50@ 75
do new, ⅌ lb.	2½@ 3

RETAIL MARKET.

Cabbages, ⅌ head	37
do Savoy, ⅌ doz	none
Beets, ⅌ doz	1 50
Turnips	1 50
Carrots	1 50
Summer squashes	12
Celery, ⅌ doz	6
Cauliflowers, ⅌ doz	6
Radishes, ⅌ doz	1
Sweet Potatoes, ⅌ lb	8
Potatoes, new	4
Onions, prime	10
New Corn, ⅌ doz	75
Egg Plant	37
Squash	50
Strawberries, ⅌ lb	1 50
Peaches, each	12@50
do extra, each	75@1 00
Gooseberries, do	1 00
Pears, sugar, do	25
do extra, each	25@50
Whortleberries, ⅌ lb	1 00
Apricots, do	
Garlic	37
Leeks, ⅌ doz	1 00
Horseradish	1 00
Tomatoes, ⅌ lb	12
Green Peas	8
Lettuce, ⅌ doz	1 00
Parsley	1 00
Parsnips	1 00
Cranberries, ⅌ gal	1 25
Salsify	1 00
Pie Plant, ⅌ lb	20
Asparagus, ⅌ doz bdls	3 00
Cucumbers, ⅌ doz	25
String Beans	6
Okra	25
Raspberries, ⅌ lb	1 50
Cal. Grapes, fine, ⅌ lb	75
Grapes, foreign	1 50
Apples, do	25@50
do extra size, each	25@50
Quinces, ⅌ lb	50
Blackberries, ⅌ lb	50
Nectarines, do	1 00

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Native Pines, Oaks, &c.**—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 corner of California and Montgomery streets.

☞ **Wanted.**—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 opposite Wells, Fargo & Co., California street.

☞ **"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."**—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blotches, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

Scrofula, Syphilis, Mercurial Complaints, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will place be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 12—Steamship Uncle Sam, Baldwin, San Juan, 11 days.
Clipper ship Mary Robinson, Crocker, Boston, 130 days; mdse.
Port ship Jorun Jdap, Rosario, Hong Kong, 59 days; mdse and 360 Chinese.
Bark Sarah Warren, Gove, Bellingham Bay, 11 days; coal.
Schr Mount Vernon, Austin, Santa Cruz, 16 hours; lime.
Oct. 13—Fr ship Leon, Bonnet, Bordeaux, 162 days, via River of Plate 90 days and Valparaiso 51 days; mdse—66 pass.
Brem bark Orestes, Dammann, Hamburg, 153 days, via Valparaiso 52 days; mdse—39 passengers.
U S surveying brig Fauntleroy, Allen, Rosario Straits, 10 days.
Brig Cyclops, McDonough, Puget Sound, 13 days; lumber.
Brig Marshall, Robinson, Mendocino, 6 days; lumber.
Brig Ida, Comer, Prince Frederick Sound, 18 days; ice.
Schr Ada, Josselyn, Monterey, 3 days; produce.
Schr A M Simpson, Hanson, Bodega, 1 day; 100 bags potatoes,
Schr Lady June, Fenhallow, Honolulu, 25 days; mdse.
Schr Toronto, Turner, Noyle River, 4 days; lumber, etc.
Oct. 15—Steamship Sierra Nevada, Blethen, San Juan, 11 days.
Steamship America, Fauntleroy, Port Orford, 3 days.
Steamship Brother Jonathan, Seabury, from the wreck of the Yankee Blade.
Steamship Columbia, Dall, Columbia river, 3 days.
Steamer Humboldt, West, Humboldt Bay, 40 hours; lumber.
Clipper ship Star of the Union, Stahl, New York, 112 ds; mdse.
Clipper ship Nor' Wester, Eldridge, New York, 119 ds; mdse.
Bark Naumkeag, Arthur, Humboldt Bay, 6 days; lumber.
Bark Arcadia, Vandervoort, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber.
Mex brig Maria Trinidad, Wilson, Guaymas, 58 days, in bal'st.
Brig Wellington, Trask, Mendocino, 2 days; lumber.
Brig J B Lunt, Richardson, Mendocino, 36 hours, in ballast.
Brig G W Kendall, Wilson, Mendocino, 1 day, in ballast.
Brig Jane, Kingston, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber.
Brig Franklin Adams, Kuipe, Mendocino, 1 day, in ballast.
Schr Iowa, Gregg, Mendocino, 1 day; lumber.
Schr J M Ryerson, McCarty, Mendocino, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Laura Bevan, Morton, San Pedro, 8 days, in ballast.
Schr Packet, Waters, Albion river, 2 days; in ballast.
Oct. 16—P M steamer Golden Age, Dow, Panama, 14 days, via intermediate ports, with U S Mails, etc.
Bark Columbia, Hunter, Humboldt Bay, 3 days; lumber.
Brig Wyandot, Woodley, Humboldt Bay, 26 hours; lumber.
Brig Tigris, Mead, Humboldt Bay, 6 days; lumber.
Brig Lyra, Wood, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber.
Brig Comunity, Stevens, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber.
Brig North Bend, Lent, Mendocino, in ballast—40 passengers.
Schr Ann, McGilvery, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber.
Schr L P Foster, Wiggin, Teekalet (W T), 9 days; lumber.
Schr Lno Chun, Smith, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.
Schr Dumariscotta, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.
Oct. 17—Dutch bark Peking, Hydeman, Amsterdam, 118 days, with mdse.
Brig Agate, Collins, Oregon, 5 days; lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Oct. 11—Ships Gazelle, Dollard, Whampoa; Bonita, Hollis, Calcutta; Oud Nederland (Dutch), Ripper, Callao.

Oct. 12—Ships Golden State, Barstow, Shanghae; Gallatea, Barber, do; barks Archibald Gracie, Pierce, Australia; Wm T Sayward, Hedge, Shanghae; Ham brig Louisa & Leonora, Mazatlan.

Oct. 13—Brig E D Wolf, Cone, Olympia.

Oct. 14—Stmrs Golden Gate, Whiting, Panama; Goliah, Erskine, San Diego.

Oct. 16—Stmr Golden Age, Dow, Benicia; schr Ada, Josselyn, Monterey.

Oct. 17—Dutch bark Decatur, Vandermeester, Hong Kong.

MARRIED.

On the 15th Oct., in this city, by Rev. F. Mooshake, Mr. Carsten Henken and Miss Sophia Flepce.

On the 15th Oct., in this city, by Rev. F. Mooshake, Mr. Henrich Bruns and Miss Sophia M. Ebel.

On the 14th Oct., in this city, by Rev. Bishop Kip, Capt. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., and Miss Mary M. Thompson.

On the 15th Oct., in Sacramento, by Justice Fry, Hon. Chas. A. Leake, Senator from Calaveras county, and Miss Amanda J. Knox, of Sacramento.

On the 16th Oct., by Orrin Bailey, Esq., Mr. Peter Anthes and Miss Mary Louisa Moyer, all of this city.

On the 15th Oct., in this city, by Rev. B. Brierly, Mr. Henry C. Wilson and Miss Susan F. Keeler, both of Washington Territory.

On the 15th Oct., in Marysville, by Justice Singer, Mr. Vincent Henderson and Miss Nancy Humphrey, all of Bear River.

DIED.

On the 17th Oct., in this city, after a short illness, Miss Elizabeth Mulhall, a native of Ireland, aged 25 years.

On the 17th Oct., in this city, of consumption, Mr. Rucinto Cordero, a native of Mexico, aged 34 years.

On the 15th Oct., in Marysville, Adam Whitman, of typhoid fever, aged 21 years, formerly of Illinois.

On the 15th Oct., in this city, George Washington Barrett, of Nantucket, Mass., aged 24 years.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

In Press: *and will be published as soon as completed, in one 18mo. volume of about 5,000 pages,*

MARRIAGE:
Its History, Character and Results; its Sanctities and and Profanities; its Science and its Facts;
Demonstrating its Influence, as a civilized Institution, on the Happiness of the Individual and the Progress of the Race.
BY
T. L. Nichols, M.D., and Mrs. M. S. Gove Nichols.

Published by the Authors, at their Reform Bookstore, 65 Walker street, New York. Price *One Dollar.*

This book, like "Esoteric Anthropology," will be sent by mail, post paid, on the receipt of the subscription price, One Dollar. All orders addressed to

T. L. NICHOLS, M.D,
14 65 Walker street, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington street, between Battery and Front:

Eagle No. 2 Plows,
Eagle No. 20 "
Eagle No. 19½ "
Eagle No. 19 "
Eagle B "
Eagle M "
Trojan Nos. 4 and 5.
Minor & Horton's, Nos. 20 and 21.
Rover Steel Plow.
Peoria Steel Plow.
Ox Yokes and Chains.
Harrows & Harrow Teeth.
Road Scrapers.
Platform Scales, &c., &c.
Corn Mills,
Corn Shellers.
Straw Cutters.
Fan Mills.
Burr Mill Stone.
Bolting Cloth, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10.
Brass & Iron Wire Cloth, ass't'd [Nos.
Thermometer Churns.
Four Horse Farm Wagons.
Garden Hoes.
Manure Forks.
Ketchum's improved Mower.

Together with a general assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Garden and Field Seeds.

H. McNALLY,
16 Importer of Agricultural Implements.

First Premium Daguerreotypes.

R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.

Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. 16

Family Boarding School for Boys.

MR. and MRS. C. M. BLAKE, at Benicia, receive into their family a limited number of select lads, who are thoroughly instructed in all the branches of COMMON and HIGHER EDUCATION, and properly cared for in all respects.

This School has been established since 1852, and enjoys the confidence of the best families in the State.

☞ For further particulars, Circulars, &c., address,

REV. C. M. BLAKE,
16 Collegiate Institute, Benicia, Cal.

Splendid Hyacinths, Jonquils, Narcissus, &c.

LARGE and fine bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant gems may now be had at our rooms—"California Farmer" Office, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.,

Corner California and Montgomery streets.
16 WARREN & SON.

Fair Haven Oil Company.

CHURCH & MARTIN, AGENTS.
Manufactory, First street.
Office, N. E. corner California and Front streets, San Francisco.

THE above company have a process in their manufacture by which they extract all the *gummy* substance from Oils, leaving them *limpid*, and better adapted for lubricating and burning. 15

Mission Pottery,

Corner of Folsom and Centre streets, San Francisco, Cal.

DONAGHHO, WALTER & CO. have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Flower Pots, Stove Tubes, Chimney Pots, Jugs, Milk Pans and Butter Pots, and all articles in their line of business.

Orders promptly attended to 15 3m'

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

THE subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of

Tea Sets,
Waiters,
Pitchers,
Salvers,
Goblets,
Cups,
Cake Baskets,
Castors,
Spoons,
Forks, &c.

Those goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver Ware, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.

N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

CHARLES D. CARTER.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers, 20

WELLS, FARGO & CO

SOUTHERN EXPRESS.—Mr. Todd, having disposed of his interest in the Southern Express to us, we shall run a **Daily Express** to and from

San Francisco, Stockton, Columbia, Murphey's Flat and Mokelumne Hill,

Connecting with a Daily Express at Stockton for Mr. Ophir. and Mariposa.

☞ A special Messenger is sent from San Francisco to Columbia.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
114 Montgomery street.

On the 30th October,
THE
DISTRIBUTION
OF THE
CALIFORNIA ART UNION
WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE.

The Public are invited to inspect this beautiful collection at DUNCAN'S CHINESE SALESROOMS. 14

MONTGOMERY PAINT STORE,

No. 159 Montgomery street,
(Opposite Montgomery Block,) San Francisco.

House and Sign Painting, Glazing Gilding, Graining.
&c., &c., &c.

Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand:

Atlantic, Union and French White Lead; 1st Quality French Picture Glass; Tieman's Colors, (in oil and water;) Tieman's Zinc White; Artist's Materials; Rich Stained Glass, Feather Dusters, Graining Colors, Whiting, Glue, Sand Papers, Camphene and Burning Fluid, Colored Smalts, Gold Leaf and Bronzes, Block Letters, Tinsel Foil, etc., etc., etc.
Brushes in every Variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in the line, of the best quality.

11 RAYE & HANKS.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,

Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS,

FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 Montgomery Block.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WLLIAM BAILEY,

OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
Also—Camphene and Burning Fluid.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

GIBSON & KING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.

Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, San Francisco.

☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

TREADWELL & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,

95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.

We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.

8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

To the Farmers of California.

WE beg to call your attention to our superior facilities for transacting a **General Produce and Grain Business.**

Our warehouse, which we put up nearly a year since, covers an entire fifty vara lot, has a capacity of about *six thousand tons*, is thoroughly fire-proof, and constructed with especial reference to convenient and safe storage of merchandise.

We have also a fine wharf on Steuart street, where all Grain and Produce consigned to our house can be landed free of wharfage.

Our arrangements enable us to make liberal advances on Merchandise consigned to us for sale, or stored in our warehouse. An almost uninterrupted experience of five years in the business of this country, affords us, in an extensive acquaintance with business men, unusual opportunity for the prompt and judicious sale of any goods committed to our charge.

Referring to the well known houses named below,

We are, very respectfully,
14 Your obed't servants,
TILDEN & LITTLE.

Messrs. Macondray & Co.
" Palmer, Cook & Co.
Messrs. Lucas, Turner & Co.
" Hussey, Bond & Hale.

Montgomery Paint Store,

No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE and SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

Atlantic, Union and French White Lead;
Tieman's Zinc White; English Boiled Oil;
Turpentine; 1st Quality French Picture Glass;
Window Glass; Tieman's Colors, in oil and water;
Artists' Materials, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
Brushes in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.

6 RAYE & HANKS.

Watches and Jewelry.

WE would direct the attention of those in want of fine Watches to our present stock, comprising manufactures of F. B. Adams & Son, T. F. Cooper, M. I. Tobias & Co., and David Taylor, names too long and favorably known to require comment. We are also sole agents in California for the sale of Samuel Lowry's Watches, which, for correctness of time and beauty of finish, stand unrivalled.

We are constantly receiving, by every steamer, additions to our stock of Diamonds and Jewelry, which we will sell as low as any others in the business, and are prepared to substantiate all that we guarantee.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
139 Montgomery street, two doors south of Clay.

N.B.—Watches of all descriptions repaired by skillful and experienced workmen. 4 tf

Patent Planing Machine.

WE invite all who feel interested in seeing the working of fine machinery, to call at our establishment and see the operation of Norcross' Patent Planing Machine.

Having purchased the patent right for this valuable improvement for the State of California, we are prepared to perform work in the very best manner, in any given quantity and in the shortest time. Builders wishing work done in quantities will do well to call and see our machinery.

D. W. VANCOURT,
3 Proprietor Washington Steam Mills.

California Starch.

ATTENTION of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure California Starch now manufactured by him. The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness; it can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country and the proprietor challenges competition.

This new California product of "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.

JOHN EVERDING, Manufacturer,
Water street, between Mason and Tyler,
14 North Beach, San Francisco.

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.

5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

Book Bindery,

No. 13 Merchant street, below Adams & Co.

THE undersigned beg to inform the citizens of California that they are prepared to execute all orders for Book Binding of every description, and in every style. Also, Blank Books made to order, of superior paper, and ruled to any desired pattern. We are Practical Binders, and feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction in *style* and *price*.

BALDWIN & EMERSON, San Francisco.

N.B.—Orders from the Country promptly executed. 7

Dennis' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.

Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.

Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

Rags Wanted.

HIGHEST cash price paid for Clean White and Colored Rags. Apply at 129 Montgomery street, (basement Sanders & Brenham's Bank), or at North Beach Rag Ranch.

13-1m DAKENS STOLTZ.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Pennock's Patent Seed and Grain Planter.

FOR planting Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Indian Corn, Beans, Peas, Turnips, &c. This machine operates equally well on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with rocks, roots, &c., and by completing the work at one operation, obviates the necessity of harrowing after the grain is sown. With two horses it will plant from ten to twelve acres of Wheat or Barley per day, and of Corn, Beans or Peas, fifteen to twenty per day—besides effecting a considerable saving in the seed. For sale, with full sets of extra parts, by

JOS. S. PAXSON, 26 Front street, cor. of Pine.

Also—Cultivators, Garden Drills, Hay Cutters, Hay Presses, Grist Mills, &c. &c. 8 6t.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners. Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spiræa Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Horse Powers and Threshers.

EIGHT-HORSE POWERS, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Two-horse tread powers, with combined threshers, separators and cleaners;
Wilkinson's premium grain cradles;
Grant's five-fingered grain cradles;
McCormack's last improved reaper and mower, combined, with full set of extras;
Ketchum's reaper and mower;
Portable flour mills, and burr mill-stones of all sizes,
Bolting cloth, Anchor brand;
Iron wire-cloth, 36-inch wide, Nos. 2 to 10, suitable for threshing machines and milling purposes;
Brass wire-cloth, Nos. 16 to 60;
Rover steel plows, extra article;
Thermometer churns; fan mills; ox yokes and chains and all articles pertaining to Agriculture,

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse.
85 Washington street, between Battery and Front, by
2 HENRY McNALLY.

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;
Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.
Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.
Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.
Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.

For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power. BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 11 J street, Sacramento City.

BAKER & HAMILTON,
New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARREN & SON.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elton $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.
25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

Grass Seed.

30 BBLS. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately. Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to.
10 GEO. N. SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf.

Chile Seed Wheat,

FOR sale by J. FRIEDLANDER & CO.
4 60 California stree

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

AT the Nursery of William Hall, in Bradford, Massachusetts, all the various kinds, warranted true to names. Gentlemen in California, intending to set out trees, should forward their orders during this month.

Refers to Capt. H. C. Cheever.
" " Isaac A. Morgan.

October, 5th, 1854.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

WHEAT from "Hill's Farm," Salinas, Monterey county, which obtained the *first premium* at the State Fair—California growth from Chili Seed—crop average yield 60 bushels per acre. Also, pure Chile Wheat. Apply to

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15-1m Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

To Loan.

50,000 ON Wheat, Flour, Barley, and other California Produce. By

TILDEN & LITTLE, Empire Warehouse,
15 Beale street, near Market

FLOURING MILLS.

WASHINGTON STEAM MILLS.

WASHINGTON FLOUR MILLS.

THE undersigned proprietor of the Washington Flouring Mills take pleasure in offering to families and the trade, Superior Family Flour. To our Mills, we are happy to say to our friends, was awarded the Silver Medal; and we shall be always striving to maintain for it a high reputation, so that our customers can send to us in confidence, believing they will receive the highest character of Flour the market affords.

In the same establishment we have extensive STEAM SAW MILLS, capable of performing every kind of work that may be desired, and to this branch of our business we invite the attention of the public. We have also STEAM PLANING MILLS, that will finish all kinds of work in the most workman-like manner, and equal to anything performed in the country, and in the most prompt manner to order.

We invite all who are contracting work, to call on us and examine our Mills, and we can satisfy them of our ability to supply every order in each branch of our extensive establishment.

D. W. VANCOURT, Proprietor.
3 Near the Oriental.

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated CHENERY & LAMBARD MILLS, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactured from California Wheat at the Lambard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
L street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, BARROLL & CO.,
10 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street**, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Eureka Flour Mills.

FRESH FLOUR ground from pure California Wheat, and warranted *extra superfine*. For sale by
12 J. FRIEDLANDER & CO., 60 California street.

To Farmers and Gardeners.
WICKERSHAM'S
Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.

FOR sale—Wickersham's far-famed Patent Wrought Iron Fence, for enclosing and sub-dividing lands. It can be furnished at but little above the cost of ditching, and is much more preferable, because it does not require a heavy annual expenditure to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fires which so constantly sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring wooden fences to be renewed, nor carried away by flood from the overflow of the low lands; it is free from decay, which places it beyond comparison with wood or any other material now in use; it is valued the most highly where it has been tried the most thoroughly; it is light and graceful, yet strong, and cannot be broken down by horses or cattle. The testimony which has been given by those who have used it in the Atlantic States, is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of California.

A complete model is now on exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, at Musical Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery, where a full description may be seen, with the testimony of those who have erected it in the Atlantic States.

Farmers are invited to examine this fence, as there has never been any of the same kind in this country previous to the arrival of this lot, and from its peculiar construction there is not the least doubt but that it will be extensively used in this State.

J. T. Heston has now on hand, and will be constantly receiving supplies from the manufacturer, which will enable him to fill orders to almost any amount.

For particulars address J. T. HESTON,
At Warren's Agricultural Rooms;
Or, P. COGGINS, cor. Sacramento and Pike streets.
October 8, 1854. 15

Farms for Sale—Small Farms.

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS desirous of securing a Valuable Tract of Land well located, are invited to visit the Salinas Valley, Monterey County. The property offered for sale is known as "Hill's Farm," near the Town of Salinas. The land is rich alluvial bottom, of the best quality, in proof of which the crops of '53 and '54 are submitted. The yield of barley in '53 averaged over 100 bushels per acre; the best giving 149 23-50 bushels per acre, and took the premium at the exhibition of '53 of a silver cup. The wheat crop of the present year is believed to be the best raised in the State, yielding 60 bushels per acre, and some as high as 85 bushels. The first premium given by the State Fair is given to the undersigned.

The facilities for sending to market are good, and the expense of putting produce in San Francisco from the Farm at present is but $12 per ton. Two lines of stages pass daily from San Jose and Monterey; and steamboats from Monterey. Post Office, Store and Blacksmith shop in the village. For persons having small or large means it is thought to offer a good opportunity for settlement as any part of the country. Tracts of Land from 40 to 160 acres, will be sold for cash, and on time, or for Stock at cash value.

For further particulars, apply to J. BRYANT HILL,
Postmaster, Salinas.
or to WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15 Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

SMITH & VAN DYNE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale.

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

HOTELS.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,......MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY,..............................CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. 26

Rassette House,

SAN FRANCISCO,............CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast. Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

St. Charles Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.
J. HARPER AND J. L. MERRITT......Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating **three hundred lodgers.** The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visiters, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guest can procure rooms at all hours of the night.
24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.
5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON, }

Splendid Private Residence.

THOSE who may be desirous of finding a beautiful location for a permanent home, for a healthy, pleasant and highly cultivated spot, can have that desire gratified by knowing that one of the finest spots in California is now offered for sale. Circumstances of filial affection requires the present owner to leave California, and no other reason could induce a sale.

The estate contains Two Hundred Acres, and is within about a dozen miles from the city of San Jose. It is in the highest state of cultivation and contains about two thousand best fruit trees of extra quality, many bearing fine fruit the present year—nearly two thousand dollars in cash being received from the Peach orchard alone. There is already upon the farm, ready for use, every implement, from a reaping machine to a garden rake; from a farm wagon to a sulky, and from a turkey to a pigeon. Also, three horses, a colt, thirty hogs, hens, chickens, turkeys, &c; one thousand bushels grain, hay in plenty, and all the needed and desirable comforts, except—man and wife to enjoy it. It is one of the most beautiful locations in the country, being fertile and productive. A small and neat cottage only at present is built, such as a bachelor has occupied.

Persons wishing to purchase a most valuable estate for their own enjoyment and improvement, and for a permanent home, will do well to give attention to this notice. All needed particulars will be given on application made at the office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER." 15-1m

STEAMERS.

FOR SAN JOSE MISSION.

The fine steamer UNION, J. A. TAFFY, master, will leave her berth in the basin, between Pacific and Broadway wharves, for Union City, on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, connecting with the line of stages for San Jose Mission. Returning, will leave Union City on Monday Wednesday and Friday.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
15 HORNER & CO., Broadway Wharf.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 and 6 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Curd, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3½, and Alviso 9½ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from store-ship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and Intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'lk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

TIME.

PARTICULAR attention paid, as usual, to the cleaning and repairing of Watches, by

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, Montgomery st. 5

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

THE frequent applications made to the undersigned by persons of moderate means, to put out upon securities at interest, sums too small to make it an object to the borrower, have induced them to adopt a plan by which money can in any sum bring to the possessor a rate of interest equal to that claimed by larger capitalists, and secured in the most convenient and simple manner. It is by the combination of large sums in one loan, and secured by one security, so that each depositor—no matter how small the amount—may receive the income to which his money is entitled, and that, too, in such a shape as will combine in his possession both the evidence of money loaned and the use of money deposited.

Money, in Cash or Gold Dust, will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be *without interest*, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of *one per cent. per month*, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing *one and a half per cent. per month* interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The advantages, not hitherto supplied to depositors, and which we present by this institution, are: SECURITY, CONVENIENCE AND SIMPLICITY.

The money deposited is used only in *loans* guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collaterals, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank," which fact added to the experience of five years in this city, in all branches of business connected with Loans upon Real Estate or the investigation of titles to property, will present this as the BEST SAVINGS BANK, to the frugal and industrious.

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed.

Our certificates are issued in the sum of Ten Dollars, and One Hundred Dollars, and in such other convenient amounts as may become at all times *available* to the holder, and are only issued to the amount of, and are represented by, the actual Cash or Gold deposited with us.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.
No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco.

Gatling's Premium Grain Drill.

THIS excellent machine, which has gone into extensive use in the Atlantic States, is now for the *first time* offered to the Farmers of California. This Drill answers three desirable ends: the saving of labor; the avoiding wastage; and rendering the greatest return for capital expended.

Simple and durable in its construction, it rarely needs repairing, which, when necessary, the most ordinary mechanic can easily perform. For particulars see hand-bill accompanying the drill.

That this is the result of its operation the subjoined certificates will abundantly show:

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 4th, 1851.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson of this place), to put in seventy-five acres of wheat. The machine operated very satisfactorily: preferable to broad-cast sowing, in producing more bushels per acre with less labor; also in putting in all the grain neatly, not losing any, subject to the consumption of birds or squirrels. Result of eight acres, part of seventy-five acres, was *seventy bushes per acre.* LEMUEL ROBINSON.

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 7th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson, of Santa Clara), to put in twenty acres of wheat. I was very much pleased with its operation, and consider it a great saving of labor, putting the grain in neatly—nothing liable to waste—while the product for me was *one-third* more than the broad-cast sowing alongside in the same field. F. J. DAVIS.

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 11th, 1854.

I certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill for the purpose of putting in ten acres of wheat, and can state with confidence that it takes less seed, and produces more bushels to the acre, with less labor than the broad-cast sowing. I would also state that I sowed broad-cast and drilled at the same time upon the same kind of land, and the yield was much greater upon the drilled ground. I give the Drill a decided preference to the broad-cast sowing. FELIX REINEY.

S. HENDERSON, proprietor,
13-1m and Agent for sale of Mills.

New Planing Machines.

THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive right for the State of California, to use and vend **Norcross' Patent Planing Machines**, would respectfully call the attention of parties engaged in the manufacture of lumber to the operation of the above machine. To those acquainted with the machine it is deemed unnecessary to urge anything in its favor; but to others, would state that to this machine was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Rotary Cutter Planing Machine, after a trial of three weeks in competition with two of the best Woodworth Machines, at the Fair of the American Institute, New York; and also from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association of Boston. It is highly recommended by the most eminent mechanical experts in the United States, and parties having used the machine, as can be shown by affidavits and certificates in my possession.

To set aside all doubts which may arise in the minds of the public relative to "infringement," it is only necessary to quote the closing paragraph from the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice Catron:

"Therefore, The defendent, Norcross, has made a new and independent invention, and does not use the arrangement or mode of combination of the plaintiff, and hence it is not an infringement."

Machines, together with rights for counties, towns, or single machines, for sale at the **Washington Mills**, Market street, San Francisco, where the above machine may be seen in operation, and all necessary information obtained relative to the same.
7 D. W. VAN COURT, Proprietor.

Downs' Revolving Clothes Rack.

THE Proprietor, Inventor and Patentee of this new and most useful and valuable Household Utensil, would ask the attention of the public to his Invention.

The proprietor can offer to the citizens, to families, to hotels and all public buildings where "clothes drying" is required, this new and unique Invention.

By this machine little or no yard room is required by clothes lines, either for a larger or smaller quantity.

A single upright post in the centre of the yard or at one corner of it, and you have one hundred and twenty-five or two hundred and fifty feet of clothes line—the clothes are placed upon the lines in a small space, and then raised above the yard so as to leave the free use of the yard even while the entire quantity of clothes is drying. Not only is the space in the yard saved, but the clothes are beyond the reach of injury from those in the yard, and beyond the reach of pilferers also, as well as from dirt and dust.

This machine will be on exhibition at the Fair, where all can see it in operation.

The necessary documents have been taken out to secure the rights of the Patentee, and all persons are cautioned against any infringement.

The following persons having seen it, will attest to its very great utility and value, and all who have seen it bespeak its praise. The inventor is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen, as to its merits: David Chambers, and Henry Haight, Esq., and Warren & Co., who have examined the machine.

The machines will be offered soon after exhibition at the Fair

☞ Orders received at the SHOP of the Inventor,
14 and at WARREN & CO'S.

VULCAN IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS of all sizes and power on hand and made to order;
Pumping Apparatus;
Flouring mills, portable and stationary;
Saw mills, do do
Farmers' Implements generally.

These works possess the largest facilities in the State for the rapid execution of mechanical orders, with patterns for almost every kind of power needed by the Farmer, Miner and Mechanic.

GEO. GORDON & STEEN,
Works corner First and Mellus streets,
22-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

THE BEAUTIFUL.

BY MARY ANN WHITAKER.

Where is the Beautiful! 'Tis everywhere!
It permeates all life; its presence beams
On the glad earth, like some bright star which seems
All glowing with the eloquence of prayer.

What is the beautiful? A mystery!
Not man, but God alone its depths can sound;
Would'st thou among its worshippers be found?
Rise on the wings of Faith, where thought is free,

And thou shalt know the beautiful—yet not
As one whom worldly wisdom fast enchains
Within the prison-house of self; whose claims
Are based on Pride, and therefore soon forgot.

But bow thy heart before the Beautiful
In simple, child-like love: content to feel
Thy greatest thought too feeble to reveal
God's secret workings, vast and wonderful.

So shall the Beautiful encircle thee
With a diviner radiance, whose light
Will fall, like silver moonbeams o'er the night
Of doubt and sorrow—soft and lovingly.

Or would'st thou woo the Beautiful, when joy
Rings her rich laughing music in thine ear,
And bids thee welcome to fair nature's cheer
'Neath sunny skies? Oh! let not sin destroy

The altar of the Beautiful, which lives,
Upreared by angels, in each human heart;
But garland it with fadeless flowers, nor part
With one memorial truth or virtue gives.

Worship the Beautiful, in thought and deed?
Scorn not earth's symbols, for by them alone
Can we approach the mystic spirit home
Where beauty from mortality is freed.

Seek, seek the Beautiful in nature! then,
Then thou wilt find upon her monuments
Of rock and mountain, records of events
Most wondrous—and prophetic words to men.

Love, love the Beautiful, when smiling earth
Presents a gentler face to greet thy kiss,
Like a young, blushing bride, whose purest bliss
Is found in earnest trust, and honored worth.

Be worthy of the Beautiful! thy home,
Thy heart of hearts should be its resting place;
Our powerful [illegible]
Within each dwelling bid the angels come.

And God's own smile the Beautiful will bless,
Reminding us that He, the Giver, wills
All to claim freely the kind hand which fills
This world with purity and loveliness.

Phœnix's Antidote for Fleas.—John Phœnix sends the following antidote to the editor of Pioneer, but the wicked wag, oblivious of the fact that Miss Hannah Moore was never caught having anything to do with fleas, makes the departed maid father (or rather mother) the recipe:

"In a climate where the attacks of fleas are a constant source of annoyance, any method which will alleviate them becomes a desideratum. It is therefore with pleasure I make known the following recipe, which I am assured has been tried with efficacy.

Boil a quart of tar until it becomes quite thin. Remove the clothing, and before the tar becomes perfectly cool, with a broad flat brush, apply a thin smooth coating to the entire body and limbs While the tar remains soft the flea becomes entangled in its tenacious folds, and is rendered perfectly harmless; but it will soon form a hard, smooth coating, entirely impervious to his bite. Should the coating crack at the knee or elbow joints, it is merely necessary to retouch it slightly at those places. The whole coat should be renewed every three or four weeks. The remedy is sure, and having the advantage of simplicity and economy, should be generally known.

A still simpler method of preventing the attacks of these little pests, is one which I have lately discovered myself—in theory only. I have not yet put it into practice. On feeling the bite of a flea, thrust the part bitten immediately into boiling water. The heat of the water destroys the insect and instantly removes the pain of the bite.

A Rush.—One of our Secretaries of State for the United States struck out a good mode of getting rid of an intruder in a particular case. It appears that the doorkeeper of the Secretary's was remarkably obliging, which proved quite the thing for a rabid office seeker, who managed to get in every day and bother the Secretary. When the annoyance continued three or four days, the Secretary stepped up one morning to the doorkeeper, and asked if he knew what that man came after daily.

"Yes," replied the functionary, "an office, I suppose."

"True, but do you know what office?"

"No."

"Well, then, I'll tell you; he wants your place."

The next morning, the scene between the office seeker and the polite door-keeper is said to have been rich, from the peculiar manner in which the intruder was informed, "The Secretary is not at home!"

An Irishman about to enter the army, was asked by one recruiting officer, "Well, sir, when you get into battle, will you fight or run?" "By my faith," replied the Hibernian, with a comical twist of countenance, "I'll be afther doin', yer honor, as the majority of ye does."

When your wife begins to scold, let her have it out. Put you feet up cosily over the fireplace, loll back in your chair, light one of your best cigars, and let the storm rage on. Say nothing, do nothing, know nothing.

"I've just looked in to see if you are doing well," as the cook said to the lobster, when she lifted the lid of the saucepan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Roofs! Roofs!! Roofs!!!

Cheap, Substantial and Durable! Fire and Water Proof
MATERIALS FOR SALE!

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and all others in the country, who contemplate erecting *Stores, Houses, Barns, &c.*, to the new and improved mode of Roofing, known, in the Eastern States, as

"Warren's Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofing."

It is admirably adapted to every class of buildings; is impervious to water or dampness; neither seams, cracks, warps, nor shrinks; can be easily repaired, if, from any accidental cause, it gets injured; can be walked on without injury; and, in all essential particulars, is immeasurably superior to every other mode of roofing now in use, and is rapidly working its way into general favor. Several of the largest and most expensive buildings in this city are covered with it.

The subscriber has on hand a large stock of materials, and will be in the monthly receipt of the same, so that he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, to any desired extent. The Felt is superior to any ever before manufactured either in the United States or in Europe. The Composition is put up in barrels ready for use. Written instructions, in regard to laying the roof, will be furnished all who wish to purchase materials for that purpose.

In laying the boards for this mode of roofing, it is necessary that they be *close jointed, straight edged, and nailed tightly*, so as to prevent warping. The most desirable pitch for this roofing is from *half an inch to an inch*, to a foot.

All letters of inquiry, or orders for materials, must be directed to the subscriber. J. H. PURKITT,
2 Office 34 Battery street, near Pine, San Francisco.

ADAMS & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To England, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis,
Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville,
New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Utica City Bank	Utica.
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Rochester City B'k.	Rochester.
Michigan State B'k.	Detroit.
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo.
Geo. Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, O.

☞ In the Northern Mines we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville,
Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada,
Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands,
Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls,
Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties.

Through Langton & Bro.'s Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Park's Bar,
Sicard's Bar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, French Corral,
Kennebec Bar, Sweetland's, Boston Bar,
Union Bar, Hoyat's Diggings, Hunt's Ranch,
Rose's Bar, Cherokee Corral, Barton's Bar,
Foster's Bar, Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba, Wombow's Bar,
Winslow's Bar, Slate Range, Slate Range,
Oak Valley, Junction House, Nevada House,
Indian Valley, Frenchman's Bar, Empire Ranch,
Sleighville, Bullard's Bar, Downieville,
Cox's Bar, Minesota Diggings, Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the Southern Mines, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by Brown's Express, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

Insurance.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

7 ADAMS & CO.

Removal.

THE undersigned have removed to MONTGOMERY BLOCK southeast corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets.

5 ADAMS & CO

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Of New York.
O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat and a great assortment of merchandize for sale.

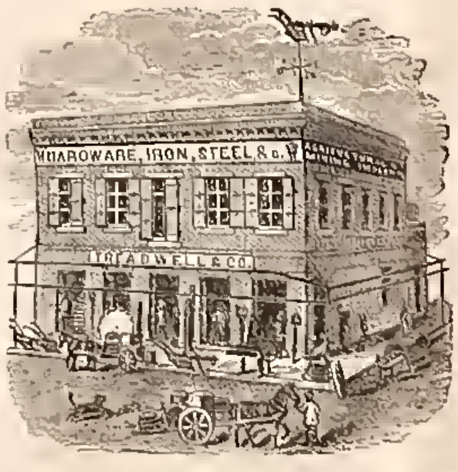
Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento 11 4m

TREADWELL & CO.,


HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL &c.
TREADWELL & CO.

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE,
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of tools and implements for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22 3m

BANKERS.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J R. Macmurdo & Co.	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon. St. Louis,
David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco.
Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co.	London.
F. Huth & Co.	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros, & Co.	London.
Hottinguer & Co.	Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co.	New York.
Phœnix Bank	do
J. E. Thayer & Bro.	Boston.
Horace Bean & Co.	New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co.	St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers	Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].

Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

Deposits draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with Interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.

7 ROBINSON & CO.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.
JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.

Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
Sacramento City.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-11

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE .... AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

Pump and Domestic Fire Engine.

CARY'S **Patent Rotary Pump and Fire Engine**, as a Pump for domestic use it is unequalled, and by attaching Hose, in a moment is converted into an efficient Fire Engine. The power of one man will throw through 50 feet of hose and ¾ of an inch nozzle, 20 gallons of water per minute, to the height of a two-story building. This Pump is kept by a number of merchants and others in Sacramento, and used only as a Fire Engine. Miners prefer it, because it throws more water with the same power than any other Pump in use. It is the only complete Rotary Pump ever invented; and the advantage of a Rotary Pump is that the column of water drawn up in the pipe does not stop at every stroke of the handle, but flows in one continuous stream, thereby saving more than one-fourth power. It is simple and not liable to get out of repair, and can be repacked by any one in a few moments. It has taken the premiums at all the Eastern fairs, for the last three years.

No. 1 will raise 25 gallons per minute; price $75. No. 2 will raise 60 gallons per minute; price $150. No. 2½ will raise 200 gallons per minute; price $300.

For sale by GEO. DEITZ & CO.,
Washington street San Francisco;
And SHOBER, BROWN & CO.,
11 Opposite City Water Works, Sacramento.

Hardware at Wholesale.

THE subscriber offers at wholesale prices, AN ENTIRE STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE,

Also, cut nails, chains, shovels, picks, anvils, bellows, vices, horse nails and farrier tools;
Every variety of files, hammers, sledges and axes;
A large assortment of table and pocket cutlery;
Guns, rifles, pistols, caps, flasks, pouches, shot, &c.;
Colt's revolvers always on hand in any quantity.

Safes—S. C. Herring's make—on hand and finished to order.
Beads—The largest assortment in California.

E. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Hardware Dealers, No. 100 Battery street,
23 San Francisco.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubarb Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
8 Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach	Trees,	44	varieties;
Pear	do	44	do
Apple	do	54	do
Plum	do	15	do
Apricots		6	do
Almonds		2	do
Quinces	do	2	do
Cherry	do	many	do
Grapes,		12	do

Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Fig Trees;
Pomegranates;
Walnuts;
Chestnuts;
Locust Trees, very large;
Rose Acacias, } for hedges.
Osage Orange, }

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. Deladigne, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.
8 isif L. PREVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs,
Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of **Peaches**, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn **Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds**, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;

Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutilliums, Azaleas, Orleanders, Passiflores, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson*, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Green house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Notice.

LONE MOUNTAIN CEMETERY.—The Trustees and Proprietors take pleasure in announcing that the Cemetery is now open for the purpose to which it has been dedicated.

The following are the Prices of Lots:

FULL SIZE LOT—12 by 25—containing 300 superficial feet—$175.
HALF SIZE LOT—10 by 15—containing 150 superficial feet—$125.
QUARTER SIZE LOTS—8 by 10—containing 80 superficial feet—$80.
LOTS IN THE REAR of Main Avenues and on Paths are 20 per cent. less.
SINGLE INTERMENTS at prices according to the Location.

Rules and Regulations of the Cemetery.

TO SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS wishing larger Plats, a liberal discount will be made.

WARRANTEE DEEDS ARE GIVEN for all Lots purchased in the Cemetery.

The following extract from the Deed of Trust will explain the provision for the embellishment of the Grounds:

"*Sixty per cent. of the entire receipts shall be appropriated to the improvement and embellishment of the cemetery.*"

A faithful and trusty keeper of the Grounds will always be found in attendance.

THE ENTRANCE is temporarily from the Presidio, or Government Reserve.

N. B.—A RECEIVING VAULT is now completed and ready for use.

Applications for Interments must be made at the Office.

For further information inquire of either of the Proprietors, at MASONIC HALL 112 Montgomery street. Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NATHANIEL GRAY, }
WM. H. RANLETT, } Proprietors.
FRANKLIN B. AUSTIN, }
JOHN PERRY, Jr., Esq., }
DAVID S. TURNER, Esq., } Trustees.
S. M. BOWMAN, Esq., } 3 3m.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER
And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1854. NO. 17.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office cor. California and Montgomery sts.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

WHAT I LIVE FOR.

I LIVE for those who love me,
Whose hearts are kind and true;
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too;
For the human ties that bind me;
For the task by God assigned me;
For the bright hopes left behind me,
And the good that I can do.

I live to learn THEIR story
Who've suffered for my sake:
To emulate their glory,
And follow in their wake;
Bards, patriots, martyrs, sages,
The noble of all ages,
Whose deeds crowd History's pages,
And Time's great volume make.

I live to hold communion
With all that is divine;
To feel there is a union
'Twixt Nature's heart and mine;
To profit by affliction,
Reap truths from fields of fiction,
Grow wiser from conviction—
Fulfill each grand design.

I live to hail that season
By gifted minds foretold,
When men shall live by reason,
And not alone by gold:
When man to man united,
And every wrong thing righted,
The whole world shall be lighted
As Eden was of old.

I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true;
For the Heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too;
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance;
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.

Passages from Barnum's Life.

P. T. BARNUM, the great managerial diplomist, is engaged in writing his autobiography for publication the ensuing winter. The following advance chapters, which we find in the Bridgeport Standard, will prove a capital advertisement of the forth-coming book:—

BARNUM'S FIRST VISIT TO NEW YORK.

I was not quite twelve years of age when I had the pleasure of visiting the commercial metropolis for the first time. It happened as follows: My father (as before stated) kept the village tavern in Bethel, Conn. Late one afternoon in January, 1822, a Mr. Brown, drover from Southbury, Conn., arrived at our house with a drove of fat cattle, which he was driving to New York. His cattle were put in our large barn-yard, the horse of himself and man were placed in the stable, and Mr. Brown ordering and partaking of a warm, comfortable supper, drew off his boots, and put on his slippers, and proceeded to spend the evening comfortably. I looked upon him as a great man, for he had been to "York," and to "go to York" in those days was thought quite as much of, as to go to Europe now. I listened to the relation of his adventures in the city and country, and my mind became quite excited. At last, I heard him say to my father that he expected to buy a great many more cattle at Ridgefield, and at other points on his way to the city, and he would be glad to get a boy who was light on foot, to run along with him, and assist in driving the cattle. I immediately besought my father, (like a modern office-seeker) to intercede for me, and if possible, to procure for me the coveted situation. He did so, and a consultation was held with my mother, who, giving her consent, it was immediately arranged that I should visit New York, and I was told to go to bed at once so as to be ready to start with the drove of cattle at daylight in the morning. I went to bed at once, but not to sleep. Visions of all sorts haunted my imagination. A new world was about to be opened to me. I slept an hour or two towards morning, dreaming of the great city with streets paved with gold, and many castles—in the air.

At daylight I was aroused, took a few mouthfuls of breakfast, and started off on foot in the midst of a [illegible] snow storm to help to drive the cattle. Before reaching Ridgefield, Mr. Brown put me on his horse to gallop after a wandering ox, the horse fell, rolled upon my foot and sprained my ankle. I suffered intense pain, but dared not complain, lest Mr. Brown should contrive some way to send me back, for I was not yet ten miles from home. He very considerately allowed me to ride behind him on the horse, and the landlady of the hotel where we stopped bathed my ankle, which was considerably swollen. The next day it was a trifle better, but as I continued to limp, Mr. Brown permitted me to ride most of the time. In three or four days we reached the city of New-York, and put up at the Bull's Head tavern, kept by a Mr. Givens. Mr. Brown would be busy a week selling his cattle, and then I was to return with him in his sleigh. This was a great week for me. My mother had given me a dollar before I left home, and I never expected to see the end of it. I supposed it would supply me every wish, and yet leave unknown quantities of change on hand. The first outlay I made was for oranges. I was a great lover of this fruit, and had often wished I could have as many as I could eat. I entered a confectionery store and inquired the price of oranges. "Fourpence a-piece," was the reply.

Now "fourpence" in Connecticut is six cents, and I supposed that it was the same the world over. With my great propensity for "beating down" the price, and an ardent belief in Franklin's proverb, that "a penny saved is two-pence earned," I informed the lady that "I considered fourpence a piece too dear, but I would give her ten cents for two." The feminine shopkeeper hesitated for a moment, but finally said that "seeing it was me," and it was probably my first visit to New York, she would let me have the two oranges for ten cents, but she would expect me to trade with her whenever I wanted anything in her line. I thanked her and took the oranges. I thought it was very liberal in her thus to deduct two cents from the price of her fruit, little dreaming that owing to the difference in currency, I was paying her two cents more than she asked!

I soon dispatched my two oranges, and purchased two more at the same reduced price. I still had eighty cents left, and that seemed to me sufficient for all mortal wants. I then purchased for thirty-one cents a little gun which would "go off," and send a stick some distance across the room. I intended to astonish my play-mates with that gun when I got home, for it astonished me considerably, as I had never seen anything of the kind before. I went into the bar-room of our hotel, and began to amuse myself with the extraordinary gun. The bar-room was crowded with customers. Letting of my gun at random, it grazed one man's nose and passed on, hitting the bar-keeper in the eye. Smarting under the pain it occasioned, he came in front of his counter, caught me by the collar, giving me several severe shakes and boxing my ears soundly, he told me to put that gun out of the way, or he would throw it in the stove. I felt considerably injured in my feelings, and, sneaking slily up stairs, placed the precious gun under my pillow. I soon visited the shop again. The good woman instructed me in the mystery of torpedos. I had never seen one before. She threw one with considerable force on the floor and it exploded. I was delighted. Would not these astonish our school boys? I bought six cents' worth for that purpose. Arrived in the hotel just as the guests were going to dinner, and supposing they had never seen anything in the torpedo line, and would be delighted to do so, I could not refrain from giving them the opportunity; so taking two from my pocket and throwing them with all my strength against the side of the hall through which the crowd was passing, a loud double report followed, much to the surprise and annoyance of the guests. The landlord came rushing out in a high state of excitement, and finding out the culprit, he stretched me upon the floor at a single blow from his open hand.

"There, you little greenhorn," he exclaimed, "see if that will teach you better than to explode your d——d crackers in my house again!"

It did. I was perfectly taught in a single lesson. I went up stairs and deposited the balance of the torpedoes with my gun. I ate no dinner that day. My dignity had been insulted, and my appetite had vanished. I was humbled. I felt forlorn and forsaken. I had one resource. It was the toy shop. I visited it again, bought a watch, a breast-pin and a top. I was still a rich man. I had eleven cents left. I went to bed and dreamed of all my possessions. The next morning, as soon as I had swallowed my breakfast, I visited the toy-shop again to "look around." I discovered many new things which had escaped my notice the day previous. Presently, I saw a beautiful knife with two blades, besides a gimlet and corkscrew! This was a novelty. The most beautiful article in existence, beyond all doubt; I must possess it. My father would be delighted, for it was a carpenter shop in miniature, and was too valuable an article to leave behind me. Wouldn't old Bethel be astonished? But what was the price of this combinations of all that was useful and ornamental? Only thirty-one cents. Alas, I had but eleven. I found to my astonishment that my funds were exhausted. But have the knife I must, so I proposed to my good friend, the shop woman, that she should receive back the top and breastpin at a slight deduction from what I had paid her the day previous, and then taking my eleven cents, should let me have the knife. The kind creature consented, and thus I made my first swap, and got the knife. Presently, I discovered some molasses candy. It was whiter and nicer than any I had ever seen before. I must have some, so I asked the lady to take back the watch at a slight discount, and let me have the worth of it in molasses candy. She did so, and I found it delicious. I had never tasted anything so nice before. Before night I had resigned my gun into her possession, and devoured its value in molasses candy. The next morning I had swallowed all my torpedoes in the same shape, and in the course of the day even my knife followed in the sweet footsteps of its illustrious predecessors. Molasses candy was the rock on which I split. My money was all gone—my notions all swapped for it, and yet, like Oliver Twist, "I cried for more." The good woman had a boy of about my size. I had no particular use for my two pocket handkerchiefs. Her boy could use them, and I gladly accepted her proposal to trade them for four sticks of molasses candy. I had an extra pair of stockings which I was sure I should never need, and they went for five more rolls of molasses candy! When thus divested of all I possessed, I became resigned to my fate, and began to turn my attention to some other sources of excitement.

I made the acquaintance of a young gentleman from Connecticut, some twenty years of age. He had been in New York once before, and knew the ropes. He proposed to show me the city. I gladly accompanied him, and saw many sights that day which astonished me beyond measure. He took me to "Bear Market," as it was then called—"Washington Market," as it is now designated. I was, of course, suprised at the immense quantities of meat there displayed. "What under Heaven do they expect to do with all this meat?" I asked my companion with much curiosity.

"They expect to sell it, of course," said he. "They'll get sucked in, then," I replied, exultingly, for I felt assured that it would never be possible to consume all that beef before doomsday.' It was all masticated within the next twenty-four hours; but to a raw boy from the country, such a thing would seem incredible.

I think I shall never forget an inscription which I saw painted upon a small square piece of board, and fastened to a post on the dock, at the rear of the market. It was a corporation warning, and read as follows:

> Five Dollars fine for
> throwing any kind of dam'd
> aged meat, or fish into
> the public docks.

I was astonished at the profanity of the public authorities, and wondered why they could not have said simply, "aged meat or fish," without prefixing the offensive adjective. I called the attention of my friend to the deplorable state of public morals, as exhibited on their "sign," when he explained that some wicked wag, not having the fear of the city Alderman before his eyes, had stuck in the little "d," as an exterpolation, and thus made the word "damaged," express its own true meaning, though in an unnecessarily strong and objectionable manner.

My friend also took me clear out of town to see the State Prison, paid my way in, and witnessed my astonishment at seeing so many wicked convicts dressed in the prison suit, and especially to see some two hundred shoemakers all turn their faces to the door when we entered, with as much precision as if they had been automatons, all moving by a single wire. I also saw a large windmill the same way, which was the first time I had ever seen the like.

My week was soon up. Mr. Brown took me into his one-horse sleigh, immediately after dinner, drove as far as Sawpitts, now called Port Chester, stopped over night, started early the next morning, and arrived at Bethel early the same evening.

I had a thousand questions to answer, and found my brother and sisters quite disappointed that I had brought them none of the fruits of my dollar. My mother examined my wardrobe, and finding it two pocket handkerchiefs and one pair of stockings short, I was whipped and sent to bed. I was, however, for a long time, quite a lion among the school-boys, for I had been to "York," and seen with my own eyes many remarkable wonders which they had only heard tell of.

A DORSE ADVENTURE.

My father, besides being in the mercantile line, and keeping the village tavern, also ran a freight wagon to Norwalk, and kept a small livery stable. He was fond of a joke, and had a sly, peculiar, waggish kink in his nature, which led him frequently to turns of some pretty cute tricks. On one occasion a young man named Nelson Beers applied to him for the use of a horse to ride to Danbury, a distance of three miles. Nelson was an apprentice to the shoe-making business, nearly out of his time; was not overstocked with brains, My father thought it would be better for Nelson to make his short journey on foot, than to be at the expense of hiring a horse, but he did not tell him so. We had an old horse named "Bob," that having reached an age beyond his teens, was turned out in a bog lot near our house to die. He was literally a "living skeleton," and was much in the same condition of the Yankee's nag, which was so weak his owner had to hire his neighbor's horse to help him draw his last breath. My father, therefore, in reply to Nelson's application, told him that the livery horses were all out, and he had none at home except a famous "race horse," which he was keeping in a low flesh, in order to have him in proper trim to win a great race soon to come off.

"Oh, do let me have him Uncle Phile,* I will ride him very carefully, and not injure him in the least," said Nelson Beers.

"He is too valuable an animal to risk in the hands of a young man like you," responded my father.

Nelson continued to importune, and my father to play off, until it was finally agreed that the horse could be had on the condition that he should in no case be rode faster than a walk or slow trot, and that he should be fed with four quarts oats at Danbury. Nelson started on his rosinante, looking for all the world as if he was on a mission to the "carion crows," but he felt every inch a man, for he fancied himself astride of the greatest race horse in the country, and realized that a great responsibility was resting upon his shoulders, for the last words of my father to him were "Nelson, if any accident should happen to this animal while under your charge, you could not pay the damage in a lifetime of labor."

Old "Bob" was duly oated and watered at Danbury, and at the end of several hours Mr. Beers mounted him and started for Bethel. He concluded to take the "great pasture" road home, that being the name of a new road cut through swamps and meadows, as the shorter route to our village. Nelson, for once forgetting his responsibility, probably tried the speed of his race-horse, and soon broke him down. At all events, *something* occurred to weaken old Bob's nerves; for he came to a stand-still, and Nelson was forced to dismount. The horse trembled with weakness, and Nelson Beers trembled with fright. A small brook was running through the bog at the road-side, and Beers, thinking that perhaps his "race-horse" needed a drink, let him into the stream; por old "Bob" got stuck in the mud, and not having strength to withdraw his feet, quietly closed his eyes, and like a patriarch as he was, he dropped into the soft bed that was awaiting him, and gave up the ghost without a single kick.

No language can describe the consternation of poor Beers. He could not believe his eyes. He tried to open those of his horse, but it was no go. He placed his ear at the mouth of poor old "Bob," but took it away again in utter dismay. The breath had ceased. At last, Nelson, groaning at the thought of meeting my father, and wondering whether eternity, added to time, would be long enough for him to earn the value of the horse, took the bridle from the "dead head," and unbuckling the girth, drew off the saddle, and placing it on his own back, trudged gloomily towards our village.

It was about sundown when my father espied his victim coming up the street with the saddle and bridle thrown across his shoulders, his face wearing a look of the most complete despair. My father was certain that old Bob had departed this life, and he chuckled inwardly and quietly, but instantly assumed a most serious countenance. Poor Beers approached more slowly and mournfully than if he was following a dear friend to the grave.

When he came within hailing distance, my father called out, "Why, Beers, is it possible you have been so careless as to let that race horse run away from you?"

"Oh, worse than that, worse than that, Uncle Phile," growled Nelson.

"Worse than that? Then he has been stolen by some judge of valuable horses! Oh, what a fool I was to entrust him to anybody!" exclaimed my father, with well feigned sorrow.

"No he ain't stolen, Uncle Phile," said Nelson.

"Not stolen? well I am glad of that, for I shall recover him again; but where is he? I am afraid you have lamed him."

"Worse than that," drawled the unfortunate Nelson.

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* My father's name was Phile, but as it was the custom to call every body in those parts uncle or aunt, deacon, colonel, captain or squire—my father's general cognomen was as above.

"Well, what is the matter? where is he? wha ails him?" asked my father.

Oh, *can't* tell you—I can't tell you that," said Beers, with a groan.

"But you *must* tell me," returned my father.

"It will break your heart," groaned Beers.

"To be sure it will, if he is seriously injured," replied my father; "but where is he?"

"He is *dead!*" said Beers, as he nerved himself up for the announcement, and then closing his eyes, sunk into a chair completely overcome with fright.

My father gave a groan that started Nelson to his feet again. All the sensations of pain, despair, horror and intense agony were depicted to life on my father's countenance.

"Oh, Uncle Phile, Uncle Phile, I can only work for you as long as I live, but you shall have my services till you are satisfied, after my apprenticeship is finished," returned Beers.

After a short time my father became calm, and although apparently not reconciled to his loss, he asked Nelson how much he supposed he ought to owe him.

"I don't know—I am no judge of the value of blood horses, but I have been told they are worth fortunes sometimes," replied Beers.

"And mine was one of, the best in the world," said my father, "and in such perfect condition for running—all bone and sinew."

"O yes, I saw that," said Beers, despondingly, but with a frankness that showed he did not wish to deny the great claims of the horse and his owner.

"Well," said my father with a sigh, "as I have no desire to go to law on the subject, we had better try to agree as to the value of the horse. You may mark on a slip of paper what sum you think you ought to owe me for him, and I will do the same; we can then compare notes and see how far we differ."

"I will mark," said Beers, "but, Uncle Phile, don't be *too* hard with me."

"I will be as easy as I can, and endeavor to make some allowance for your situation," said my father, "but, Nelson, when I think how valuable that horse was, of course I must mark something in the neighborhood of the amount of cash I could have received for him. I believe, however, Nelson, that you are an honest young man, and are willing to do what you think is about right. I therefore caution you not to mark down one cent more than you really think, under the circumstances, you ought to pay me when you are able, and for which you are now willing to give me your note of hand. You will recollect that I told you when you applied for the horse, that I did not wish to let him go.

Nelson gave my father a grateful look, and assented to all he said. About a dozen of our joke-loving neighbors were witnessing the scene with great apparent solemnity. Two slips of paper were procured; my father marked one, and after some hesitation Beers wrote on the other.

"Well, let us see what you have marked," said my father.

"I suppose you will think it is too low," replied Beers, handing my father the slip of paper.

"Only three hundred and seventy-five dollars!" exclaimed my father, reading the paper. "Well, there is a pretty specimen of gratitude for you!"

Nelson looked humbled, and could not muster courage enough to ask my father what he had marked.

Finally, one of our neighbors asked my father to show his paper. He did so. He had marked "*six and a quarter cents!*" Our neighbor read it aloud, and a roar of laughter ensued, which fairly lifted Beers to his feet. It was some time before he could comprehend the joke, and when he became fully aware that no harm was done, he was the happiest man I ever remember seeing.

"By thunder!" said he, "I've got a dollar and thirty-seven and a-half cents, and durned if I don't treat out as free as air; I was never scared so bad in all my life."

Nelson stood treat for the company, and yet having half his money left on hand, he trudged home happier, if not a wiser man.

Remarks on Magnetic Forces,

BY C. F. WINSLOW, M. D.,

In a Letter to the California Farmer.

DEAR SIR: In an article, in one of the city papers, published a few days since, accounting for possible causes of variation of compass by which the Yankee Blade was led to shipwreck, I perceive a cause was named, which had been casually suggested by me, the evening previous. With your permission I will open that subject more largely, having reflected somewhat on the influence of the forces, which would result from, or accompany certain physical conditions transpiring throughout the atomic constitution of the globe, at this season of the year;—conditions which, I am more and more satisfied, are transpiring in direct relation to the position of the earth in her orbit, and dependent on the yet mysterious interchange of forces radiating from, and playing between her and the sun, the great central and controlling body of our system.

In my "Cosmography," a philosophical treatise developing the existence of an active planetary force of REPULSION, published a year and a half ago, I announced theoretically—and endeavored to establish by important facts—the reign of a physical law, not heretofore, nor even yet, recognized by physicists. It is that of *variation of density* in the masses of the earth and all other planetary bodies, as they approach and recede from the sun, which gives rise to a play of molecular attraction and repulsion by which, as one physical resultant, the continents rise above and fall below the ocean, and as another resultant by radiation of forces through space, the stability of the universe is maintained, under the direct control of the Infinite Creator lying beyond and around all matter and force, and whose incomprehensible providence embraces and governs all things. The doctrine is, that as the earth approaches the sun—(*the earth's orbit being an ellipse and the sun fixed in one of its foci*)—it becomes more dense until it reaches its perihelion; and that as it recedes, it becomes less dense until it reaches the aphelion;—and, that during its increasing density, a power of repulsion is generated or manifested, which dies away and becomes less manifest as the earth moves towards its aphelion. If cosmical attraction be a magnetic principle, then cosmical repulsion must exist as a paramagnetic principle. If this theory shall ever be proved to be true, then from July to January, repulsion, or a paramagnetic influence will become a manifest principle, and the north point of the compass on THIS COAST will be deflected to the *westward*, and from January to July it will fall back to the mean north point, for about the last of December the earth passes the perihelion, and the last of June, the aphelion, points of its orbit. Now, if the compass of the Yankee Blade, or any vessel sailing down and very near the coast, should encounter the influence described, the south point would necessarily be directed to the eastward and more toward the coast; and as they often run very near the shore to please passengers with landscape views, or to obtain nautical sights of prominent points of coast, the danger of shipwreck will be great, and always greater, from July to January, as the steamers go down the coast; and the risk of their running by ports of destination, from variations of compass, as vessels proceed up the coast, will be greater during the same period, and the reverse state of circumstances would be more likely to occur from January to July. How this may be in fact I do not know; but I state the theory, hoping that observations may be made by persons having tastes and opportunities, for the public benefit that may result from the discovery of facts, one way or the other.

The laws governing the variations of the magnetic needle are enveloped in complete obscurity, though a multitude of interesting phenomena have been observed, which with other well authenticated facts, will ultimately direct some competent philosophical mind to broad and important generalizations of the highest utility to science and mankind. The periodical vibrations of the magnetic needle, which are now known to correspond with the increasing and diminishing number and size of spots on the sun, show that the forces acting throughout the molecular constitution of the planet, must have some definite relation to the agitated conditions—the variations of density—which are visible in the solar atmosphere. And as the most violent agitations of the gaseous envelop of this earth, are connected intimately with the play of forces emanating from the solid mass of the planet, so probably the solar atmospheres are disturbed by the tremendous power of forces which must necessarily emanate from the vast mass of the solar centre whose attractive power is well known to be one important element in the stability of our planetary system.

To show the connection of these hypothetical principles with, or rather their universal application to observed phenomena, I will illustrate the subject, by reference to remarkable events in space, which appear to be brought about by forces similar to those that act on the magnetic needle and thereby modify the direction, and influence the position, of vessels moving near a lofty coast, only, in the last case, the results would be reversed in consequence of vessels being guided in courses opposite to those given by attraction and repulsion to the north point of the mariners' needle. The last appearance of Biela's comet in 1852 was an exceedingly interesting circumstance, inasmuch as during its previous visit to human observation in 1846, it was seen by telescopic astronomers to divide itself into two distinct parts, under the action of some unknown force, which, after separating at an average rate of 129 1-6 miles per hour, became apparently fixed at the distance of one hundred and fifty-six thousand miles from each other. The most eminent mathematical astronomers instituted laborious and profound calculations for its return, on the basis of its previous well known elements. It was declared by some one of them, as a result of his fluxional deductions, that when these two bodies reached their aphelion they would have approached each other more closely than when last seen. This, of course, could not be determined by the human eye, as the very elliptical form of their orbit, and other circumstances, threw them far beyond the possible reach of telescopic vision. But when they should approach their perihelion, and come within sight of the earth, other observations could be made, which would determine the accuracy of the ephemeris tables previously promulgated. However accurate they might have been for the daily positions of these cometary masses in regions of space so remote as to be beyond human observation, no one can tell, but when they approached, and passed around, the sun, the calculations were found to be very far out of the way. The two bodies were observed to be much further apart than calculations of the value of known elements, had predicted them to be, and the ephemeris for that region of space, at least, was wholly inaccurate, and it is announced by Professor Hubbard, of the Washington Observatory, in his latest investigations respecting these two nuclei, that their "maximum distance from each other was at their perihelion." Now this only shows that some element of force, pervading the mass and controlling the motions, of the heavenly bodies, must prevail throughout the universe besides that of *attraction of gravitation*, so firmly and immovably established by the searching and sublime intellect of Sir Isaac Newton. The circumstance of Biela's comet separating into two distinct bodies, exhibits the absolute fact that an opposite principle to that of molecular attraction, so prevalent in cosmical spheres as to constitute what is called GRAVITY, must exist, otherwise the mass would be held forever together, and even Biela's comet could never separate into two masses of different and opposite characters. Besides, if they did separate, by some antagonistic molecular action transpiring in the original homogenous mass, the two nuclei would have remained forever in contact, sphere touching sphere, by the power of the great Newtonian law of cosmical attraction, or what is called attraction of gravitation. But these two bodies did not remain in contact. They separated to the distance of 156,000 miles, at the mean rate of 129 1-6 miles per hour, or over two miles per minute, before they became apparently stationary, or had attained fixed relations to each other. Now, did attraction of gravitation effect this separation? The cosmical result was contrary to the action of that law. Was the separation a consequence of mere absence of that law? That cannot be; for where matter has accumulated into masses in space, that law prevails—the power being in proportion to the mass;—or, if in this instance, it become nugatory, the law of inertia would preclude the possibility of such a stupendous result. Therefore, an active, living law of cosmical repulsion must exist;—and, if it exert its reign over two celestial bodies which, by the providence of God, were broken apart, before our eyes, to arouse our intelligence to new recognitions of divine power and omniscience, the then probabilities are that its reign is universal, pervading and governing the motions of all cosmical bodies, whether gaseous or solid, composing this system and all other systems in the universe.

Not only do the fact of the separation of Biela's comet rise into two nuclei, and the deductions resulting from it, go to substantiate the correctness of the hypothesis advanced in my cosmography; but the fact of the two nuclei becoming more remote from each other, on their return to the perihelion, go to confirm it still more cogently. For, the doctrine there set forth, is, that all revolving spheres vary in density as they are nearer to, or more remote from, their central body; and that this increasing or diminishing density is not only accompanied with marked changes in the physical constitution of the mass itself, but also with the manifestation of radial phenomena affecting the force and direction of magnetic currents, and extending beyond their periphery, and acting through space to unknown distances. Thus, when a comet approaches the sun, it contracts in size and increases in density, and with this increase of density is generated, or at least manifested, a principle of repulsion, or paramagnetism—which increases the rapidity of its passage around the sun. In the particular case of the two nuclei of Biela's comet, this principle would so act as to increase the distance between those bodies, and as they recede from the sun and pass toward their aphelion, their molecular condensation and tension would diminish, and with this change of atomic condition, would diminish the radial power of repulsion, and at the aphelion the two bodies would be somewhat nearer to each other than at their perihelion. So these phenomena would be repeated during each successive revolution of these bodies around the sun. In relation to visible and substantial effects of these alternating changes of density and variations in force of gravity in the solid mass of this globe, or any other planet, we behold them in the distribution of the elevations and depressions of their surfaces. In our earth which is surrounded by an envelop of water, with projections of land above it, here and there, so marked that we can study the aspects of its surface, no change of elevation or depression would ever take place, were this density of its mass always the same. The continual surgings of the ocean might wear away the land at present above it, but no further elevation of continental areas could take place, if all particles of matter constituting the mass of the planet, were completely at rest. If forever at rest, and all change of juxtaposition of molecules, from centre to circumference of the globe, were impossible, then no elevation nor subsidence of the earth's crust could ever take place. Such elevations and depressions on the most prodigious scale, do, nevertheless, exist, and are unceasingly going on. Pervading the largest areas, however, they are quiet and slow; being only spasmodic and sudden when produced by some volcanic agency, and then, the elevations or depressions are very limited in extent. These latter phenomena, moreover, are merely local, and, so to speak, accidental consequences of the play of forces pervading the globe, and which, in general, so act as to slowly change the relation of particles to and upon each other, and finally affect the superficial irregularities of the planet's crust. Should all the particles composing the globe be eternally at rest, all present aspects of land and water—that is, the aggregate condition of the particles—would be forever the same. As, however, these aspects of continent and ocean are changing, more or less, from one geological age to another,—insensibly, but certainly, undergoing elevation and depression,—it follows that the atoms constituting them cannot be at rest, and, therefore, must change their relations to each other; and variations of density, by the action of molecular and cosmical forces, must be necessary consequences.

Nothing in nature exists on a great scale that has not a counterpart in the most minute particular. The great law of universal gravitation established by Isaac Newton, is nothing more nor less than the aggregate of the central forces of attraction which bind together the atoms constituting worlds. If each atom of matter possess, within itself, a principle of repulsion, as well as of attraction, and the aggregation of the atomic forces of attraction constitute—when radiating from the mass—the universal force of gravitation, what becomes of the aggregate of the atomic forces of repulsion? Are they absorbed and extinguished in the condensation of matter into worlds, or do they, also, become a radial and universal force of cosmical repulsion, pervading space, and in conjunction with gravitation, controlling the motions and stability of the celestial universe?

Finally, if cosmical attraction be allied to, or be a modification of, magnetic force, then repulsion may also be considered, by parity of reasoning, a para-magnetic principle. But this is not yet proved, as observations in sufficient numbers have not yet been made, upon which to build an argument so solid as to establish the doctrine as immutable truth and stable law. The loss of the Yankee Blade is so striking an event (for on the explicit declaration of her navigator he cannot account for the catastrophe) as to afford opportunity to bring this subject under discussion, or rather under practical examination; and as the principle is not only very important in its bearings on the science of the heavens, but also of the highest utility to the art of navigation and the safety of human life, I trust every opportunity for observation of the variations of the magnetic needle, as steamers approach *very near the coast*, will be improved, and the results noted, at the time, with the utmost accuracy, be published. It is at this time, when the earth is approaching her perihelion, that, on my theory, an increasing density is taking place throughout the entire mass of the globe, and that an increasing radiation of a repulsive principle, is induced to follow, or accompanies this change of atomic relations, during which, modifications of magnetic force may be observed, affecting the magnetic needle of vessels when *very near lofty coasts*, and extending its influence over the moon, and perhaps over other heavenly bodies still more remote. By the agency of this principle, the north point of the mariner's compass *very near* the coast, would be deflected to the west and that would deceive the navigator so that his ship would be in danger if too near the coast. Were the compass *attracted* by some magnetic force, or mineral substance, in the coast, the north point would be drawn eastward or toward the land, and the course of the vessel would be more to the open sea. Hence the application of my hypothesis to this circumstance. My views may be altogether erroneous, but as I have many reasons for believing them to be true, and that they will ultimately contribute to the advancement of science in various particulars, I am induced to make this hasty contribution to your paper, and will apologize for its length, as it is much greater than I intended when I began to write.

Respectfully yours,

C. F. WINSLOW.

San Francisco, Oct. 15, 1854.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Official and Corrected List of Premiums

Awarded by the California State Agricultural Society, at its First Annual Fair and Cattle Show, held at the city of San Francisco, in October, 1854.

FARMS, ORCHARDS, GARDENS, ETC.

For best improved Farm, to Hutchinson & Green, Putah Creek,	$200
For 2d best ditto, to Jesse Beard, San Jose Mission,	175
For 3d best ditto, to S. H. Bascom, San Jose,	150
For 4th best ditto, to D. W. C. Thompson, Sonoma Valley,	125
For 5th best ditto, to J. M. Horner, San Jose,	100

Special Premiums on Farms.

For well improved Farm, to E. O. Crosby, San Jose,	75
For well cultivated Farm, to Joseph W. Osborn, Napa,	75
For highly improved Farm, to I. C. Woods, Woodside,	75
For best Vineyard, to Julius K. Rose, Sonoma Valley,	60
For 2d best ditto, to Mrs. E. L. Beard, San Jose Mission,	50
For 3d best ditto, to M. G. Vallejo, Sonoma,	40
For best Orchard, to E. L. Beard, San Jose Mission,	60
For 2d best ditto, to A. P. Smith, Sacramento,	50
For 3d best ditto, to Leonard Frost, Santa Clara,	40
For best Nursery, to E. L. Beard, San Jose Mission,	60
For 2d best ditto, to Wm. N. Thompson, Suscol Valley,	50
For 3d best ditto, to Julius K. Rose, Sonoma Valley,	40
For best Kitchen Garden, to W. H. Thompson, Suscol Valley,	40
For 2d best ditto, to A. P. Smith, Sacramento,	30
For 3d best ditto, to J. E. Johnson, San Jose,	20
For best Flower Garden, to W. C. Walker, San Francisco,	40
For 2d best ditto, to John Center, Mission Dolores,	30
For 3d best ditto, to W. & J. O'Donnell, San Francisco,	20

GRAIN.

For best 10 acres of Wheat, to J. Bryant Hill, Monterey,	30
For 2d best ditto, to Hutchinson & Greene, Putah Creek,	25
For 3d best ditto, to J. E. Johnson, San Jose,	20
For best 10 acres of Oats, to J. E. Johnson,	20

VEGETABLES.

For best 25 ears Seed Corn, to A. W. Putnam, Suscol,	15
For best 6 Squashes, to A. W. Putnam,	10
For 2d best ditto, J. E. Johnson, San Jose,	5
For best 6 Pumpkins, to J. E. Johnson,	10
For best Onions, to M. Runnion, Sutter slough,	10
For best Beets, to Warren Pomeroy, Alviso,	10
For 2d best ditto, to A. W. Putnam, Suscol,	5
For best Carrots, to Mrs. C. V. Gillespie, San Francisco,	10
For best Parsnips, to A. W. Putnam, Suscol,	10
For best Turnips, to G. W. Johnson, Petaluma,	10
For 2d best ditto, to J. E. Johnson, San Jose,	5
For best Tomatos, to A. W. Putnam, Suscol,	15
For 2d best ditto, to J. Lewellan, San Jose Mission.	10
For best Cabbages, to J. E. Johnson, San Jose,	10
For best Egg Plants, to Henry Roe, San Jose;	10
For best Potatoes, to the grower of those presented by Almy & Richards, San Pedro,	15
For 2d best ditto, to S. B. Martin, San Lorenzo,	10
For best Peppers, to J. E. Johnson, San Jose,	10
For best Celery, to Mrs. C. V. Gillespie, San Francisco,	10
For best Cucumbers, to J. K. Rose, Sonoma,	10
For best Mangel Wurtzel, to O. Clark, Presidio,	10
For superior specimens of Tobacco, to John R. Johnston, of Am. river, Sacramento.	10
For same ditto, to John Bertine, also Am. river, Sacramento.	10
For Cotton, Castor Oil Bean, and Pea Nuts, to Dr. J. S. Curtis, Sacramento,	25
For Apple Tomatoes, to Mrs. C. V. Gillespie,	15
For 2 fine Squashes, to Joseph Aram, San Jose,	10
For variety of Pickles, to A. D. Baker, San Francisco,	10
For Basket of fine Vegetables, to Mrs. Weaver, No. 1 Washington Market,	20

FRUIT.

For best variety of Apples, to E. L. Beard, San Jose Mission,	20
For 2d best ditto, J. S. Griffith, Sonoma,	15
For 3d best ditto, to F. E. Kellogg, Napa Valley,	10
For best variety of Pears, to E. L. Beard, San Jose Mission,	20
For 2d best ditto, to Julius K. Rose, Sonoma,	15
For 3d best ditto, to Mr. Delmas, San Jose,	10
For best Peaches, to A. P. Smith, Sacramento,	20
For 2d best ditto, to E. L. Beard, San Jose Mission,	15
For 3d best ditto, to F. W. Macondray, (raised in San Francisco,	10
For best Strawberries, to J. L. Sanford,	10
For 2d best best ditto, to A. B. Saul, San Francisco,	15
For 3d best ditto, to H. Sontag,	10
For best Gooseberries, to W. N. Thompson, Suscol,	10
For best native Nutmegs, W. J. Pundee, Grass Valley,	10
For best Foreign Grapes, to F. W. Macondray, Brookside,	20
For 2d best ditto, to A. P. Smith, Sacramento,	15
For 3d best ditto, to L. Prevost,	10
For best California Grapes, to Julius K. Rose, Sonoma.	20
For 2d best ditto, to Gen. J. A. Sutter, Hock Farm,	15
For 3d best ditto, to Hy. Oliver, San Antonio,	10
For case of selected fruits, to Warren & Sons, San Francisco,	25
For fine collection of Apples, to M. M. M'Carver,	20
For fine California seedlings, to Julius K. Rose,	10
For basket of assorted fruits, to Mrs. Weaver,	20
For fine Apple, to Gen. M. J. Vallejo,	10

FLOWERS.

For best floral design, to A. B. Saul, Mission Dolores,	25
For best Pot Plants, to W. C. Walker, San Francisco,	25
For best Roses, to W. C. Walker,	10
For best Dahlias, to W. C. Walker,	10
For best Vase Bouquets, to W. & J. S. Donnell,	10
For best Mantel Bouquets, to W. C. Walker,	10
For best Hand Bouquets, to W. C. Walker,	10
For 2d best ditto, to Centre's Gardens,	5
For Floral Designs, to W. & J. O'Donnell,	10
For Pot Plants, to W. & J. O'Donnell,	15
For Dahlias, to John Center,	10
For Roses, to Henry Sontag & Co. Mission Dolores,	10
For Floral Design, to W. O'Brien, Sacramento,	10
For Floral Design, to Charles Kierman, Sacramento,	10
For Green Rose, to Henry Sonntag & Co.,	5
For Pot Plants, to Mrs. C. V. Gillespie's Gardener, Lawrence Smith,	15
For Evergreen Wreaths, to Miss Nelly Ellsworth, San Jose Mission,	25
For rich Wreath for Arbor and for fine Bouquet, to Mrs. Weaver,	10
For California Flowers, to Jno. Donald, Brookside,	25

FLOUR, AND MILLING.

For best Domestic Flour, to Jesse Beard, San Jose Mission, from wheat grown and manufactured by him,	50
For 2d best ditto, to D. W. C. Thompson, Sonoma, from Happy Valley Mills,	40
For Domestic Flour, to J. Friedlander, Eureka Mills	30
For ditto, to Adams, Welch & Co., Magnolia Mills,	30
For best Buckwheat Flour to Adams, Welch & Co.,	25
For 2d best ditto, to Jesse Beard, San Jose Mission,	20

DAIRY.

For best Butter, to Mrs. J. W. Osborne, Napa Valley,	50
For 2d best ditto, to Charles Purbin, Petaluma,	40
For best Cheese, to Peirson & Lewis, Petaluma,	50
For 2d best ditto, to J. S. Rathbun, Petaluma,	40

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For best Grain Drill, to L. Henderson, Santa Clara,	25
For best Cast Plough, to Lewis Regon, San Jose,	20
For best Smut Mill, to Bryant & Co.,	20
For best Force Pump, to Shaber & Brown, Sacramento	10

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For best Wire Works, to Dennis' Iron Works, San Francisco.	20
For best Buggy Wagon, to G. P. Kimble & Co., ditto,	25
For best Corn Brooms, to Stephen Millard, San Jose,	20
For best Starch, to John Everding, San Francisco,	15
For best Rifle, to P. B. Commins, do.,	15
For best Clothes Rack, to Jas. Downs, do.,	15
For best 6 bottles of Oil, to Church & Martin, do.,	15
For best Composition for Roofs, to J. H. Purkitt, do.,	15
For best Hats, to Collins & Co., do.,	10
For best Caps, to M. Harris, do.,	10
For 1 barrel Pickled Salmon, J. W. Campbell, Sacramento,	10
For best native Salt, to Case, Heiser & Co., San Francisco,	10
For best Rock Salt, (from Carmen Island,) to G. B. Post & Co., do,	10

WORKS OF ART.

For best Ornamental Painting, to Rayne & Hanks, San Francisco,	10
For best Oil Paintings, to Charles Nahl, San Francisco,	15
For best Painting on Ivory, to Augustus Wenderoth, do,	10
For best Painting in India Ink, to Augustus Wenderoth, do,	10
For best Landscape Painting, to Mrs. P. B. Clark, do,	10
For best Lithographic Views, to Britton & Ray, do.	10
For best Pen Drawing, to B. C. Turnbull, do,	10
For 9 Lithographic specimens, to B. F. Butler, do,	10
For best Drawings of Private Mansions, to L. R. Townsend, do,	10
For best Architectural Design, to L. R. Townsend, do,	10
For best Bed-spread, to Mrs. E. A. Harrington, Redwoods,	10
For best Daguerreotypes, to R. H. Vance, do,	15
For best Imitation of Marble, to L. B. Mason, do,	10
For best Bridal Cake and Sugar Flowers, to Mitchell & Co., do,	10
For best Wax Fruits, to Miss Abby A. Warren, do,	10
For best embroidered Wreath of Flowers, to Mrs. P. B. Clark, do,	10
For best Worsted Embroidery, to Mrs. William King, Marysville,	10
For best Ottoman Covers, to Mrs. S. S. Simons, San Francisco.	10
For Embroidered Piano Cover, to Miss M. E. Beatty, do,	10
For Embroidery, to Mrs. A. Stockfleth, do,	10
For Embroidery, to Mrs. C. A. McNulty, do,	10
For gold and silver Embroidery, to Mrs. D. Norcross, do,	10
For best Wax Flowers, to Miss Bush, do,	10
For Wax Flowers, to Miss Anna Thiller, do,	10
For baskets Wax Fruits, to Miss A. A. Warren,	10
For Paintings of Fruits, to T. M. Logan, Sacramento,	10
For best Millinery, to Mrs. Robinson, San Francisco,	10
For best specimens of Pressed Sea Weed, to Miss Helen M. Williams, Monterey,	10
For Daguerreotypes, to G. H. Johnson, San Francisco,	10
For Forcing and Lifting Pump, to Moore & Harran, do,	10
For Ornamental Printing, to Monson & Valentine, do,	10
For Iron Fence, to B. Wickersham, do,	10
For handsome Rustic Chair, to S. R. Lowe,	10
For California pressed Flowers, to Mr. Cochran,	10

STOCK, ETC.

1. For best imported American stallion, to I. C. Woods, for chestnut stallion "Peacock," by "Grey Eagle," raised in Kentucky,	$50
For 2d best do, D. W. C. Thompson, for bay stallion "Sir Charles," by "Shakspeare," dam by "Pathfinder," raised in Kentucky,	40
For 3d best do., J. H. Mallett, for bay stallion "Peacock," imported from England, pedigree unknown,	30
2. For best breeding mare with colts, to S. P. Bowman, for black mare imported from Australia, colt by "Dominick Burnett,"	25
For 2d best do., Wm. D. M. Howard, for grey mare, "Fanny," colt by "Dominick Burnett,"	20
For 3d best do., I. C. Woods, for mare "Lady Spear," colt by "Peacock,"	15
3. For best colt over one and under three years old, to John B. Crooks, for chestnut colt "Kemble Jackson, Jr.," two years old,	20
For 2d best do., Wm. Hood, for bright bay colt "Lawyer," imported from England, thoroughbred,	15
For 3d best do., J. L. Graves, chestnut colt two years old, bred in California, stock Morgan and Printer,	10
4. For best imported American mares and geldings, to Edward Fulton, for dappled grey mare "Lady Vernon,"	25
For 2d best do., J. Satterlee, for sorrel mare "Charmer," by "Argyle," dam by "Leviathan,"	20
5. For best geldings and mares bred in California, to Julius K. Rose, for bay mare "Zoe," three years old, by "Ether," out of "Lady Clifton,"	25
For 2d best do., Jas. Sipp, for roan gelding "Express," three years old,	20
6. For best matched draught horses, to J. H. Hollister,	25
For 2d best do., Joseph Gordon,	20
7. For best matched carriage horses, to J. H. Fish span of iron greys,	25
For 2d best do., to Henry Haight, for span of bays,	25
8. For best saddle horses, to Joseph L. Folfor chestnut gelding,	20
For 2d best do., to D. W. C. Thompson, for for chestnut gelding,	15
For 3d best do., to Wm. A. Wilder, for grey gelding "Billy,"	10
9. For best cart horses, to Patrick Ward,	20
10. For best express horses, to Adams & Co.,	20
For 2d best do., to Wells, Fargo & Co.,	15
For 3d best do., J. G. Scoven,	10
11. For best mules, to Charles Russell,	20
For 2d best do., to Col. Bell,	15
12. For best bull, to E. S. Morgan, for "Red Durham,	40
For 2d best do., ditto, to D. W. C. Thompson,	30
For 3d best do., to John Dinwiddie,	20
13. For best cow, to John Dinwiddie,	25
For 2d best do., to Reason Jordan,	20
For 3d best, (cow and calf,) to P. Lawler,	15
14. For best pair heifers, to E. W. Jones,	20
For 2d best do., to Hoyle & Phelps,	10
15. For best yoke of working oxen, to L. Macia,	30
16. For best buck, to J. M. Hamilton,	20
For best ewe and lambs, to J. M. Hamilton,	15
17, For best collection of goats, to John Celley,	15
18. For best boar, to A. J. Easton,	20
For 2d best do., to M. Hayes,	15
19. For best cock and pair of hens, to G. Treat,	10
20. For best pair of ducks, to Long & Brother,	10

Special Premiums.

1. For best span of matched horses, (half-bay breeds, dams Californian, sired by a Stockholder horse.) bred in California, to Jos. P. Thompson,	25
2. For best span of hack horses, to Mr. Travis,	25
For 2d best do., to Nathaniel Gray,	20
3. For best matched road horses, (bay geldings, "Fred. Kohler" and "George Martin,") to Porter & Flenner,	25
For 2d best do., (bay geldings, "Cock Robin" and "Flying Dick,") to I. C. Woods,	20
4. For best single road horse, (strawberry gelding,) to N. J. Easton,	20
For 2d best do., (mouse-colored gelding,) to A. J. Gambill,	15
For 3d best do., (chestnut mare,) to D. Macfellan,	10
5. For best trotting horse, (bay gelding "New York,") to T. K. Battelle,	40
For 2d best do., (chestnut gelding "Rhode Island,") to Wm. A. Wilder,	30
6. For best pacing horse, (black gelding "Young America,") to J. L. Eoff,	40
For 2d best do., (sorrel gelding "Daniel Webster,") to J. B. Crooks,	30
For 3d best do., (gelding "Fred Johnson,") to C. Rolla,	20
7. For saddle horse, (black gelding,) to Wm. White,	10
8. For bay colt, (2 years old, bred in California,) to R. J. Watson,	20
For sorrel colt, (4 months old, bred in California,) to Samuel Miller,	10
9. For best pony, to Charles L. Case,	10
10. For Durham bull, (brindle, 19 months old, bred in California, weight 1510 lbs.,) to Angus Frierson,	40
11. For cow, (bred in California) to George Treat,	10
12. For ducks and hens, to C. V. Gillespie,	10
13. For pair of Polish fowls, to Mr. Donald,	10

(Approved,)

F. W. MACONDRAY, *President.*

C. V. GILLESPIE, *Recording Secretary.*

San Francisco, October, 1854.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

[COMMUNICATED.]

"THE HILLS," Oct. 19

EVENING in California! Who that has never seen it, knows its unspeakable loveliness?

I have seated 'neath a tree on the hill-side, and the beauty of the scene sweeps my spirit's chords with heaven-born power.

Wouldst thou *see* what is so passing fair? Come then and let us gaze together. Behind us frowns a mountain whose summit towers lofty, silent, grand! A mist wreath gilded with rays from the setting sun, encircles his brow and crowns him well sovereign of the country around. Beneath, is "the home," embowered in shady trees, where the birds always sing. Who does not love his home? Never in life's weary way will blossom flowers so fair as grow in home gardens,—never hearts so true be found without its charmed circle.

Further adown the grassy slope smile the plains clad in varied tints of verdure—here a pale, and there a dark, rich green variegate the robe of nature. Cottage homes are dotted here and there, and horsemen gallop fleetly over the ground.

Still beyond, the bay gleams with the fire of the departing day-god that only lingers to throw a last glance on the blue mountains that loom up in the dim, dim distance.

Oh how beautiful! Who can gaze on all this loveliness unmoved—who but will say with one of old "Great and manifold are thy works oh God, in wisdom hast Thou made them all"?

Over the picture hangs the misty veil that evening so loves and throws to soften the peaceful landscape. Earth looks as fair as though it had just come from His hands who "saw that it was good." The sun! how can I find words to speak of his sublime majesty? All that language can do to mirror his grandeur has been done—it were a vain task to repeat it, yet methinks 'tis more dazzingly radiant here than elsewhere—and the clouds—are they not more fair?—"tinged with the fiery presence" and yet sorrowing at its departure, they hang round his pathway like friends gazing sadly after a loved one who goes to gladden other homes and hearts.

Yes—the sun shines brightly here, and heaven's choicest smiles rest on its famed land, and as I look around and remember how many, many hearts throb here, how many *earnest, hopeful* hearts, how many hearts dear to loved ones at home, I think how happy our land might be. True, each has his load of suffering and trial, yet if he would press onward, upward towards God and heaven—if each would lend to his brother a helping hand—if each could rise *alone* above life's petty trials, and strong in God "*do right,*" what a land might ours be!

There is something noble in one who can stem the current of vice and *be a man*—something God loves, angels admire, and men almost adore—in one who can keep unsullied and pure the principles instilled by a mother's gentle hand and taught by all the deep voices of the soul!

But twilight has fallen, and the trembling starlight reminds one that ere long night will spread her sable mantle o'er a sleeping world. We will turn from all this beauty to scenes that recall to us "life is *real*, life is *earnest*;" but oh, if in nature we have learned aught of good, let not its voice be unheard, but let it stir the soul's depths towards the *holy* and the truly *great*. E.

PRESERVATION OF GRAIN AND VEGETABLES.—One of the most important inventions of the present time is the excellent plan now presented to preserve and keep our fine vegetables. The value of our onion and potato crops are worth but only one-half or two-thirds their real value, on account of their perishable nature; and the shipments of grain is prevented in a great measure by reason of the fear that arises from injury by heating or sweating. We are glad in believing that this evil will be remedied by this invention—it is adapted to our wants; for such is the nature of things that a demand for an invention is almost sure to produce it, and we believe that our want has created this invention, and thus provided us with a suitable guard from all those evils.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

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We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, OCT. 26, 1854.

Fruit Growing---New Varieties of Fruit.

It is of the highest moment to the Fruit growers of California, that they should make an effort to advance the science of Pomology. No country in the world ever presented so glorious a field as our own, and no section ever possessed such a combination of circumstances in its favor as California for the introduction and trial of all the new kinds of fruit from abroad, and for the raising of original varieties from the seed. The pride and glory of a Pomologist should be to *create*—to create something not only *new*, but *better*; and if those who are engaged in Fruit growing would give but a due consideration to this subject, they would see that the field that lies open before them is one radiant with promise. We have evidences before us daily, of the certainty, that *fruits of all kinds* can be grown here as well if not better than in any part of the world. What is now wanted, is that proper attention to the manner of growing,—the *how*, *where*, and *when*.

Fruit growing is a science—plain and easy to some, dark and intricate to others. To succeed well in this science men must have some interest in it, some *heart* in the work; not the mere interest which money gives, but there must be a desire to watch those developments which are always taking place in this science. The work is not all done when the *tree* is planted, fatal mistakes are often made at the beginning. Begin right, and success is sure to follow. To be a successful "fruit grower," it is necessary to know the nature of the tree we plant, the soil in which it should be planted, and the climate it requires. Every tree needs a certain food upon which it can subsist—a food that makes the wood, bark, leaf, bud, blossom and fruit. Each variety of tree delights in in such a soil and it craves such a temperature as is suited to its own nature; unless it can have this, it cannot and will not prosper to its full extent.

The Pear luxuriates in a deep rich soil; when grafted upon the Quince, a deep moist soil. The Cherry requires a deep rich and dry soil, where water never stands upon its roots; it needs, however, a humid atmosphere, occasionally. The Plum demands a rich moist soil, containing saline properties. The Peach thrives in high, dry sandy loam; a warm and genial clime, dry even to the extent of our California temperature. The Apple must have a good, rich soil, but a cool and bracing atmosphere; this is the reason why the "Apples of Oregon" are so magnificent. Fruit growers must know this, if they would succeed well.

The Pear and Plum should be planted in our deep, rich low. lands; in highly cultivated soil, well and deeply tilled.

The Cherry upon the slopes of our lands, in the same deeply-tilled soil.

The Peach, Nectarine and Apricot, upon our sandy hill sides, and also in deep-tilled soil.

The Apple upon the high grounds; upon the tops of our hills, in the most northern exposures.

The Pear and Plum, when in deep soil, resist heat—so will the Peach; but the Cherry cannot. It needs, and must have a humid climate. While the Apple demands a cool and invigorating breeze to make it flourish.

These rules observed, and we shall see such results in California as will astound the most sanguine. But we look for the greatest results in the *creating of new kinds of fruit from the seed*. Here in California we have a field that presents opportunities that to the scientific mind must be of the most gratifying character. Old and valuable fruits that have almost passed away can be renewed by our soil and climate; and from them again we can spring new varieties by the seed. Our finest varieties should be again renewed from seed. Each kind of fruit possessing excellent qualities should be crossed with others of the same species, uniting all the best qualities in one, if possible. But here is a wide and glorious field, yet we must defer farther remarks till another day, hoping our suggestions will not be forgotten.

The Rochester Horticulturist.—This valuable journal of Horticulture comes to us regularly, and we had supposed that a just courtesy had been extended to them in our exchange list, but on finding on the cover a question, we referred to our list of exchanges and found an accidental omission has prevented our friends from receiving the Farmer, as we had supposed.

We have no work we prize higher than we do this able and practical journal, edited by P. Barry, Esq., of the House of Elwanger & Barry, the most extensive nurserymen in the Middle States; and no one is more capable to conduct such a journal than the present editor. This journal is filled with the very best practical essays, and we find much from the experience of the editor, on whose judgment all can rely. Our cotemporary may feel assured we shall be most happy to exchange, and trust he will find some few thoughts in our humble sheet that may prove acceptable to his readers; for we shall make free with the treasures that are always to be found in the Horticulturist, which we are happy to know is so extensively circulated.

Clippings.—We take the annexed from the San Jose Telegraph, showing that our San Jose friends *can raise* Sweet Potatoes and Grapes; but we ask why were they not represented at the State Fair? If growers of such things wish a general prosperity, they should take an interest in such:

Bunches of Grapes produced from San Jose vineyards, are often seen in our markets, weighing each from three to four and a half pounds. We bought one bunch, a few days ago, that weighed three and a-half pounds.

Sweet Potatoes.—Our friend Frank Leighstone raised this season some very fine sweet potatoes on his ranch, Soncal, near Mount Diablo. Some few bushels of these potatoes we saw for sale at S. Waterman & Co.'s. We saw several of those potatoes, that weighed seven pounds each, and Mr. Leighstone presented us with one that weighed five pounds and three quarters.

California Corn Meal.—We have received a fine sample of pure Corn Meal, from the mills of Henry Dalton, Esq., of Los Angeles, known as the "Asuza Mills." The meal is made from the White Flint Corn, and is of extra quality and sweetness. Those who desire to know and see such evidences of our progress as a State, can do so by a visit to the office of the California Farmer.

Which is the Happiest Man.—We know a man in Michigan who lives on the interest of his money, and that is only $70 per annum. He has, it is true, a small house with one room in it, three or four acres of land, and keeps a cow, a couple of pigs and a few hens, yet he and his wife always appear cheerful and contented, and preserve a respectable appearance on their $70 per annum.

We know of a man in New York, who expends $25,000 per annum for his household expenses. He pays for gas-light more than the whole income of the Michigan man. He makes annual holiday presents to more than the whole amount of the property of the Michigan man. It costs him a sum six times as large as the whole income of our philosopher to support a single waiter.

We know them both very well, and we think our Michigan friend by far the happiest, healthiest and most enviable man. They are both advanced in years. The cheapness of books and papers places abundance of rational enjoyment in the power of the countryman; an accumulation of physical ills, and a necessity for intense activity, deprive the citizen of calm and quiet enjoyment and reflection. The former, in the probable course of events, will die of old age at ninety; the latter at seventy. Such is the distribution of happiness and wealth.—*Toledo (O.) Blade.*

Large Apple.—Mr. Case, who lives about one mile below the city, showed us an apple of the Rhode Island Greening variety, which measured thirteen and a half inches in circumference, and weighed something over a pound. This is certainly a very extraordinary production from a plant of one year's growth, transplanted last year. It clearly proves that no part of California will excel Santa Clara in the production of fine apples. We may possibly be beaten this season, but we give notice that we shall take all California next, in the exhibibition of fine apples and peaches.—*San Jose Tribune.*

Influence of Agricultural Societies.

BOOKS FOR PREMIUMS.

We have had occasion in former issues, says the editor of the Plough, Loom and Anvil, to commend the talents and personal influence of Mr. Brush, late President of the Franklin Agricultural Society of Ohio. He has done much for the cause in his own State, and indeed over the country. We are happy to republish the following sensible remarks, first presented in his farewell address, on resigning his office as President, on the 29th of April last:

"The object of our Society being improvement, its efforts should be directed to disseminating light and knowledge. 'God said, let there be light, and there was light,' where all before was chaos and darkness.

That our lands are not cultivated as they should be, we all know too well; and that the only way to remedy this great evil is to instruct our farmers in the right way, is too clear for argument. How is that instruction to be diffused through our country, and how is a correct argicultural education to be furnished to our farmers? Our Society has got upon the right track. That track is the awarding of agricultural papers as premiums. Hundreds and thousands will obtain knowledge in this way, who would otherwise live and die in ignorance. Our Society should persevere in this, and increase the number of awards of this character. Those who desire to make money out of the Society will object, but heed not their complaints, and they will soon cease, and what cause is there for complaint?

I have already said that no man has any right to be paid for being better off, more lucky, or having better articles than others. And none can complain that receive such premiums as we offer. If we in our awards comply with our offers, we have fulfilled our contract. But there is one branch of improvement in an agricultural education to which I particularly invite your attention and the direction of your efforts. This is the instruction the Society can give to the farmers of Franklin county in the proper cultivation of the soil. It is the most important and at the same time most difficult of all the duties we have to perform, and, without performing this duty, we shall fail in the great object of our Association. This is a *vast subject*, embracing, when thoroughly understood, a perfect acquaintance with all the natural sciences and all the laws of nature.

The knowledge of geology and chemistry must be acquired before any claim can be made to the title of a farmer. Geology teaches us what are the elements of which this earth is composed, and chemistry how to analyze and discover them.

'Geology is indeed a magnificent science. What excites more the imagination? What exercises more the mind? Can we conceive anything more sublime than the gigantic shadows and the grim wreck of an antediluvian world? Can we devise any plan which will more brace our powers and develope our mental energies, than the formation of a perfect chain of inductive reasoning to account for these phenomena? What is the boasted communion which the vain poet holds with nature compared with the conversation which the geologist perpetually carries on with the elemental world? Gazing on the strata of the earth he reads the fate of his species. In the undulations of the mountain is revealed to him the history of the past, and in the strength of rivers and powers of the air he discovers the fortunes of the future. To him, indeed, that future, as well as the past and the present, are alike matter for meditation; for the geologist is the most satisfactory of antiquarians, the most interesting of philosophers, and the most inspired of prophets; demonstrating that which has passed by discovery, that which is occurring by observation, and that which is to come by induction. I am already an antediluvian, and instead of the horse bounding over the plain, I witness the moving mass of a mammoth. I live in other worlds, which I have at the same time the advantage of comparing with the present.'

Language would fail me, gentlemen, were I to attempt a description of the kindred science of chemistry, such as is contained in the above quotation of geology, and yet the science of agriculture includes both, as well as the other natural sciences.

Our Society cannot teach these sciences to our farmers, but we can

1st. Induce them to educate their children, by convincing them that agriculture is a science, and not an art; that it is not be learned by practice alone; that, in order to make thorough farmers of their children, it is absolutely necessary to educate them; and that the most profitable investment they can make with their money, and the best fortune they can give to their children, is a good education.

2d. We can give light and knowledge to the people by distributing amongst them agricultural papers of the first class, in which they will find the practical results of scientific farming, and can be improved very much in the management of their farms, and awakened to a necessity of having a higher degree of knowledge imparted to their children.

3d. By awards of premiums on farm crops, we can excite emulation and also inquiry into the best method of so cultivating the soil as to produce the greatest amount of crops with the least labor, and at the same time keep up the fertility of the soil.

4th. By the introduction of the best farm implements, we accomplish one point, to wit, the increase of crops to some extent, and the saving of labor.

But the greatest difficulty yet remains to be solved. Our farmers must learn, *that where there is abstraction there must be restitution* That practice alone, and being brought up to the plow from infancy, will not make a farmer. And that we are fast wearing out our lands, and instead of living on our incomes, we are spending the principal of our fortunes."

Springfield, Ohio, Cattle Sale.

This occurred as heretofore advertised, on the 6th September. The day was fine, and the attendance large. The comfort of the bidders and spectators was consulted, and therefore the auctioneer's stand was erected in the shade of a beautiful grove where they had neither feet or brains scorched.

The sale commenced at 10 o'clock, and ended at about 5, with an hour's intermission at noon. The result will be found below. Had the times been any less than *very* hard, the amount of cash realized would have been at least $10,000 more; as it was, the company lost nothing by the importation, and under the circumstances ought to be more than satisfied. The sales footed about $3000 more than the actual cost.

It will be seen that a very large portion of the stock remains in Clark county; a few excellent animals went to Ross, Madison, Montgmoery, Champaign, Pike and Clinton, and two to Illinois, while the bulk of it is owned at Springfield and South Charleston.

D. W. and Jacob Peirce, Alexander Waddle, A. J. Paige, Charles M. Clark & Co., L. B. Sprague & Co., and Messrs. Watts & Anderson made the heaviest purchases. Those who wish to keep track of this fine importation, which is destined to have so large influence on the cattle interests of Ohio, would do well to preserve this number of the Farmer for reference:

BULLS.

1. Buckingham 2d, roan bull, calved June 10, 1852, bred by Wm. Mitchell, Cleasby; purchased by Wm. D. Peirce, South Charleston, Clark county, for $1,000.
2. The Duke, roan bull, calved February 15, 1852, bred by John Clark, Aldborough; purchased by W. C. Davis, Dayton, for $625.
3. New Year's Day, roan bull, calved Jan. 1, 1853, bred by Thomas Lee Norman, Esq., Carbolle's Ardee, Ireland; purchased by Chas. M. Clark & Co., Springfield, for $3,500.
4. The Czar, roan bull, calved Dec. 31, 1852, bred by Jon Farrell, Monalty, Kells, Ireland; purchased by A. J. Paige, Springfield, for $1,900.
5. Methodist, white bull, calved Jan. 18, 1853, bred by Mr. Torr; purchased by Dr. Arthur Watts and James R. Anderson, Chillicothe, for $2,100.
6. Lord Stanwick, white bull, calved Feb. 24, 1853, bred by M. J. Wood, Stanwick Park, Darlington; purchased by Alexander Waddle, South Charleston, for $500.
7. Rodolph, roan bull, calved May 31, 1853, bred by Lord Feversham, Duncomb Park; purchased by W. C. Davis, Dayton, for $200.
8. Lord of the Isles, white bull; purchased by James Crane, Urbana, Champagne co. for $575.
9. Shylock, roan bull; purchased by John Hadley, Clarksfield, Clinton county, for $309.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

1. Aylesry Lady, roan; purchased by A. J. Paige, Springfield, for $1,425.
2. Roman 13, roan; purchased by Jacob Peirce, South Charleston, Clark county, for $1,300.
3. Zealous, roan; purchased by Alexander Waddle, South Charleston, for $1,000.

The calf of Zealous (Young America), was bought by L. B. Sprague, Springfield, for $250.

4. Dahlia, red; purchased by A. J. Paige, Springfield, for $1,100.
5. Nectar, roan; purchased by Joseph Foster, Waverly, Pike county, and James Davis, Chillicothe, for $600.
6. Lavender 3d, red and white; purchased by Dr. A. Watts, Chillicothe, Ross county, for $500.
7. Lancaster 17th, roan, purchased by W. D. Pierce, South Charleston, for $900.
8. Roan Lady, roan; purchased by D. W. Peirce, South Charleston, for $1,000.
9. Lancaster 19th, red; purchased by L. B. Sprague & Co., Springfield, for $325.
10. Venus, roan; purchased by W. D. Peirce, South Charleston, for $1,075.
11. Zenobia, roan; purchased by Alexander Waddle, South Charleston, for $625.
12. Nell 2d, roan; purchased by Dr. A. Toland, London, Madison county, for $320.
13. Butterfly 13th, roan; purchased by Henry Stickney, Springfield, for $290.
14. Blushing Beauty, roan; purchased by Alexander Waddle, South Charleston for $425.
15. Rose of Panton, roan; purchased by Dr. A. Toland, London, Madison county, for $375.
16. Zephyr, roan; purchased by L. B. Sprague & Co., Springfield, for $400.
17. Easter Day, roan; purchased by Chas. M. Clark & Co., Springfield, for $1,125.
18. Blush 17th, red; purchased by Dr. George Green, Bloomington, Ill., for 470.
19. Silk, red and white; purchased by Charles Phillips, Rosedale, Madison county, for $205.
20. Rosy, red and white; purchased by Dr. George Green, Bloomington, Ill., for $400.

SALE OF SHEEP.

South Downs.—Buck, to Dr. A. Watts, Chillicothe, $60; buck, to John Nagely, South Charleston, $65, and ewe for $22; two ewes, to J. R. Anderson, Chillicothe, $50 each; ewe, to John Hadley, Clarksfield, Clinton county, $27, and the last to W. C. Davis, of Dayton, $22.

Lincolnshire.—Buck, to E. B. Cassily, Springfield, $40; two ewes, to A. P. O. Neill, Warren county, and Jefferson Nagely, of Salem, Clark county, for $36 and $37.

Leicestershire.—Buck, to L. W. Oldham, Fayette county, $42; ewe, A. P. O. Neill, Warren county, $31.

Cotswold.—Buck, to R. Jackson, Orange, Cayahoga county, $100; two ewes, to C. J. Moler, Springfield, $40 and $50; ewe, to A. P. O. Neill, Maynsville, $22 50.

After the company's sale was completed, the Shdkers of Warren county, sold their three years old shorthorn bull Butler, for $300, to W. G. Bryant, of Urbana.

Josiah Nagely also sold a yearling bull for $100, to W. C. Davis, of Dayton.—*Ohio Farmer.*

When Crops should be Gathered.

Some Science and some Practical Hints, which every Farmer should understand and practice upon.

The prevailing opinion is, that grass, and especially grain crops, should not be cut till ripe; or whatever may be the opinion, such is the general practice. This is an error, and one of no little consequence; and we offer some considerations, which, if understood, will, we trust, set this matter in a clear light. Let us first look at one or two lessons plainly told us by chemistry.

Wood, starch, sugar and gum, are almost exactly alike in their composition. The same elements that put together in one form produce sugar, if arranged differently would make wood, and if arranged in still other methods, they would produce starch or gum. To illustrate: suppose four men should each have 100,000 bricks, 20,000 feet of lumber, including beams, boards, shingles, &c., 300 lbs. of nails, and 100 lbs. of unmixed paints of two or three different colors. Now suppose these four men, having precisely the same amount of the different materials or elements, set about putting up four structures, each having a different object in view. One might construct an elegant cottage dwelling, the second a church, the third a barn, and the fourth a prison; and by mixing and applying the paints differently, each of these structures would differ from the other so much in form and color, that one might be supposed to be built of stone, another of brick, a third of iron, and a fourth of wood, and they would be as unlike in form, color, and outward appearance, as starch, gum, sugar and wood. Either of these buildings might be taken down, and by simply *re-arranging the materials*, be changed to the form, shape and color of one of the other buildings, and be made like it in every particular. Just so can a pound of wood be changed to a pound of sugar. We have often taken a board weighing a pound, and by a chemical process rearranged the elements, and changed the same board to a pound of sugar. Just so a pound of starch, gum, or sugar, can be changed to a pound of wood. By artificial means this change is somewhat expensive, but in the natural laboratory of the cells and tubes of a plant, it is daily going on upon a large scale, although the elements are in themselves so small, that the change is not perceptible to the human vision.

We are not stating theories but absolute facts. While a stock of grain is unripe it contains but little woody fibre, and its pores or cells are filled with sugar, starch and gum. The presence of sugar is readily perceived by the sweet taste of soft kernels of corn and other grains, and it is also found abundantly in the sap of stalks. The starch and gum is not so readily perceived by the taste, though they are easily shown to be present. Now as the grain and stalks ripen a large portion of starch, gum and sugar, is changed into woody fibres. If the natural growth of the plant be arrested by cutting it, this change is stopped, and it dries up, with the starch, gum and sugar, and there is comparatively little hard woody matter.

But we all know that the three substances first named are digestible, nourishing articles of food, while the fourth—woody fibres—is comparatively indigestible, and on this account, little nourishing. Here, then, is a plain reason why all such grasses and grains, as are designed for food for animals, should be gathered before they are fully ripe, that is, while they contain a large amount of digestible matter. Wheat, for example, if cut eight or ten days before fully ripe, contains a large proportion of starch, with a thin skin, and will yield a large amount of flour; but when it is fully ripe it is covered with a thick, hard, woody skin, or bran, which has been formed out of a part of its starch, and it will then yield a much smaller proportion of flour. The same may be said of its sugar and gum. This reasoning applies equally to other grains as well as to straw, corn-stocks, grasses, &c.

Those portions of the grain which are to be used solely for reproducing the plant—and this is the *natural* design of all seeds—*may* be left to ripen naturally. The woody coating is designed as a protecting covering.

Having thus endeavored to state very briefly some of the reasons for *cutting grain early*—and it must be interesting to every one to understand these reasons—we will close this article with two or three rules, which are not only sustained by theory, but have been fully proved by careful practice and experiment.

1st. All grasses should be cut as soon as possible after flowering. Much more than is gained in weight after this is lost by the conversion of the nourishing substance into hard, woody matter.

2d. Corn, wheat, and all other grains designed for food, should be gathered eight or twelve days before fully ripe. A simple method of determining this, is to try the kernels with the thumb nail. Let the gathering commence immediately after the milk begins to harden, but while the kernel still yields to a gentle pressure of the nail.

An acre of wheat, that, if cut when fully ripe, would yield 800 lbs. of fine flour, will, if cut ten days earlier, yield from 850 to 1,000 lbs. of flour of a better quality, while the straw will be much more valuable for feeding.

An acre of grass, which, when cut fully ripe, would yield 1,000 lbs. nourishing digestible materials, and 2,000 lbs. of woody matter, will, if cut 12 days earlier, yield from 1,500 to 1,800 lbs. of nourishing matter, and only 1,200 to 1,500 lbs. of woody materials.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Agriculture of Japan.

The islands comprising Japan proper and improper, are something over three thousand in number. The four principal ones have been compared to England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, with a similar size and climate. The soil is not naturally so good, but it has been rendered very rich and productive by the cultivation that has been pursued. Japan has about the latitude of Southern Europe, though the climate is colder. In portions of the empire deep snows lie for weeks and months in the winter.

One feature of the cultivation in Japan is that there is no waste land. So valuable is the soil that every inch of it is cultivated. The plowing on the hill-sides is performed by men, while on the plains oxen and horses are used.

The soil of Japan is volcanic in its nature, and the farmers as well as other classes are interrupted in their business by frequent earthquakes. At times the destruction of life and property is immense.

The Japanese farmer is not independent, but a person of a low class, who hires instead of owning his farm, and allows his wealthy landlord six-tenths of all he produces. Among the fruits of the earth in Japan may be mentioned wheat, barley, Indian-corn, rice. To these may be added beans and most of the vegetables common with us. Rice is one important crop, upon which the natives principally subsist. They scarcely ever partake of meat. The Japanese do not regard epicurian food as the greatest luxury, but a large number of devoted servants.

Most of the wild and tame animals found with us abound in Japan, though not, perhaps, in so large numbers. The cow is there, though the people know nothing of the use of butter and cheese. Horses they have in moderate quantities, and of different sizes and value.

It often rains in Japan for the most of the year. June and July are called the rainy months, as rain falls continually. By the falling of so much rain the streams are usually quite high and not easily fordable.

The mode of raising rice in Japan, and of wheat and barley, which is similar, may be thus described: the soil lies under water till the beginning of April. The farmers then turn it over with crooked hoes, or sometimes by oxen or cows. They sow the rice in small beds, about the breadth of a foot, separated by furrows of the same width. The furrows become drains. When about a foot high, the rice or barley is transplanted by women.

Other crops that are freely raised in Japan, are tobacco, cotton, tea, sugar, and, indeed, about everything raised in the United States, and some few things besides. Fruits of almost every description, such as oranges, lemons, figs, pears, walnuts, chestnuts, are very abundant, as are vegetables, upon which last the natives much subsist. Among other things, the natives consume large numbers of turnips, raw as well as cooked.

Almost every house in Japan has a garden, and it is usually so constructed that the dining-room looks out upon it. The people take much pains that their gardens appear in the best condition and contain everything "pleasant to the sight as well as good for food."

One strict regulation in Japan is, that he who omits to till his soil for one year, shall sacrifice it and be compelled to yield the premises to a more worthy farmer. It is by such rigid laws that there is no unimproved land in the whole empire.

Various kinds of fowls abound in Japan, though the religion of the country not allowing the people to eat meat, very little use is made of them. We read of the common barn-fowl, of geese, ducks, turkeys, etc.

The farmers, so valuable is their land for cultivation, have cut down their forests principally. Coal is their chief article of fuel. The trees that stand are mostly of the greatest value, such as cedar, camphor, fir, cypress, mulberry, paper, and varnish trees.

The famous Japan ware, that used to be so fashionable with us, was varnished with a substance procured from the varnish-tree of that wonderful land.

Japan is a most interesting farming country in this respect, that all its produce finds a home market, so populous is the land. Not a dollar's worth of anything is shipped to foreign lands, but all is sold in some part of the empire.

Altogether Japan is a most interesting country to the farmer.

Coffee.

The following directions for preparing coffee, from the Maine Farmer, we especially recommend to the notice of our coffee saloons and boarding houses, as well as to the public generally:

Although it is many years since we used any coffee—the effects being injurious to our constitution, yet "all the world and the rest of mankind" too, still continue in the habit of drinking it, and as it proves beneficial to some, a few hints in regard to the preparation may not be unacceptable to some of our readers. In the first place we will observe that about half who drink coffee don't drink what they suppose they do. They drink nothing but water rendered muddy with the ground particles of over-burnt inert of the coffee berry. All the true principles and peculiar chemical ingredients of the berry, have been driven off in the *burning* and *boiling*.

Coffee contains a peculiar principle which is also combined with a species of aromatic volatile oil. If these are retained in the solution when coffee is prepared for the table, you have the refreshing, pleasant, gently stimulating beverage desired. If this be driven off, by the process of preparing, you have nothing but the muddy liquid above named, or if not muddy it is merely colored, containing a little of the bitter principles contained in the berry.

The object of burning or roasting the berry is to drive off the water which it contains, and which renders it tough. More than this starts the volatile aromatic matter and injures the flavor.

Donaran, a chemist, who has examined into the principles of coffee and its preparation, says, by infusion in boiling water the aroma is extracted and a portion of the bitter; by long boiling the whole of the bitter is extracted, and all the aroma dissipated. Now an excellent method of making good coffee, is to put a liberal supply, (such as two and one-half ounces to a quart of water,) of freshly roasted and nicely ground coffee into the coffee pot, pour over it *cold* water, in quantity rather more than half the required quantity of liquid coffee, place this on the fire and the moment it boils remove it. It should be allowed to subside a few moments, and then be poured off as clear as it will run.

The remaining half of the water at a boiling point is to be poured upon the grounds; the vessel is then to be put upon the fire, and to be kept boiling for three minutes, this will extract the bitterness. After subsiding for a few minutes the clear part is to be poured off and mixed with the former liquor. The mixed liquor will be quite hot enough, and will contain all the desirable qualities of coffee in perfection.

Professor Pleischl, a chemist of Prague, says that a small quantity of carbonato of soda has been found to improve coffee. He recommends 43 grains of pure carbonate of soda, to every pound of roasted coffee. This, he says, will improve the flavor and increase the healthful effects by neutralizing the acid contained in the infusion.

Another chemist recommends the following process of preparing whites of eggs for the purpose of fining or *settling* the coffee as it is called. Pour the whites of several eggs into a flat dish and put it a warm place—as the water of the whites evaporates, the albumen will form into a yellow, transparent, hard, shining, brittle mass, which scales off at the least touch.

This may be kept in a bottle for a great length of time, and when wanted, a small piece the weight of a sixpence, is sufficient to clear three ounces of coffee. It must be thrown into that half the water which is to be boiled, and when the two portions are afterwards mixed, the coffee will become quite transparent in a minute or two.

Although as we said in the beginning of this article, we do not *indulge* in sippings of the fragrant berry, we hope that our friends who do will find the above ideas useful to them, and the means of more often obtaining a bettter cup of their favorite beverage, than many have heretofore.

Brooklyn Horticultural Society.—The fall exhibition of this Society opened at the Atheneum, in Atlantic street, says the Tribune, with large and rare selections of fruit and vegetables of various kinds, which were exposed about the spacious apartment to good advantage. Some specimens of plants and flowers were also exhibited. A plant called the Victoria Regia, a production of South America, is placed in a large tank in the center of the room, the leaves of which (there are two) measure five feet in circumference. It is the greatest curiosity in the place and attracts much attention.

The following were the highest premiums awarded by the committee for the various articles exhibited:

Fruit.—Six bunches Hot-house Grapes, to W. C. Longley; best display of Pears, Messrs. Horey & Co., Boston; best dish of Peaches, N. Stitson; best Quinces, J. S. T. Stranahan; best dish of Figs, F. A. Grillin; best Watermelon, C. Ingraham.

Plants.—Best miscellaneous display of Plants, M. Collopy; Buchsias, W. Paynter; best three varieties of Achimenes, C. Ingraham; best two varieties of Ochids, L. Manand, Albany; best collection of Ferns, L. Manand.

Cut Flowers.—Best display of Roses, W. A. Burgess; best twelve varieties of Roses, G. Marc; best display of Dahlias, Messrs. Horey & Co.; best general display of Flowers, James Weir.

Bouquets, Baskets, &c.—Best pair of Hand Bouquets, promiscuously arranged, W. & J. Park; best Parlor Bouquet, Jas. Weir; best Basket of Flowers, W. & J. Park; best Basket of Wild Flowers, H. Tanner; for the first and second best Ornamental Design, H. A. Graef.

Vegetables.—Best collection of Potatoes, C. Ingraham; best Blood Beets, C. Ingraham; best Carrots, R. Morrison; best Parsnips, R. Morrison; best Salsify, H. Tanner; best White Onions, H. Tanner; best Turnips, R. Morrison; best Egg Plants, C. Ingraham; best Tomatos, C. Weir; best Lima Beans, C. Ingraham; best Savoy Cabbages, R. Morrison; best Celery, R. Morrison; largest and best display of Vegetables, H. Tanner.

Crops in Essex County, Mass.—I have lately looked at some of the best cultivated lands in our county, on the banks of the Merrimack, and on the shores of Marblehead. Saving the all-pervading drouth of the month of August, crops would have been encouraging. The first cutting of hay was large and well cured. The second cutting is not to be found, being an entire failure. The corn never promised better than one month ago. Now, I think full one-quarter part of the expected crop will not be found. The best fields I have seen do not promise more than 50 or 60 bushels to the acre—generally not more than half this amount. The onion crop will be better than I feared. Yesterday I saw several fields that will yield four or five hundred bushels to the acre; six or seven hundred had been expected. Potatoes are of good quality, but very scarce. No indications of the rot have been noticed. Apples are plenty, and fair but small enough for all domestic uses; and the idea of growing them for the making of cider, appears to be entertained by few. While alcohol and tobacco have their devotees, it seems to me there can be no occasion for an entire abandonment of the use of good cider. As substantial men have grown up under its use, as may be expected without it. It is possible to refine, even in morals, to an extent that would destroy the texture. I am not sure, that the present generation have, all at once, grown to be so much wiser and better than their fathers. In some things, the good old way of getting along, will still be found as good as any. I hope the proprietor will have one of the best improved Mowers at Lawrence, at our show, as I should like to see it, and take notice of it.—*Corr. in Boston Cultivator.*

The "Gone Goose."—In April, 1852, an attack was made on my poultry-yard by dogs, and much of my best stock killed—including Bremen and wild geese, various kinds of wild ducks, prairie hens, &c. This disaster was mentioned in your paper about the time it occurred. In looking over my geese which had escaped the slaughter, I missed a favorite, one of a lot imported by me from Bremen in 1821. For twenty-nine years she had bred regularly on my place, having laid from twelve to sixteen eggs each year. As she was not to be found after the attack, I feared the dogs had carried her off. There was, however, a chance that she had been sent by mistake to some one who had purchased geese of me, and I did not fail to make diligent inquiry for her. After more than two years of unavailing search, I have lately had the good fortune to find her, alive and well, and she is now in my yard. She was readily identified by her peculiar *looks*, and especially by a hole in the outside web of her right foot, which I made on the 26th of June, 1826. It is about thirty-three years since this goose was imported, (how old she was at the time I cannot tell,) but her prolific powers are unimpaired. She laid seventeen eggs, and reared a fine brood of goslings this season. One of the goslings was killed in July, and weighed thirteen pounds.—S. Jaques.

We have seen the old goose, and four of her last breed, fine, large birds, equal to any of the famous Bremen or Embden breed we ever saw.—*Boston Cultivator.*

The Premium for the Finest Baby.—The novel feature of the Clark county (Ohio) Agricultural Society, in offering a premium for the finest baby shown at the Annual Fair, is at the present time a prominent topic of conversation. The premium is now exhibiting in one of the front windows of the establishment of Messrs. Archer & Warner, on Chestnut street, below Fourth. It consists of three silver tea sets, finished in an exceedingly rich and chaste style. The following is the inscription engraved upon the pieces:—"Presented by the Clark county, Ohio, Agricultural Society, as a Premium for being the finest baby shown at the Annual Fair, 1854." Accompanying the set is a Parian marble figure, representing the Saviour of mankind in the act of receiving little children. The babies must have been born in the United States, and not be two years of age.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

Preserving Butter.—The farmers of Aberdeen, Scotland, are said to practice the following method for curing their butter, which gives it a great superiority over that of their neighbors:

"Take two quarts of the best common salt, one ounce of sugar, and one ounce of common saltpetre; take one ounce of this composition for one pound of butter, work it well into the mass, and close it up for use. The butter cured with this mixture appears of a rich marrowy consistence and fine color, and never acquires a brittle hardness nor tastes salty. Dr. Anderson says: 'I have eaten butter cured with the above composition that has been kept for three years, and it was as sweet as at first.' It must be noted, however, that butter thus cured requires to stand three weeks or a month before it is used. If it is sooner opened, the salts are not sufficiently blended with it, and sometimes the coolness of the nitre will be perceived, which totally disappears."

Voracity of Rats.—The Hartford Ct. Times says, that the owner of a pair of valuable horses was much puzzled to account for their wretched, starved-looking condition, although he gave them daily large quantities of grain. By watching, he ascertained the cause. After the grain had been placed in the manger, five or six enormous rats descended, and rapidly devoured it—and when the poor horses endeavored to get a mouthful, *they were severely bitten on the lips by their voracious robbers*, and thus deprived of their food.

Artesian Well.—The well at Belcher's Refinery, St. Louis, Mo., has already been bored to the depth of 2,200 feet. At 700 feet they struck salt water; at 1,500 a sulphur spring, which has poured forth the best sulphur water ever since. They are boring to get the pure element.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1854.

Official Report.

THE corrected Report of the STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be found in our columns to-day. It will be found to vary in some degree from the Reports made singly, but it should be borne in mind that it was impossible almost for the several Committees to understand the *checks* and *guards* which surround an incorporated institution; and in some instances premiums were awarded to foreign manufactures, expressly forbidden by the by-laws. These the Executive Committee were obliged to strike out. The labors and duties of the officers of the Society have not been either easy or pleasant ones, for it were impossible to please all in these matters, and yet it is to be hoped that if errors or deficiencies have occurred the first year, they will be overlooked and remedied another season. A continuation of circumstances arose at the time of the Fair, to take away a portion of that interest which would otherwise have been given to it, and the Government trust that amid all the excitement of that time some new interest may have been awakened to this important subject, and some permanent good accomplished.

GEN. J. A. SUTTER.—A very pleasant and interesting meeting was held on board the Confidence, on her passage down the river on Monday evening. The General never looked better, and as he recounted the past this countenance brightened, for he spoke of days when his influence was felt for good—when he led men on to conquest and to discovery; and as he spoke of the long delay of his rights that are *now pending*, sadness came over his noble features, for this delay has wearied his generous and manly spirit, and his better nature feels the wrong he has suffered. Sixty five times has this brave old pioneer made a visit to this city to assert and to defend his claims, and sixty-four times has he returned heart weary, until as he said—he prayed to know the result whether it was right or whether it was wrong—for, said he—and his manly form rose in its native dignity and his fine countenance glowed with animation—if I am deprived of my home, here! I am known elsewhere; the name of Sutter is noble—I wear a sword,—I can go and win a home any where—the world is wide—I have strength yet—I can lead on still—and the broad field of *Central America* is still open; I can still be a Pioneer. As he uttered these words, there were hearts around him, thank God, that felt for him—there were eyes that contained a tear of sympathy—and they will yet strive to have that justice meted out to him, now so long delayed. The present week we trust will bring news of joy to this brave Pioneer.

PLOW EARLY, PLOW DEEP.—The great secret of success in farming is thorough cultivation, and the first grand step is plowing. Nothing in the system of farming is of so much importance as plowing—deep, thorough, and repeated plowing. As soon as the earth is sufficiently softened by the rains, the soil should be started, old sod land should be turned, and cultivated lands should be rough plowed, and as the season advances, again and again repeated. Just before the heavy rain season begins the land should be left in ridges by back furrows, thus leaving the ground in high ridges; this serves to make the ground mellow in the Spring, and quicker dry and ready for planting. While speaking of this work now to be done, we would commend to notice the fine lot of plows offered in to days issue by Mr. McNally, on Washington street.

SALE OF VALUABLE STOCK.—We publish to-day some of the particulars of the great Stock Sale in Ohio. The enormous prices paid for stock of a high character, shows that stock raisers begin to set a proper estimate upon what is good. We trust some of our large ranch owners will take pains to introduce into California some of these new and valuable breeds of animals. Men who are engaged in disseminating improved breeds of stock are truly public benefactors.

FRUIT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.—The full and detailed report of the Fruits exhibited at the State Exhibition will appear in our next issue. This report is crowded out to make room for the full report of the Society, as corrected and approved, and which contains the awards of the fruit report as well as all other awards. There are many important features in these reports that are worthy of note, and to them refer all who feel an interest in such matters. These reports are what should be sent to the Atlantic States to show them the condition and prosperity of our State.

DUNCAN'S ART UNION.—This is the last week of this splendid Exhibition. We advise all who have not already paid a visit to this place, to go immediately. Such works of Art from all parts of the world, may not soon be seen again,—and the prizes are worth winning. We feel assured that no one need fear but that the Drawing will be conducted in all fairness and impartiality, for Mr. Duncan has already won the confidence of thousands—and we hope and believe every thing will be done to give the highest satisfaction.

First Annual Meeting of the California State Agricultural Society.

THE annual meeting of this Society was held on Saturday, October 7, at Musical Hall, F. W. Macondray, Esq., the president, in the chair.

The Recording Secretary being absent H. C. Malone, Esq., was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

On motion it was voted to proceed to the election of a president for the ensuing year, by *vive voce*, and Gen. C. I. Hutchinson, of Sacramento, was unanimously elected President. It was voted that the chair appoint a nominating committee to retire and select the most suitable counties from which to select seven vice-presidents, references being had to their locality, so as to have a just representation of the agricultural interest and influence.

The chair appointed Gen. Hutchinson, J. L. L. F. Warren and J. Bryant Hill, who retired and shortly reported the following names and counties: W. W. Stowe, Santa Clara; Gen. John A. Sutter, Yuba; J. W. Harbin, Yolo; C. M. Weber, San Joaquin; Col. Hooker, Sonoma; E. L. Beard, Alameda; John Bidwell, Bute—as vice-presidents.

The Society upon a vote unanimously elected the above, and voted to proceed to elect the other officers, which resulted as follows: Jas. L. L. F. Warren, San Francisco, Corresponding Secretary; O. C. Wheeler, Sacramento, Recording Secretary; Angus Frierson, Sacramento, Treasurer.

It was voted that the presidents of each and every county society formed in the State, be and are hereby constituted a vice-president of the State Society. Voted that the new elected officers shall enter upon their duties on the first day of January next. Voted unanimously that the thanks of the Society be tendered to F. W. Macondray, Esq., for the interest he has manifested in the Society, and the impartial manner in which he has presided over this Society since its organization.

The Secretary was requested to notify those who have lists of members tickets to report the same to the treasurer at an early day.

Voted to adjourn.

F. W. MACONDRAY, President.
H. C. Malone, Secretary *pro tem.*

SPLENDID RESIDENCES—HOME FARMS.—We invite particular attention to the splendid Residences offered for sale, descriptions of which will be found in our advertising columns. The estate near San Jose, is one of remarkable beauty and fertility, and capable of being made one of the finest in the country. The beautiful and highly improved estate offered by Alexander Cooper, Esq., is also of great intrinsic value, and can be had at a great bargain.

The fine small farms offered by J. Bryant Hill, Esq., at Salinas Plain. These farms are upon the most fertile soil of this State, for it will be recollected that Mr. Hill has produced upon this very soil, in 1852, the largest crop of barley ever recorded in history; and the present year, Mr. Hill has produced the largest crop of wheat—thus winning the prizes two successive years.

Now is the time to purchase farms, for every wise purchaser now will prove well with the buyer.

A WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.—We have enclosed bills to those of our subscribers who are in arrears, and all we ask of them is to remember how long we have tried to serve them and to promote their interests; how long they have received the labor of our mind as well as our body, and thus consult their sense of justice. We trust this is all that is needed with them. Our subscribers certainly are willing we should have food and raiment—and have *all* done their share to help us in this? We trust this hint will be sufficient. With the honorable minded we think it will.

WE omit our reports of the markets this week, to make room for the State Society's full report—this being of the highest moment to all interested in Agriculture.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Native Pines, Oaks, &c.—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
13 corner of California and Montgomery streets.

☞ Wanted,—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
13 opposite Wells, Fargo & Co., California street.

☞ "A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."—Why will people endure pimples or "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. GUYSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blotches, leaving the afflicted parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, MERCURIAL COMPLAINTS, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 91 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

To Loan.
50,000 ON Wheat, Flour, Barley, and other California Produce. By
TILDEN & LITTLE, Empire Warehouse,
15 Beale street, near Market

Opera Glasses.

JUST received, a fine assortment of Opera Glasses; also, a lot of rich Silver Card Cases and Bouquet Holders, China manufacture. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on apace with the Age and Times!!

Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!

Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to VANCE'S who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d. Because he has *the largest light in the world*, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

☞ Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.

☞ New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

New Invention!

BULKLEY'S STEAM DRY KILN.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citizens of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, the valuable invention hereby announced. One of the greatest wants of California and vicinity, for years, has been the means of preserving her products so as to have a continued supply during the late months. The vegetable products to an immense amount are annually lost at the approach of the rainy season, its long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results to these products from the season; and the vast quantities that are exposed and accumulated in warehouses and elsewhere, have demanded some method of preserving these immense and valuable crops, that otherwise would be a loss to the producer and to the State. The loss of the Potato and Onion crop last year would count almost a million of money, and the loss the present year will be heavy, without preservation.

The undersigned, holding the "Patent Right of the Steam Dry Kiln," offers this invention with the confident assurance that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *ne plus ultra* for this very want. It has been thoroughly tried and approved, for these products, and for Grain also. It has been tried for Lumber, to which it has been more particularly applied in the States, for there the Vegetable products do not require so much care as here. To shippers of Grain this invention removes all the difficulty in sending Grain on long voyages, and under the drying process of this valuable invention our Grain growers can now send their Grain to New York with safety.

The proprietor needs only to append the following certificates. The name of Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq., carries a weight that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidences should be satisfactory.

The model machine will soon be placed on exhibition at the office of Warren & Son, where all information can be had.

JOSHUA BUTTS, Proprietor of Patent.

A Diploma and Silver Medal

Was awarded to the inventor at the last New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of its superior merits.

Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.

LAFAYETTE, January 7, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the completion of your Dryer. I have for a long time urged the importance of extracting the moisture from grain and flour before shipment, to prevent fermentation. Your plan will obviate the difficulties hitherto experienced. There can no longer be any doubt that 18 pounds of water can be taken from a barrel of meal, and 15 pounds from a barrel of flour without affecting the taste or appearance of the same. Experiments at Lafayette show this. Nor is it a less gratifying circumstance that when the flour or meal is cooked, it reabsorbs proportionately more water, thus saving freight and the purity of the article. If the moisture is extracted, it must be obvious this meal will keep for long voyages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, your improvement is invaluable. The world has become somewhat skeptical on the subject of patent rights. The simplicity and compactness of your machinery enables you to exhibit a working model, to remove in a moment any doubts as to your ability to sustain your patent and prove its utility. One feature in your plan deserves particular notice; in fact, this constitutes your main claim, viz., not drying by common steam, or by fire heated pans, as has been done hitherto, but by using heated steam. Few persons are aware of the small expansion of steam, and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with little confinement. You will be able to raise a stream to the point of ignition, say 600 or 700 degrees, though a far less heat will answer all your purposes. I will only say that European prejudice against Indian corn is fast dying away, and we may anticipate large shipments both for man and beast. The great fertility of the West, and the reduction of freights both inland and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you success, I remain, yours respectfully,

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, late Commissioner of Patents.
To Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

LAFAYETTE, March 20, 1853.

DEAR SIR—I am highly pleased with your Dryer for lumber by *heated steam*. It seems almost incredible how soon even green lumber can be prepared for use. Twenty-four hours is all that is required. Steam has hitherto been used to advantage, but heated steam has not been applied for this purpose before your improvements. Every manufacturer of lumber would find it profitable to erect a cheap dryer on your plan. Full one-third of the weight of some kinds of lumber is removed by drying; the saving in cartage will more than repay the expenses of drying. When the difference between seasoned and unseasoned lumber is considered, no one who regards good work will regret the trifling expense of preparing the raw material.

Yours respectfully, HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.
To H. G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 12, 1853.

I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. Hickok's shops where the most of his wood work is done, that I put up and have used H. G. Bulkley's Patent Kiln, and heartily approve of everything W. O. Hickok has said about it, and am certain that no recommendation can be too strong in praise of said kiln. [17] W. H. SULLENBERGER.

Extra Samples Grain, &c.

GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BARLEY or OATS, can find cash purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.

Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimen samples of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by application at our office, corner California and Montgomery sts.
17 WARREN & SON.

JAMES H. BRISTOW,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
No. 11 Montgomery Block.

Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds and Protests prepared, and Acknowledgments taken.

☞ Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

EAGLE HAT STORE

COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
(PREMIUM HAT STORE,)
157 *Commercial street, San Francisco.*

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, in finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.
17 COLLINS & CO.

Superb Table Fruit.

THOSE who desire Baskets of CHOICE FRUITS for table use or parties, can be supplied with the same in style, by calling and leaving orders at our office. WARREN & SON.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WLLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drumm streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS V. SAWYER
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
21 157 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 *Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.*
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

THE subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of

Tea Sets, Cups,
Waiters, Cake Baskets,
Pitchers, Castors,
Salvers, Spoons,
Goblets, Forks, &c.

These goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.
G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

On the 30th October,
THE
DISTRIBUTION
OF THE
CALIFORNIA ART UNION
WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE.
The Public are invited to inspect this beautiful collection at DUNCAN'S CHINESE SALESROOMS. 14

MONTGOMERY PAINT STORE,
No. 158 Montgomery street,
(Opposite Montgomery Block,) San Francisco.
House and Sign Painting, Glazing Gilding, Graining.
&c., &c., &c.

Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand:

Atlantic, Union and French White Lead; 1st Quality French
Picture Glass; Tiemann's Colors, (in oil and water;)
Tiemann's Zinc White; Artist's Materials; Rich
Stained Glass, Feather Dusters, Graining Colors, Whiting, Glue, Sand Papers, Camphene and Burning Fluid, Colored
Smalts, Gold Leaf and Bronzes,
Block Letters, Tinsel Foil,
etc., etc., etc.
Brushes in every Variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in the line, of the best quality.
11 RAYE & HANKS.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN PRESS; *and will be published as soon as completed, in one 18mo. volume of about 5,000 pages,*

MARRIAGE:
Its History, Character and Results; its Sanctities and and Profanities; its Science and its Facts;
Demonstrating its Influence, as a civilized institution, on the Happiness of the Individual and the Progress of the Race.
BY
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Published by the Authors, at their Reform Bookstore, 65 Walker street, New York. Price *One Dollar.*

☞ This book, like "Esoteric Anthropology," will be sent by mail, post paid, on the receipt of the subscription price, One Dollar. All orders addressed to

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14 65 Walker street, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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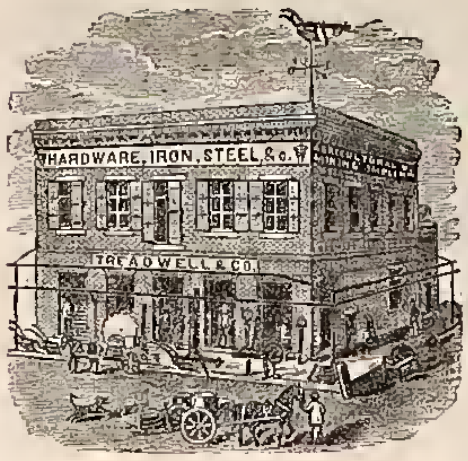
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TREADWELL & CO.

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

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WM. B. WADSWORTH, Of New York. | O. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento 11 4m

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THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ....AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

Pump and Domestic Fire Engine.

CARY'S **Patent Rotary Pump and Fire Engine,** as a Pump for domestic use it is unequalled, and by attaching Hose, in a moment is converted into an efficient Fire Engine. The power of one man will throw through 50 feet of hose and ¾ of an inch nozzle, 20 gallons of water per minute, to the height of a two-story building. This Pump is kept by a number of merchants and others in Sacramento, and used only as a Fire Engine. Miners prefer it, because it throws more water with the same power than any other Pump in use. It is the only complete Rotary Pump ever invented; and the advantage of a Rotary Pump is that the column of water drawn up in the pipe does not stop at every stroke of the handle, but flows in one continuous stream, thereby saving more than one-fourth power. It is simple and not liable to get out of repair, and can be repacked by any one in a few moments. It has taken the premiums at all the Eastern fairs, for the last three years.

No. 1 will raise 25 gallons per minute; price $75. No. 2 will raise 60 gallons per minute; price $150. No. 2½ will raise 200 gallons per minute; price $300.

For sale by GEO. DEITZ & CO.,
Washington street San Francisco;
And SHOBER, BROWN & CO.,
11 Opposite City Water Works, Sacramento.

Downs' Revolving Clothes Rack.

THE Proprietor, Inventor and Patentee of this new and most useful and valuable Household Utensil, would ask the attention of the public to his Invention.

The proprietor can offer to the citizens, to families, to hotels and all public buildings where "clothes drying" is required, this new and unique Invention.

By this machine little or no yard room is required by clothes lines, either for a larger or smaller quantity.

A single upright post in the centre of the yard or at one corner of it, and you have one hundred and twenty-five or two hundred and fifty feet of clothes line—the clothes are placed upon the lines in a small space, and then raised above the yard so as to leave the free use of the yard even while the entire quantity of clothes is drying. Not only is the space in the yard saved, but the clothes are beyond the reach of injury from those in the yard, and beyond the reach of pilferers also, as well as from dirt and dust.

This machine will be on exhibition at the Fair, where all can see it in operation.

The necessary documents have been taken out to secure the rights of the Patentee, and all persons are cautioned against any infringement.

The following persons having seen it, will attest to its very great utility and value, and all who have seen it bespeak its praise. The inventor is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen, as to its merits: David Chambers, and Henry Haight, Esqs., and Warren & Co., who have examined the machine.

The machines will be offered soon after exhibition at the Fair

☞ Orders received at the SHOP of the Inventor,
14 and at WARREN & CO'S.

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

SMITH & VAN DYNE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

HOTELS.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,......MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY,..............................CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. 26

Rassette House,

SAN FRANCISCO,............CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

St. Charles Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.
J. HARPER AND J. L. MERRITT......Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating **three hundred lodgers.** The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visitors, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guest can procure rooms at all hours of the night.

24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON, }

Splendid Private Residence.

THOSE who may be desirous of finding a beautiful location for a permanent home, for a healthy, pleasant and highly cultivated spot, can have that desire gratified by knowing that one of the finest spots in California is now offered for sale. Circumstances of filial affection requires the present owner to leave California, and no other reason could induce a sale.

The estate contains Two Hundred Acres, and is within about a dozen miles from the city of San Jose. It is in the highest state of cultivation and contains about two thousand best fruit trees of extra quality, many bearing fine fruit the present year —nearly two thousand dollars in cash being received from the Peach orchard alone. There is already upon the farm, ready for use, every implement, from a reaping machine to a garden rake; from a farm wagon to a sulky, and from a turkey to a pigeon. Also, three horses, a colt, thirty hogs, hens, chickens, turkeys, &c; one thousand bushels grain, hay in plenty, and all the needed and desirable comforts, except—man and wife to enjoy it. It is one of the most beautiful locations in the country, being fertile and productive. A small and neat cottage only at present is built, such as a bachelor has occupied.

Persons wishing to purchase a most valuable estate for their own enjoyment and improvement, and for a permanent home, will do well to give attention to this notice. All needed particulars will be given on application made at the office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER." 15-1m

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, U. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3¼, and Alviso 9¼ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from store-ship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'k.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.

For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

Montgomery Paint Store,

No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

ATLANTIC, UNION and FRENCH WHITE LEAD;
TIEMAN'S ZINC WHITE; ENGLISH BOILED OIL;
TURPENTINE; 1st QUALITY FRENCH PICTURE GLASS;
WINDOW GLASS; TIEMAN'S COLORS, in oil and water;
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
BRUSHES in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.

6 RAYE & HANKS.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington street, between Battery and Front:

Eagle No. 2 Plows.	Corn Mills,
Eagle No. 20 "	Corn Shellers.
Eagle No. 19½ "	Straw Cutters.
Eagle No. 19 "	Fan Mills.
Eagle B "	Burr Mill Stone.
Eagle M "	Bolting Cloth, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10.
Trojan Nos. 4 and 5.	Brass & Iron Wire Cloth, ass't'd [Nos.
Minor & Horton's, Nos. 20 and 21.	
Rover Steel Plow.	Thermometer Churns.
Peoria Steel Plow.	Four Horse Farm Wagons.
Ox Yokes and Chains.	Garden Hoes.
Harrows & Harrow Teeth.	Manure Forks.
Road Scrapers.	Ketchum's Improved Mower.
Platform Scales, &c., &c.	

Together with a general assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Garden and Field Seeds.

H. McNALLY,
16 Importer of Agricultural Implements.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 91 Battery street, office up stairs.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. H. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitae of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;

Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.

Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.

Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.

Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths, &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.

For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power. BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 11 J street, Sacramento City.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARREN & SON.

Grass Seed.

20 BBLS. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to

10 GEO. N. SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf.

Chile Seed Wheat,

FOR sale by J. FRIEDLANDER & CO.
4 60 California stree

Seed Wheat for Sale.

WHEAT from "Hill's Farm," Salinas, Monterey county, which obtained the *first premium* at the State Fair—California growth from Chili Seed—crop average yield 60 bushels per acre. Also, pure Chile Wheat. Apply to

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15-1m Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Splendid Hyacinths, Jonquils, Narcissus, &c.

LARGE and fine bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant gems may now be had at our rooms—"CALIFORNIA FARMER" Office, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.,

Corner California and Montgomery streets.
16 WARREN & SON.

Watches and Jewelry.

WE would direct the attention of those in want of fine Watches to our present stock, comprising manufactures of F. B. Adams & Son, T. F. Cooper, M. I. Tobias & Co., and David Taylor, names too long and favorably known to require comment. We are also sole agents in California for the sale of Samuel Lowry's Watches, which, for correctness of time and beauty of finish, stand unrivalled.

We are constantly receiving, by every steamer, additions to our stock of Diamonds and Jewelry, which we will sell as low as any others in the business, and are prepared to substantiate all that we guarantee. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,

139 Montgomery street, two doors south of Clay.

N.B.—Watches of all descriptions repaired by skillful and experienced workmen. 4 tf

California Starch.

ATTENTION of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure CALIFORNIA STARCH now manufactured by him. The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness; it can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country and the proprietor challenges competition.

This new California product of "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.

JOHN EVERDING, Manufacturer,
Water street, between Mason and Tyler,
14 North Beach, San Francisco.

FLOURING MILLS.

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated CHENERY & LAMBARD MILLS, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactured from California Wheat at the Lambard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
L street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, BARROLL & CO.,
10 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street,** between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed, to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Eureka Flour Mills.

FRESH FLOUR ground from pure California Wheat, and warranted *extra superfine.* For sale by

12 J. FRIEDLANDER & CO., 60 California street.

To Farmers and Gardeners.

WICKERSHAM'S

Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.

FOR sale—Wickersham's far-famed Patent Wrought Iron Fence, for enclosing and sub-dividing lands. It can be furnished at but little above the cost of ditching, and is much more preferable, because it does not require a heavy annual expenditure to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fires which so constantly sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring wooden fences to be renewed, nor carried away by flood from the overflow of the low lands; it is free from decay, which places it beyond comparison with wood or any other material now in use; it is valued the most highly where it has been tried the most thoroughly; it is light and graceful, yet strong, and cannot be broken down by horses or cattle. The testimony which has been given by those who have used it in the Atlantic States, is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of California.

A complete model is now an exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, at Musical Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery, where a full description may be seen, with the testimony of those who have erected it in the Atlantic States.

Farmers are invited to examine this fence, as there has never been any of the same kind in this country previous to the arrival of this lot, and from its peculiar construction there is not the least doubt but that it will be extensively used in this State.

J. T. Heston has now on hand, and will be constantly receiving supplies from the manufacturer, which will enable him to fill orders to almost any amount.

For particulars address J. T. HESTON,
At Warren's Agricultural Rooms;
Or, P. COGGINS, cor. Sacramento and Pike streets.
October 8, 1854. 15

Family Boarding School for Boys.

MR. and MRS. C. M. BLAKE, at Benicia, receive into their family a limited number of select LADS, who are thoroughly instructed in all the branches of COMMON and HIGHER EDUCATION, and properly cared for in all respects.

This School has been established since 1852, and enjoys the confidence of the best families in the State.

☞ For further particulars, Circulars, &c., address,

REV. C. M. BLAKE,
16 Collegiate Institute, Benicia, Cal.

First Premium Daguerreotypes.

R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.

Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. 16

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS and SILVER WARE, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.

N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.

5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

Dennis' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.

Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.

Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

Book Bindery,

No. 73 Merchant street, below, Adams & Co.

THE undersigned beg to inform the citizens of California that they are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK BINDING of every description, and in every style. Also, Blank Books made to order, of superior paper, and ruled to any desired pattern. We are Practical Binders, and feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction in *style* and *price.*

BALDWIN & EMERSON, San Francisco.

N.B.—Orders from the Country promptly executed. 7

Fair Haven Oil Company.

CHURCH & MARTIN, AGENTS.
Manufactory, First street.
Office, N. E. corner California and Front streets, San Francisco.

THE above company have a process in their manufacture by which they extract all the *gummy* substance from Oils, leaving them *limpid*, and better adapted for lubricating and burning. 15

Rags Wanted.

HIGHEST cash price paid for Clean White and Colored Rags. Apply at 129 Montgomery street, (basement Sanders & Brenham's Bank), or at North Beach Rag Ranch.

13-1m DAKENS STOLTZ.

FAMILIAR LOVE.

We read together, reading the same book,
Our heads bent forward in a half embrace,
So that each shade that either spirit took
Was straight reflected in the other's face;
We read, not silent, nor aloud, but each
Followed the eye that passed the age along,
With a low murmuring sound, that was not speech,—
Yet with such monotony
In its half-slumbering harmony,
You might not call it song;
More like a bee that in the noon rejoices,
Than any customed mood of human voices.

Then if some wayward or disputed sense
Made cease awhile that music, and brought on
A strife of gracious-worded difference,
Too light to hurt our soul's dear unison,
We had experience of a blissful state,
In which our powers of thought stood separate,
Each, in its own high freedom set apart,
But both close folded in one loving heart;
So that we seemed without conceit to be
Both one and two in our identity.

Kissing the Bride.—Some thirty years ago, when the custom of kissing the bride was more in vogue among the ministers than at the present day, the congregation of old Mr. W., in one of our western towns were much excited against their pastor, on account of indulging in such practices. They considered it unbecoming in their spiritual guide, and the deacons of the church were finally appointed to wait upon Mr. W. and remonstrate with him on his conduct referred to. They accordingly called at the house of the parson and were received very kindly by the old gentleman, who listened patiently to their reasons against a practice which he seldom omitted, and one which he viewed as perfectly innocent, both in its performance and in its tendency. After discussing the subject for a long time, the deacons, finding their arguments unavailing, attempted the force of ridicule. The parson bore it all very patiently without making much reply, when one of the "commissioners," in reply to Mr. W., who said he always had and always should kiss the bride, asked him whether, in case the parties were colored, he would adhere to that rule? "No," said Mr. W., "whenever that occurs I shall send for my deacons." The meeting was dissolved, and nothing more was ever said against old parson W.'s saluting the bride.

Naturally Answered.—"My dear," said an anxious father to his bashful daughter, "I intend that you should be married, but I do not intend that you should throw yourself away on any of the wild, worthless boys of the present day. You must marry a man of sober and mature age; one that can charm you with wisdom and good advice rather than with personal attraction. What do you think of a fine mature husband of fifty.

The timid, meek, blue-eyed little daughter looked into the old man's face, and with the slightest possible touch of interest in her voice, answered, "I think two of twenty-five would be better, Pa."

A Seed Farmer.—An honest son of Erin, who had saved money enough by his industry to purchase a small farm, undertook to manage it himself. He accordingly bought his seeds at the seed store, and planted them all done up in papers—just as they come from the store. A bystander who observed him, began to laugh at him, and told him he was doing wrong. "Ah, let me alone for that," said Pat, "I am making a seed garden: did ye never see seeds grow all papered and labelled jist as they sell them in the shop?"

Marry.—If you are for pleasure, marry. If you prize rosy health, marry. A good wife is heaven's last best gift to man—his angel and minister of graces innumerable—his gem of many virtues—his casket of jewels—her voice is sweet music—her smiles his brightest day—her kiss, the guardian of his innocence—her arms, the pale of his safety, the balm of his health, the balsam of his life—her industry his surest wealth—her economy, his safest steward—her lips, his faithful counsellor—her bosom, the softest pillow of his cares—and her prayers, the ablest advocates of heaven's blessings on his head.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

A lady passing through New Hampshire observed the following notice on a board: "Horses taken in to grass. Long tails, 3s. 6d.; short tails, 2s." The lady asked the owner of the land the reason of the difference of the price. He answered, "You see, ma'am, the long tails can brush away the flies, but the short tails are so tormented that they can hardly eat at all." This was the "long and short" of the matter, and the lady was satisfied.

On a late ascension of an æronaut, a gentleman requested to be allowed to accompany him into the ærial regions. "Are you good tempered?" asked the æronaut. "I believe so said the other, "but why do you ask the question?" "For fear we may 'fall out' on the way."

A country schoolmaster began one morning, the duties of the day with prayer, as usual, but after prayer he went up and asked a little boy why he didn't shut his eyes during the prayer; when the boy sharply responded, "We are instructed in the Bible to watch as well as pray."

"Mother, don't you wish you had the tree of evil in your garden?" "Why, Josh. you serpent, what do you mean?" "As money's the root of all evil, if we had the tree could'nt we get all the very precious stuff?"

An Irishman's description of making a cannon: "Take a long hole and pour brass around it."

BANKERS.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. H. Morton, Esq	Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co.	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.

1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page,	David Chambers,	Francis W. Page,
Henry D. Bacon,	Henry Haight,	Sacramento City
St. Louis,	San Francisco.	

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co	London.
F. Huth & Co.	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros. & Co.	London.
Hottinguer & Co.	Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co.	New York.
Phœnix Bank	do
J. E. Thayer & Bro.	Boston.
Horace Bean & Co.	New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co.	St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers	Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].
Interest, one and one-half per cent, per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

Deposits draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.

7 ROBINSON & CO.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
Sacramento City.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-11

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

THE frequent applications made to the undersigned by persons of moderate means, to put out upon securities at interest, sums too small to make it an object to the borrower, have induced them to adopt a plan by which money can in any sum bring to the possessor a rate of interest equal to that claimed by larger capitalists, and secured in the most convenient and ample manner. It is by the combination of large sums in one loan, and secured by one security, so that each depositor—no matter how small the amount—may receive the income to which his money is entitled, and that, too, in such a shape as will combine in his possession both the evidence of money loaned and the use of money deposited.

Money, in Cash or Gold Dust, will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be *without interest*, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of *one per cent. per month*, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing *one and a half per cent. per month* interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The advantages, not hitherto supplied to depositors, and which we present by this institution, are: Security, Convenience and Simplicity.

The money deposited is used only in *loans* guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collaterals, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank," which fact added to the experience of five years in this city, in all branches of business connected with Loans upon Real Estate or the investigation of titles to property, will present this as the Best Savings Bank, to the frugal and industrious.

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed.

Our certificates are issued in the sum of Ten Dollars, and One Hundred Dollars, and in such other convenient amounts as may become at all times *available* to the holder, and are only issued to the amount of, and are represented by, the actual Cash or Gold deposited with us.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.
No. 93 Merchant street, San Francisco.

CHARLES D. CARTER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers. 20

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubarb Roots, An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
Boston, Mass.
8

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach	Trees,	44	varieties;
Pear	do	44	do
Apple	do	51	do
Plum	do	15	do
Apricots		6	do
Almonds		2	do
Quinces	do	2	do
Cherry	do	many	do
Grapes,		12	do

Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Fig Trees;
Pomegranates;
Walnuts;
Chestnuts;
Locust Trees, very large;
Rose Acacias, } for hedges.
Osage Orange, }

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. Delabione, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

8 istf L. PREVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs,
Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of **Peaches**, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn **Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds**, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;

Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutillums, Azaleas, Orleanders, Passifloras, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson*, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Green house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address R. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

AT the Nursery of William Hall, in Bradford, Massachusetts, all the various kinds, warranted true to names. Gentlemen in California, intending to set out trees, should forward their orders during this month.

Refers to Capt. H. C. Cheever.
" " Isaac A. Morgan.

October, 5th, 1854.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $1 per doz; Hovey's $1 per doz, and Ellen $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.

25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

To the Farmers of California.

WE beg to call your attention to our superior facilities for transacting a **General Produce and Grain Business.**

Our warehouse, which we put up nearly a year since, covers an entire fifty vara lot, has a capacity of about *six thousand tons*, is thoroughly fire-proof, and constructed with especial reference to convenient and safe storage of merchandise.

We have also a fine wharf on Stewart street, where all Grain and Produce consigned to our house can be landed free of wharfage.

Our arrangements enable us to make liberal advances on Merchandise consigned to us for sale, or stored in our warehouse. An almost uninterrupted experience of five years in the business of this country, affords us, in an extensive acquaintance with business men, unusual opportunity for the prompt and judicious sale of any goods committed to our charge.

Referring to the well known houses named below,
We are, very respectfully,
Your obed't servants,
TILDEN & LITTLE.
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Messrs. Macondray & Co.	Messrs. Lucas, Turner & Co.
" Palmer, Cook & Co.	" Hussey, Bond & Hale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADAMS & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To England, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis,
Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville,
New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio	Cleveland.

Utica City Bank	Utica.	Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.	Bank of Attica	Buffalo.
Rochester City B'k	Rochester.	Geo. Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Michigan State B'k	Detroit.	Clinton Bank	Columbus, O.

☞ In the Northern Mines we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville,
Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada,
Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands,
Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls,
Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through Langton & Bro.'s Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar,
Sicard's Bar,
Kennebec Bar,
Union Bar,
Rose's Bar,
Foster's Bar,
Winslow's Bar,
Oak Valley,
Indian Valley,
Sleighville,
Cox's Bar,
Deer Creek Crossing,
Bridgeport, S. Yuba,
Sweetland's,
Hoyt's Diggings,
Cherokee Corral,
Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba,
Slate Range,
Junction House,
Frenchman's Bar,
Bullard's Bar,
Minesota Diggings,
Park's Bar,
French Corral,
Boston Bar,
Hunt's Ranch,
Barton's Bar,
Wombow's Bar,
Slate Range.
Nevada House,
Empire Ranch,
Downieville,
Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the Southern Mines, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by Brown's Express, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

Insurance.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

7 ADAMS & CO.

Gatling's Premium Grain Drill.

THIS excellent machine, which has gone into extensive use in the Atlantic States, is now for the *first time* offered to the Farmers of California. This Drill answers three desirable ends: the saving of labor; the avoiding wastage; and rendering the greatest return for capital expended.

Simple and durable in its construction, it rarely needs repairing, which, when necessary, the most ordinary mechanic can easily perform. For particulars see hand-bill accompanying the drill.

That this is the result of its operation the subjoined certificates will abundantly show:

Santa Clara, Sept. 4th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson of this place), to put in seventy-five acres of wheat. The machine operated very satisfactorily: preferable to broad-cast sowing, in producing more bushels per acre with less labor: also in putting in all the grain neatly, not losing any, subject to the consumption of birds or squirrels. Result of eight acres, part of seventy-five acres, was *seventy bushes per acre.* LEMUEL ROBINSON.

Santa Clara, Sept. 7th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson, of Santa Clara), to put in twenty acres of wheat. I was very much pleased with its operation, and consider it a great saving of labor, putting the grain in neatly—nothing liable to waste—while the product for me was *one-third* more than the broad-cast sowing alongside in the same field. P. J. DAVIS.

Santa Clara, Sept. 11th, 1854.

I certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill for the purpose of putting in ten acres of wheat, and can state with confidence that it takes less seed, and produces more bushels to the acre, with less labor than the broad-cast sowing. I would also state that I sowed broad-cast and drilled at the same time upon the same kind of land, and the yield was much greater upon the drilled ground. I give the Drill a decided preference to the broad-cast sowing. FELIX REINEY.

S. HENDERSON, proprietor,
13-1m and Agent for sale of Mills.

New Planing Machines.

THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive right for the State of California, to use and vend **Norcross' Patent Planing Machines**, would respectfully call the attention of parties engaged in the manufacture of lumber to the operation of the above machine. To those acquainted with the machine it is deemed unnecessary to urge anything in its favor; but to others would state that to this machine was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Rotary Cutter Planing Machine, after a trial of three weeks in competition with two of the best Woodworth Machines, at the Fair of the American Institute, New York; and also from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association at Boston. It is highly recommended by the most eminent mechanical experts in the United States, and parties having used the machine, as can be shown by affidavits and certificates in my possession.

To set aside all doubts which may arise in the minds of the public relative to "Infringment," it is only necessary to quote the closing paragraph from the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice Catron:

"Therefore, The defendent, Norcross, has made a new and independent invention, and does not use the arrangement or mode of combination of the plaintiff, and hence it is not an infringement."

Machines, together with rights for counties, towns, or single machines, for sale at the **Washington Mills**, Market street, San Francisco, where the above machine may be seen in operation, and all necessary information obtained relative to the same.

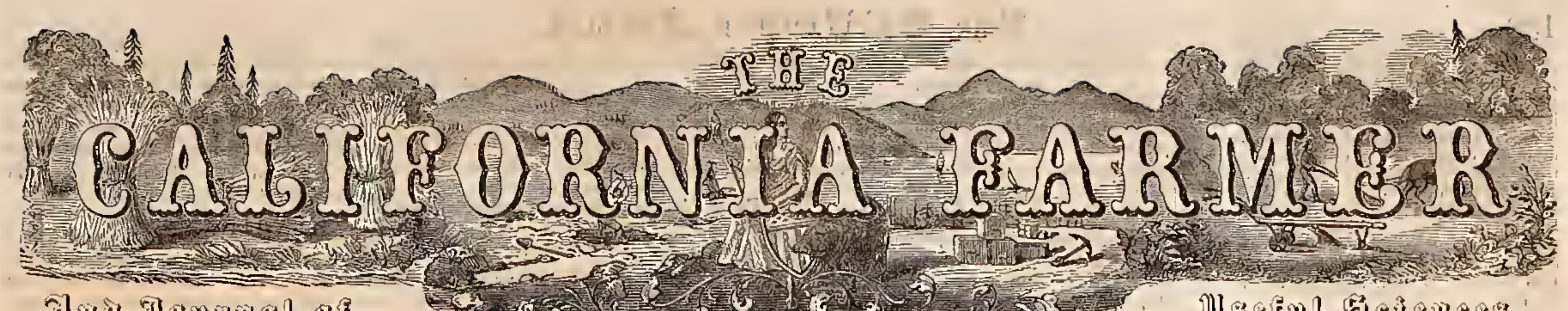
7 D. W. VAN COURT, Proprietor.

Farms for Sale—Small Farms.

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS desirous of securing a Valuable Tract of Land well located, are invited to visit the Salinas Valley, Monterey County. The property offered for sale is known as "Hill's Farm," near the Town of Salinas. The land is rich alluvial bottom, of the best quality, in proof of which the crops of '53 and '54 are submitted. The yield of barley in '53 averaged over 100 bushels per acre; the best giving 149 23-50 bushels per acre, and took the premium at the exhibition of '53 of a silver cup. The wheat crop of the present year is believed to be the best raised in the State, yielding 60 bushels per acre, and some as high as 85 bushels. The first premium given by the State Fair is given to the undersigned.

The facilities for sending to market are good, and the expense of putting produce in San Francisco from the Farm at present is but $12 per ton. Two lines of stages pass daily from San Jose and Monterey; and steamboats from Monterey. Post Office, Store and Blacksmith shop in the village. For persons having small or large means it is thought to offer a good opportunity for settlement as any part of the country. Tracts of Land from 40 to 160 acres, will be sold for cash, and on time, or for Stock at cash value.

For further particulars, apply to J. BRYANT HILL,
Postmaster, Salinas.
or to WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15 Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.



THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1854. NO. 18.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office cor. California and Montgomery sts.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

THE ISLE AND STAR.

[THE annexed production is from the pen of MR. GEO. D. PRENTICE, editor the Louisville Journal. It is one of those gems which Mr. Prentice, in his increasing years, occasionally gives to the world to the rejection of political pasquinade;]

In the tropical seas
 There's a beautiful Isle,
Where storms never darken
 The sunlight's soft smile.
There the hymn of the breeze
 And the hymn of the stream
Are mingled in one,
 Like sweet sounds in a dream.

There the song-birds at morn,
 From thick shadows start,
Like musical thoughts
 From the poet's full heart.
There the song-birds at noon
 Sit in silence unbroken,
Like an exquisite dream
 In the bosom unspoken.

There the flowers hang like rainbows
 On wildwood and lea—
Oh say, wilt thou dwell
 In that sweet Isle with me?
In the depths of the sky,
 There's a beautiful star,
Where no cloud casts a shadow,
 The bright scenes to mar.

There the rainbows ne'er fade,
 And the dews are ne'er dry,
And a circlet of moons
 Ever shines in the sky.
There the songs of the blest
 And the songs of the spheres
Are unceasingly heard
 Through the infinite years.

There the soft airs float down
 From the amaranth bowers,
All fresh with the perfume
 Of Eden's own flowers.
There truth, love and beauty
 Immortal will be—
Oh say, wilt thou dwell
 In that sweet star with me!

Blanche of Monmouth.

A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY CHARLES E. WAITE.

> Her bare right arm, uplifted high,
> All light, her large and glorious eye,
> And her whole frame—dilated—fired—
> She looked the Pythoness inspired.—COLTON.

"BLANCHE! Blanche! We're on the eve of an action! I come to embrace you for the last time!"

The speaker was a horseman in the American cavalry. Enveloped in clouds of dust, he was dashing up towards the veranda of a large mansion, built in the colonial taste, and exhibiting all the influence of colonial affluence. His horse was flecked all over with foam, and his manner was fearfully excited. The person whom he addressed was a young girl of scarcely eighteen summers. Her form was round,—perhaps too redundant, for those who deem *embonpoint* inconsistent with beauty,—but graceful as a sylph's. About her expressive face there played a profusion of nut-brown ringlets, and in her moist, dark eyes there beamed an earnest and meaning look, indicative at once of great force of character, and depth of passion. Her lips were full and slightly voluptuous in expression, her nose classically regular in contour, and her chin indented with a little dimple, which might have served as a nestling-place for a thousand loves.

"Not for the last time, I trust!" she replied, with a sweet and encouraging smile. "My heart tells me that the Americans arms will be triumphant! Who commands the forces?"

"General Lee is at the head of the first division, and Washington follows close in the rear with the remainder of the army. I left my command for a moment, and rode on in advance to take leave of you, my Blanche. The army will soon come up!"

"Let us trust in the God of battle for the issue! He will sustain our just cause! How glorious it must be to fight for one's country! And by the side of Washington! Edmund Stanley, were it not for you," continued the lovely enthusiast, blushing to the temples, "were it not for you, I could wish that I were a soldier, and might bear arms in the cause of America!"

"The army is approaching! I must leave you! God bless you, my Blanche!"

"God bless you, Edmund! I would not counsel you to do anything unworthy of yourself, but do not plunge into unnecessary danger! For my sake, do not!"

The dragoon folded his betrothed in his arms, for a moment, but not daring to give full expression to his emotions, tore himself hastily away, and remounting his trusty charger, plunged down the road.

Blanche Rivers gazed after his retreating form with streaming eyes. Her innocent bosom heaved beneath its laced boddice, and for a moment she stood the very picture of feminine woe. But she was a brave girl, and the resounding tread of the advancing squadrons stirred all that was heroic in her soul, and quickly chased her tears away. Leaving the veranda she placed herself at an open casement of the mansion, and silently awaited the appearance of the marching troops. To the stirring strains of martial music, the glittering column advanced along the highway, headed by Lee in person, attended by his suite. The day was insufferably hot, and many a canteen was pressed to a weary soldier's lips upon that dreadful march. Infantry, cavalry and artillery toiled quickly by, and clouds of dust rolled up before, behind, and on either side of them, only to settle in thick folds upon their shoulders, and add to the parching thirst which devoured them. Blanche gazed till she was weary upon the passing host. Five thousand men, packed into the narrow highway, swept in an inconceivably brief period before her eyes, on their way to Monmouth. When the last straggling corps had vanished from her sight, the heroic girl left the window; and proceeded to her father's stables. Ordering the groom to saddle, and bring around her horse, she re-entered the house, and after a moment's absence, appeared at the front entrance, armed with pistols at her belt—a perfect Clorinda, or Joan of Arc, all save the gorget and morion. In a moment she had mounted, and was flying up the road, upon the heels of the American soldiers.

"I will be an eye-witness of one struggle for freedom!" said Blanche, as she checked her horse, to prevent him from approaching too near the American rear.

Lee soon reached the plain of Monmouth, and drawing up his soldiers under cover of the woods, went forward to reconoitre. The broad field was covered with the glittering squadrons of the British, while extending in the distance as far as the eye could reach, was an immense train of baggage wagons, with stores for the support of ten thousand men. Drums beat, bugles sounded the charge, and the battle commenced. Protected by the shades of the woods, Blanche witnessed in security the various manœuvres of the contending armies. She saw Wayne charge with resistless impetuosity, and her heart beat with emotions of the purest patriotism, as she reflected that there was one in that cavalcade in whom she had interest, whose arm would strike, that day, many a blow for his country's cause. Not a selfish thought in regard to her lover's peril crossed her mind; her whole soul was intent upon the issue of the struggle, and her whole being wrapped up intense desire for the triumph of the patriot cause.

"They are breaking ere the struggle is half through!" said an officer by her side.

Just then an aid flew past them, in the direction of Wayne's cavalry squadron, and riding directly up to the blunt old soldier, communicated his message, which was received with a scowl black as night.

"Sound a recall!" growled the sturdy old veteran, and ere the battle had hardly begun the American army was slowly retiring.

Blanche gazed with undisguised wonder upon these movements. "I came to see a battle, and I only behold an inglorious retreat! But Washington shall know that he is to receive a rabble-rout of his own troops into his arms!"

Urging her horse at top-speed, she dashed down the highway, intending to give warning to the rear division of the events which had transpired in front. On she flew, and was soon far past the retiring soldiery, who drew back in good order before the British, without any appearance of trepidation, or of having been beaten. Away she sped—quick as the wind she hurried past the ancestral mansion—her steed panting with the intense heat, and reeking with foam. Like an arrow she shot past hamlets, and through forests, on her important mission. At the distance of about three miles from her home, she met the advance-guard, but passing them, hurried on in search of the general-in-chief. Washington was standing by his foam-dripping and dusty white charger, at a point where the highway was crossed by two roads. Above him waved the flag of America, and he was listening with the most intense eagerness to the sharp rattling musketry, and the deep booming of ordnance in the distance. Respectfully saluting him, Blanche Rivers said:

"Your excellency! The other division of the American force has retired before the enemy, and is now falling back slowly upon you!"

A fearful look, in which indignation, scorn and despair were most vividly depicted, passed over the features of the commander-in-chief. Those who saw the expression of Washington's face when he learned of Lee's pusillanimity say it was terrible.

"General Lee [illegible] sible! Hurry up the rear! Advance! On, at half-trot! Maiden, ride by my side!"

Blanche rode beside the general, and answered his anxious inquiries, in regard to the disgraceful retreat, with as much accuracy as her knowledge of the facts and of military tactics would enable her to. Her heart smiled with pride, that she could thus render service to her America, and be the companion and adviser of the father of his country.

"Did he not strike a single blow?" asked Washington.

"Yes, but a very feeble one! I saw Wayne called off in the middle of a charge!"

"This is most strange; most incomprehensible! Order up Stirling and Knox from the rear! Maiden, you have this day rendered your country an invaluable service, you have perhaps been the means of changing the destinies of America! What is your name?"

"Blanche Rivers!"

"Blanche, God bless your heroism! If you ever require assistance, either for yourself or yours, remember that you have a friend in Washington!"

Blanche buried her face in her hands and wept. The general rode to the front to give orders, and make preparations for the reception of Lee's fugitive squadrons. Just as the hurrying troops had arrived near Blanche River's home, they met their retreating comrades, who with some precipitation were falling back in a disorderly manner. No sooner did Washington catch sight of them, than spurring his white charger into a headlong gallop, he rode up to Gen. Lee, and uttered that passionate exclamation, more memorable for the manner in which it was spoken, than for the language.

"*Sir, I desire to know what is the reason, and whence, arises this disorder and confusion!*" And at the same moment ordering the artillery of Sterling and Knox respectively to the right and left, he endeavored by the powerful influence of his personal exhortations, to stem the tide of retreat.

After the general left her side, Blanche endeavored to extricate herself from the troops, in order to inform her parents of the dangerous proximity of the English army. Scarcely had she emerged from the lines, when she beheld Edmund Stanley's horse plunging across the road, directly opposite her father's house. The riderless animal appeared in great terror—his eyes flashed wildly, and his nostrils were distended as if some excessive fear were urging him on his break-neck course.

"That betokens no good!" ejaculated Blanche. "Edmund Stanley would not easily be compelled to abandon his favorite charger! On, Juno!" And applying her whip to the horse she rode, she stood, in a moment, at the front door of her father's mansion. The portal was open, but there were no indications of an unusual commotion. Everything looked as quiet and peaceful as on an ordinary day. She listened for a moment, and the clashing of steel in a remote portion of the house was distinctly borne to her ears. A moment more, and a horrid yell of triumph awoke the echoes of the deserted rooms. Snatching a pistol from her belt, she rode quickly round to a back entrance, and concealing herself behind an angle of the wall, beheld, at a little distance, half a dozen soldiers in scarlet uniforms, forcing an entrance into a side hall, against what appeared formidable resistance.

"I have it!" she whispered, drawing her remaining weapon and dismounting. Hastily fastening her horse, she softly stole round to the veranda, and entering through a window into the drawing-room, ascending into the second story. Proceeding through several suits of rooms, in the direction of the clanging iron, she finally arrived at the head of a flight of stairs, at the foot of which a scene was presented that would have stirred colder blood than hers.

On the lowest step reclined her mother, lifeless—she had fainted. Directly before her was her father, old Hugh Rivers, bravely defending his senseless wife, with a dripping sabre, while leaning over the banisters, apparently wounded and faint, though still brandishing his sword in the faces of his enemies, was Edmund Stanley.

"Stand back, ye ruthless desecrators of peaceful firesides!"

A pistol report rang through the hall, and a soldier who was on the point of transfixing Stanley fell dead, as if prostrated by a bolt from heaven. Another shot was fired, and another Briton fell weltering in gore. Blanche looked the "Pythoness inspired." Like the heroine of the legend, an extract of which we have placed at the head of our tale, her large and glorious eyes were "all light," and her whole frame was dilated with enthusiasm. Rushing down the stairs, after she had discharged her weapons, she seized a sword, and with a vehemence that resembled inspiration, beat back her foes. [illegible] maimed. Two of them had fallen before her deadly aim, and the other had yielded his life to the impetuous Stanley.

"Yield! yield! Heaven lends me strength, and assures me that you are mine!"

Dismayed and terrified at her vehemence, the soldiers threw down their arms, and fled into the road with the utmost precipitancy.

As soon as the enemy had vanished, Blanche devoted herself to the restoration of her senseless parent, and to the examination of Stanley's wounds. Her mother was soon recovered, but her lover had been injured seriously by a deep flesh wound in the shoulder. Edmund Stanley did not return to the field that day, but lay in a darkened room, hot and feverish, while the distant booming of the cannon and the sharp rattle of the musketry told what his comrades were achieving for the freedom of his country, upon the hot plains of Monmouth.

"Blanche, I burn to be in the field! The sound of those guns is maddening!"

"Be quiet, Stanley! You only increase your fever! We have dispatches from the field every half hour. Washington is conquering!"

"Are you sure of it, Blanche!" exclaimed the invalid rising in his couch. "O, what heavenly music is that thundering ordnance! Do you hear any news from Wayne's cavalry?"

"They were charging furiously and victoriously at the last dispatch!"

"Would that I were there! Blanche, I believe I would even renounce you, to be at my post this minute!"

"You will lose me yet without the renunciation, or rather, I shall lose you I fear! For my sake, Edmund, be quiet!"

Stanley took her soft hand within his own, and lying quietly upon his pillow, soon sunk into a disturbed slumber, while the din of battle was still resounding in his ears. Blanche watched over him during the whole day, and as once in a while he broke forth into exclamations of "Charge! Let the bugle sound!" showing the perturbed state of his mind, her soft hand applied cold beverages to his lips, and cooled his heated brow. When he awoke, his fever was gone, the glorious victory of Monmouth had been consummated, and Blanche, his rescuer, his nurse, his betrothed, stood gazing affectionately on him.

How to Study.

WHEN you play, play; but when you sit down to study, let play and everything else go, and apply yourself steadily and diligently to the business before you. The hardest lesson will grow easy, under such an attack as this, and the most alarming difficulties will melt away before it. It is hard work to learn, when one gives only half his mind to his lessons; much harder than when the scholar takes hold of his studies in real good earnest.

You have all seen how the little instrument, known among boys as the burning-glass, collects the rays of the sun, and sets on fire the timber or dry wood. You cannot accomplish the feat in a moment. You must hold the glass steadily and patiently, and the focus must fall continually upon the same spot. At first there is but a slight heat; but by and by a little smoke is seen, and at length the object is set on fire. This is the way in which the mind must be applied to any subject it would master; and this is the way in which all great thinkers are accustomed to study. Sir Isaac Newton, who made important discoveries in natural science, tells us that when he wished to master any subject, he was wont to fix his attention quietly but steadily upon it. Gradually, he says, light would grow out of darkness, and order out of confusion, until the subject unfolded itself to his mind. It was this simple and patient application of the great philosopher, that led to the discoveries he made in regard to light, gravitation, &c.

The rule I have given you applies to your Sabbath school as well as week-day lessons, and to your studies at home as well as in the school-room. Whatever and wherever you attempt to study, address yourself in earnest to the business before you and you will conquer every difficulty. The habit once formed, study will no longer be the dry and tedious thing it is to many boys. The better acquainted you become with your lessons, the more you will like them. The reason why they are ever hateful, is because you do not know them. There is a great satisfaction in feeling assured that we know more to-day than we knew yesterday; and this satisfaction is continually enjoyed by the studious boy.

This habit of close application will be very useful to you through life. Your days of study will not be over when you leave school. There are a great many things to be learned, besides those that are taught in books. Life itself is a long school-term. Should you reach the age of fourscore years, I do not believe you will ever see the day when you can say, "My education is finished. I do not wish to learn anything more.—*Well-Spring.*

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1854.

Resources of California.

We would call the attention of our readers to the valuable communication of our attentive correspondent from Monterey, A. S. Taylor, Esq. Here are truths worthy of consideration. When our public men, in their legislative capacity, shall give more attention to these interests of California, we shall see her advancing in greatness.

Our State has been very much indebted to our [illegible] valuable and deeply interesting revelations in matters of her natural history, and presenting from time to time important historical, biographical and other data, and in keeping such matters constantly before the public mind. Such men do a service that will live long after political chicanery shall be done away.

We earnestly hope the subject of the Chinese, and the treatment they are receiving, will awaken a better attention from every friend of justice and humanity. Every day we witness cruelty on the part of persons who claim to be men, that is a disgrace to humanity. When we see these unoffending persons, as they are quietly passing our streets, pushed from the sidewalk and often insulted, kicked and abused, we blush for our country. The remarks of our correspondent are worthy an American heart. As we have heretofore remarked upon this subject, it is impossible to change the destiny of Providence, and those who now labor to check their coming to our shores will find that "'tis hard to kick against the pricks." For the Agriculture of California, and much else, the Chinese will perform those duties which the colored race have done for the South.

We trust these subjects will elicit discussion, and thus draw out and establish truth.

Humboldt Times.—Among all our list of exchanges we can say most truthfully, that we have no one paper that we esteem higher or read with more interest, than the "Humboldt Times." We read it with interest, find much that instructs us, and a larger amount of matter that will do good and elevate the minds of its readers than is usually found in our exchanges. Education, Agriculture, Home influences, and the Arts and Sciences, occupy a large share of its columns, and we but do it justice thus to speak. We often quote from it, and feel that we benefit our readers. In the extracts we made sometime since, we did not mean to miscontrue our friend by any means, for we both meant the same thing, though we expressed ourselves differently; and we now say to our friend, we think if our *craniums* were both examined, we should think and feel alike upon the subject matter, and should worship at the same altar. Will that do, Brother?

We now say, we thank him, most heartily, for the very handsome compliment paid us sometime since, by his generous notice of the Farmer; and if our readers would seek a journal from the vicinity of Humboldt, we commend to them most earnestly the "Humboldt Times" as truly worthy their support.

Increase of Passengers by Low Fare.—Over 500 passengers came down from Sacramento on the Helen Hensley, Monday evening. The price of passage was $1, cabin, and there was more company than chairs. It was rather too much of a good thing to be comfortable, and although there was plenty to eat and everything done to make it as comfortable as possible, yet we think a *fair price* for passage, say $6 and $4, will do better for all, and surely be more comfortable. There is but little comfort in travelling when the cabins and saloon floors are made sleeping apartments of all classes till the atmosphere becomes unbreathable. We hope some system of prices will be adopted, just to all and afford all an equivalent for labor.

Butter in Winter.—Where are our dairymen? Shall we have to rely upon a foreign market for our butter during the rainy season; or shall we have home made? Would it not pay our dairymen to *to* pack butter in the summer months and keep it till winter? These are questions for them to answer. Who will respond?

Asiatic Sheep.

No subjects can be of more importance to California than those that appertain to her "home products." Wool-growing will be one of the great branches of home industry, and the wool of California will become an article of large export in a few years. It is all important that Farmers should give this subject their particular attention. Many of them have lands that are well adapted to the raising of sheep, and they could add this to their increase, with but very little trouble. We believe that all that is now wanting, is, to introduce the *best varieties of stock*, and we shall awaken a new source of prosperity to our people and our State.

We call attention to the annexed letter from Mr. Hamilton, of Napa county, who exhibited the fine Asiatic sheep at the State Fair, and deservedly took the premium for the same; and commend this breed of sheep, having full confidence in what has been so fully established by Mr. H. All the material facts can be had at our office.

Daisy Bank Farm, Oct. 26th, 1854.

Col. Warren—*Dear Sir:* I am now ready to dispose of some of my "Broad-tail Asiatic Sheep." I have several full grown Bucks and some young ones, for sale, and would also sell a few pair of Lambs, of the same age as those I had down at the Fair. Heretofore I have refused to sell my Ewes, although have been offered as high as $100 a piece for them.

I am willing to sell the large Bucks, and the Lambs, (six months old) lower, for I am aware that stock has decreased some in value during the past summer, and would like to fix the price to suit the times. I can send to San Francisco from our place, (near Napa City,) per steamer, every other day, so I would require but one day's notice to fill any order you might send me for sheep.

As regards the benefit to be derived from a cross between these sheep and the American or California sheep, I would say, that the cross is a first rate one; the increase from the Ewes is much greater, while the Lambs are stronger, healthier, and of course more easily raised than either full American or California sheep. The half-breeds, too, I think, attain a better size, while the quality of the mutton cannot be surpassed.

Yours, &c., J. M. Hamilton.

Errors Corrected.—A few errors occurred in the Fruit Report on our outside, which we now desire correct. In the fruits of Messrs. Beard [illegible] for *Virgalien*, read *Virgalieu*. Those of F. Kellogg—for *Holland Pepper*, read *Holland Pippin*; for *Vandvere*, read *Vandervere*. Those of J. K. Rose—for *Bewrne*, read *Beurre*. Those of Mr. Delmos—for *Roinette*, read *Reinette*. Those of A. P. Smith, Sacramento—for *Golden Chasselars*, read *Golden Chasselas*; for *Crawford's late Melacator*, read *Melacaton*. Those of Henry Oliver—for *Bell Hamburg*, read *Black Hamburg*. We have made these corrections not from *necessity*, but simply to show that our desire was to establish *correct names*, for even without these corrections those who at all understand names, would know them to be typographical errors.

Fine Vegetables.—We have received from the farm and garden of Judge McHenry, at Oakland, some of the finest vegetables we have yet seen grown in this State. They were not so very large, but yet full size, well and handsomely grown; fine grain and smooth skin, finely formed, and giving evidence by their appearance of having been grown in fine, deep, well-cultivated soil. The variety shown us were Beets, Parsnips, and Carrots, as samples of several acres, all of the same quality; finer specimens cannot be had. For these, and the kind invitations to visit the grounds we return our thanks, and we already anticipate much pleasure from a ramble over that beautiful spot. We rejoice that our citizens are thus turning their attention to the cultivating and beautifying our bright spots—this, this will make California prosperous.

The "Mail" has Arrived.—We find upon our table No. 1 of the "California Mail," published by Messrs. Butler & Foard; a very neat and handsome paper, creditable alike to editors and typos. The leader tells us the plan proposed for establishing the paper, and in spite of all the discouragement that surrounds a task so difficult and doubtful, we believe there is a field open for this department. The senior editor, Mr. Butler, is well known as an artist, and we believe fine views of our cities, country towns, public buildings, &c., will add to the interest of our community, and would receive a generous support. Thus would we wish it, and tender to our friends our best wishes for their success.

[For the California Farmer.]

New Sources of Wealth in California.

As many new employments are being suggested in our State, from its natural resources and products, we add our mite to the flowing current.

MILLSTONES.

The very best of millstones are to be found in every county of California, being generally the same in character as those of France, viz: Basaltic. The old Missions were furnished with native millstones, and many of them may now be found in their vicinity by inquiring of the old Californians. Mr. Branch, of San Luis Obispo, has a fine pair, which he got out and worked for a new mill. In that county, thousands of millstones could be got out with ease.

OLIVES.

The old Padres proved the fact fifty years ago, when Humboldt was in Mexico, that the Olives of San Buenaventura and San Diego equalled the best of the Mediterranean, and they grow with very little trouble and care.

HEMP AND FLAX.

Hemp and Flax grow with the greatest luxuriance in California, as proved fifty years ago. If they were only raised for purposes of seed, to make oil from, or for paper makers, it would pay. These seeds are exported in large quantities from India, to Europe and the United States, every year.

MUSTARD.

The article of Mustard Seed might be gathered with very little trouble, and form an article of immense exportation. Mustard Seed Oil is used in India for cooking and burning, and the consumption of it in the Presidency of Bengal, among all classes of people, is a matter of surprise and curiosity to the traveler. We have seen it used in the East for every kind of household purposes to which oil is applicable. The quantity of mustard sown in Bengal, to supply this demand, is every year immense, and when the crops fail, it causes great distress among the poor. The English government in consequence look on its cultivation with as great watchfulness as that of rice.

RICE GROWING.

Rice is another article which would grow with the greatest luxuriance in our Tule, overflowed lands. It is not generally known out of the Carolinas and Georgia (with us) that rice flourishes well in certain lands where it freezes every year. Such is the case in China, as every one knows who has lived there. But our Tule swamps will be swamps forever until we adopt a liberal and humane spirit toward the Chinese, who, if allowed to cultivate, would soon turn them into treasuries of gain. It is not yet known to the thick-headed, ignorant bigots of our State, (literary, legislative and popular,) that China is of necessity and by the force of God's providence the market of labor for the depopulated islands and continents of the Pacific. These mighty pundits of learning ought to have a farthing candle to light mankind to the sight of their infinitesimal principles of division and exclusion. The Chinese in Manila, Java, Borneo, and India, form communities agricultural and commercial of great wealth, and some of those countries would have no commerce to speak of without them. Even christian priests are found in the crowd of stupid declaimers against these people, though Jesus Christ, their master, expressly declares that God dwells in every man's soul, black, white, yellow, or red.

SALT MOUNTAIN.

There is said to exist a genuine mountain of Salt in the Sierra to the north of Suisun and Napa Valleys. We saw some 300 or 400 pounds of salt from this mine, when in Benicia about three years ago. It was then in the possession of Cook & Stewart, and consisted of lumps as hard, brilliant and clean as the purest loaf sugar. It is strange nothing has been done about this mine, as it ought to have an extraordinary value. We were told it could be gathered on the ground like common stones. It was the purest salt we have ever seen and was mistaken by us for loaf sugar.

DOMESTICATING WILD FOWL.

The wild ducks and geese of California are easily tamed. A gentleman in Monterey has four black geese, taken when young, and have now become as tame as common domestic geese. They are doing remarkably well. A pair of beautiful wild ducks have been tamed in the same way.

A great difficulty exists in taming the California quail, as they run off into the bush as soon as they get strong enough. Their eggs are frequently hatched by the domestic hen on the ranches, but as yet they have not succeeded in keeping them. Doubtless a little time, attention and patience would add these birds to our stock of domesticated fowl. The quail, or Goronice, lays at times as many as twenty-four eggs to its nest before hatching. There is also a blue Goronice found on the Gila river which is double the size of the coast quail. There is a crested pheasant something like the Goronice found in the Sierra Nevada.

TULES FOR PAPER MAKING.

The Tules of our wet lands have been suggested as good materials for making paper. A similar kind which grows in overflowed salt water lands of the Southern States, has likewise been suggested. But the bulrushes of our overflows are fresh-water, of much finer texture and have more fibre, and are much cleaner and easier worked. There can be little doubt that this production of our State will in the future enter largely into the manufacture of paper from original vegetable substances. The tules near the Bay are said to be of different variety from those of the Tache lakes.

MONTEREY CYPRESS.

The only Cypress as yet found in California or Oregon occurs on Point Cypress, of Monterey. All the Cypress trees grow within the circumference of about a mile, and close to the sea. Not a stray one is to be found out of this boundary. The wood makes excellent timber. A gentleman in Monterey has succeeded in growing them in the town from young plants.

NURSERIES OF NATIVE TREES.

The seeds and plants of the Calaveras Arbor Vitae, or Tree of Life, are now in great demand among the gardeners and horticulturists of Europe. If nurseries were formed for these trees in the vicinity of their growth, there is little doubt that they would be found highly profitable as a permanent investment, and this might be extended to include all our native trees, some of which are of great and unequalled beauty, particularly the California Sycamore, the Bay tree, and the larger species of Oak and Pines.

Alex. S. Taylor.

Monterey, Oct. 25, 1854.

Favors Recived.—Who is our neighbor? he that confers a kind favor cheerfully, with an honest wish to oblige and to do good, and to extend useful information. To our neighbors across the way, the active and efficient messengers of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., we are daily under obligations for files of papers left upon our table; and particularly to our friend Howard, who, we sincerely regret to learn, received severe injury to his hand while on duty at Sacramento last week, his right hand having been caught beneath the seat of the express wagon, and badly injured. To other friends in this office, we are indebted for many favors. Messrs. Adams & Co. have always aided us very kindly in furnishing us files whenever we have needed, and in forwarding parcels and letters at all times, free of charge. These are the evidences of that neighborly kindness that we can appreciate, and we try to be grateful.

San Jose Nursery.—Particular attention should be called to the advertisement of Messrs. Beard & Lewellen, in our issue of this week. To those who are in want of fruit trees of reliable kinds, this opportunity is now offered them. It is not always that in this market such varieties can be had. The name of Beard, of San Jose, carries a sufficient guarantee of the high character of the trees offered, and were any additional proof needed, the quality and large number of varieties shown at the State Fair the present year, and for which the premium prize was awarded, and the nursery and orchard from which they were obtained also receiving the first premium of the State—these we believe are conclusive evidence of what may be relied upon. We therefore assure our readers that early orders will secure what is of great value to them.

Peaches at the Lagoon.—We received a pretty Peach raised at the Lagoon, by a gardener named Bourgingnar. This peach was raised from a pit planted in '49; some two hundred fruited this year, and, like others, were stolen, &c. We tried the Peach, which was of pure flavor. The sample was kindly brought us by a friend who takes a pleasures in horticulture. We learn that these very Peaches are the produce of stones brought from South America, raised from some trees there planted by the same growers.

Works of Art.—Please see Vance's Daguerrean Gallery notice in another column. His Hall is truly all that is represented.

G. H. Johnson's Gallery also deserves notice. Mr. Johnson's pictures were on exhibition at the State Fair, but unfortunately were not placed there till a day or two before its close and after the committee had gone through the examination. A premium was awarded to him.

HORTICULTURAL.

Strawberries.

Our oldest cultivators of Strawberries have been somewhat surprised at the discovery of a new feature in the character of the Strawberry in this country—its capabilities of producing two crops. Some of our oldest established varieties—Black Prince, Alpines, Vir inia Scarlet, Hovey's Boston Pine, and other varieties—have produced very abundantly the past year.; and it is now ascertained that by a judicious system of cultivation, by a right understanding of the nature of the vine and its proper culture, some varieties may be kept in continual bearing. There is probably no kind of fruit that will more certainly compensate the grower than this most delicious fruit.

One important thing to be first understood should be the best varieties. It costs no more, not so much even, to grow the best kinds, as those of a more common sort, and it should be the chief aim of the cultivator to strive to improve—constantly progressing. We trust it will be accorded to California the honor of producing the "finest seedling fruits in the world," and we believe that California can produce the best strawberry the world has ever seen. Every indication is in its favor—soil, season, climate, atmosphere; and it only remains for the growers to take hold of the matter in ear nest.

England makes her boast of new seedling fruits, and recently several new varieties of Strawberries, some of very high character, and we trust this will serve as a stimulus to Californians to see what they can do. The growers of the Strawberry should know the opportunity that is now before them, and they should not rest content until they have won the high honor of producing the best Strawberry in the world, and that a perpetual bearer.

New English Strawberry.

In a late number we gave some information from Hovey's Magazine in relation to Nicholson's new varieties, which are now undergoing a trial in the grounds of Hovey & Co. The following information furnished by a correspondent to the London Gardener's Chronicle, will be interesting to strawberry men:—*Country Gentleman.*

Nicholson's New Strawberries.—I recently inspected Mr. Nicholson's Strawberries at Egglescliffe, and made the following notes regarding their respective merits:—Ajax is a very distinct variety; there is no Strawberry I have seen which bears the least resemblance to it. It is a very strong grower and a good bearer; the color of the fruit is a deep shining red, the seed is very thinly set and deeply imbedded in the berry, which is large in size, of a fine globular shape, and remarkably juicy and sweet. As a dessert Strawberry I consider it unequalled. Ruby is a vigorous grower; the shape and color of the fruit very much resembles that of "Ingram's Prince of Wales," but it is not so highly flavored as that variety; it is an immense bearer, and ripens its fruit for a long time in succession; this must prove one of the most useful Strawberries in cultivation. Fill-basket is another sort that is well named, the ground round it being literally covered with fruit. In color it resembles the "British Queen," size large, and it is passable in flavor; for market gardeners this variety will be invaluable. Captain Cook is also a great bearer; the fruit is larger and deeper in color than that of the preceding sort, and I thought it better flavored. I also saw one or two more very promising seedlings, one of which was remarkable for its bearing properties; on one plant alone I counted no fewer than two hundred perfectly formed fruit in various stages of ripeness. Altogether I have never seen such crops of Strawberries as I saw at Egglescliffe.—*J. W. Kinmont, Castle Gardens, Bishop Aukland.*

Blooming of the Victoria Regia.—We were gratified Friday afternoon, 29th ult., at witnessing the second opening of the first bud on one of the fine plants in Mr. J. Fisk Allen's lily-house in Chestnut street, Salem, Mass. The flower as it opened was extremely beautiful. The outer petals were pure white; the centre ones deep crimson. This wonderful and rapid expansion of one of the most extraordinary plants in the floral kingdom was witnessed by a large number of persons, with intense interest. The open flower measured thirteen inches across its centre, and the colors were more brilliant, as well as more delicate, than the colored engravings of the specimens produced in England. This superb flower was typical of life. Now in all the glory of its magnificence, the admiration of every beholder, and in a few brief hours it withers and dies, and soon becomes a mass of corruption. Mr. Allen's plant is in a healthy condition. A second bud has appeared, which will open in a short time, and pass through the same process as the first, to be followed by others in quick succession during the season. The second plant is growing finely and will soon be in bloom. There are now ten leaves in the tank, from three to five feet in length, which lie on the surface of the water. They are very beautiful, with their upturned edges reflecting their various green and crimson tints, as the sun lays upon them. The exhibition for the remainder of the season will be a very interesting one, and well worth a journey to Salem to witness, and we trust the proprietor will be remunerated for his great skill and enterprize in the production of so rare a tropical plant in a cold northern region.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Pomological Department at County and State Fairs.

BY THOMAS M. COOLEY, TOLEDO, OHIO.

A considerable number of our cities and villages boast Horticultural Societies, whose efforts in behalf of Pomology are traceable in an increased knowledge of that science, and an improvement in its practice, in the country immediately surrounding the places at which they are located. For the most part, these societies are not organized for a large territory, the number of their members is not expected to be large, and the attendance of their weekly or monthly meetings is not too great to permit of each person examining all the fruits presented, and becoming acquainted with the appearance if not with the flavor of each. As yet, however, the agricultural community a little removed from towns have not thought it worth their while to organize such societies, and to meet the want of them a pomological department has been added to almost all the yearly State and County gatherings now commonly designated "Fairs." As it is upon these that farmers are to depend principally, for a long time to come, for such aid in acquiring a knowledge of fruit culture as organized effort can give them, we propose to glance briefly at the mode in which the pomological exhibition is made at these fairs, and to point out a few particulars in which in our opinion, the value of that exhibition might be materially increased.

Let the reader take a walk with us through the building devoted to fruits, at one of these State Fairs. Extending all around the building are long tables, upon which exhibitors have arranged their fruits, labeled with names, or numbers, or not at all, as suited their respective fancies. In front of these tables is placed a railing, to protect them from the crowd of visitors; and behind that the exhibitors, if they happen to be nurserymen, station themselves to improve the opportunity of advertising their wares.

On examining such of the fruits as are labeled with names, we are surprised to find so many of the names wrong. Here is the *Baldwin* under the name of *Hubbardston Nonsuch*; the *Herefordshire Pearmain* and the *Rambo* both labeled *Seek-no-further*; the *Green Newtown Pippin* designated *Rhode Island Greening*; the *Wolcott* mistaken for the *Red Gilliflower*; and red Apples of various sizes, shapes and flavors, which the exhibitors seem determined to crowd into the already extensive family of Spitzenburghs. With the Pears it is, if possible, still worse; for *Bell Pear*, *Butter Pear*, *Pound Pear*, and *Virgalieu* seem to be generic names under which a hundred different species having little apparent affinity are classed by their growers. It unfortunately happens that with some of the varieties which we find honored with duplicate names, we are wholly unacquainted; and a part of the inducement for our coming hither was to acquire some knowledge of them that would at least enable us to recognise them when we met again. A few new varieties, promising great excellence, have also been originated in the region where this fair is located; but though we have strong reason for believing that they are exhibited here, we look in vain over the tables for their names, and are compelled to an uncertain search for them among the unnumbered and unlabeled ones. We had been told that we should also see at this fair fruits from four degrees of latitude and eight of longitude, and we had anticipated great pleasure and much instruction from a comparison of the different specimens presented, and a study of the various peculiarities induced by differences in soil, climate and situation; but though the professional exhibitors have some of them taken the pains to affix their cards over their entries, in many cases after diligent inquiry we are unable to ascertain, from the entry tickets or otherwise, where the fruits were raised, or anything of the climate or other influences which have affected them. Indeed, we learn, on inquiry, that the name and residence of the exhibitor are not allowed to be placed on the entry ticket, lest dishonest judges might give partial decisions; while it never seems to have occurred to the managers that exhibitors who cared to have the fruits of their raising known have many ways of making them known aside from using for that purpose the tickets they receive from the Secretary. The committee on fruits are alone able to render us any essential aid in this pursuit of knowledge under difficulties; yet, except the time when they are engaged in the discharge of their duties, it is quite as easy to obtain without their assistance the information we desire, as to find the members of this committee.

It will not be surprising, therefore, that we return home from this exhibition but little wiser than we came, and fully impressed with the belief that though the State fairs may be valuable to committeemen, and afford them a fine opportunity of becoming familiar with the fruits of the State, yet to the public at large this portion of the show is about as valuable as if the tables had been loaded with stones instead of Apples and Pears. But we are more that ever convinced of that fact, when we see the report of the committee published among the transactions of the Society; for though they have taken pains to inform us that they have awarded premiums in due form for the best single variety, and for the best three and six varieties of fall and winter Apples and Pears, they have not thought it worth their while to inform us what they have adjudged the best varieties, and the people who cultivate the *Black Gilliflowers*, the *Pennocks*, and the *Monstrous Pippins*, in their ignorance of any better Apples, may cultivate them in the same ignorance forever, if they are to depend upon this Society for enlistment.

The State fair which we have supposed, is a sample of many State and county exhibitions; and though not of all, yet many of the objections stated will apply with force to almost any of them. Let us recapitulate these objections, with suggestions for their removal.

1st. It is a mistaken policy, we think, to endeavor to conceal the names of exhibitors. It is so, first, because it fails of its object whenever the exhibitors see fit to disclose themselves to the committee; secondly, because a part of the interest we take in any production is connected with the name of the producer and his reputation in that department; and thirdly, because fruits are varied so much by climate and other incidents, that a knowledge of the place where they grow is absolutely necessary to enable us to judge correctly of them. (1)

2d. Exhibitors should never be permitted to leave their own labels upon fruits, unless the committee on examination have found them correct. The incorrect labels confuse and mislead the public.

3d. Competent persons should be designated to stand by the fruits, to inform those desiring to know about names, qualities, &c.; or, if that should be found inexpedient, all fruits should as far as possible be correctly named, and be labeled with the name and residence of the person growing them.

4th. Committees, in awarding premiums to best varieties, should invariably give names, so that those who depend upon them for information may know what are considered best varieties for cultivation in the region in which they live.

5th. Fruit committees ought to expect a *condemned list* of such fruits unworthy of cultivation as are presented for examination. We might thus hope that some of us would live to see the culture of such noble looking but worthless fruits as *Pennock* Apple (now met with everywhere) discontinued.

And, in conclusion, the necessity for any pomological department at such fairs should be done away with as soon as possible, by the organization of town or district horticultural societies, that should hold weekly meetings, and thus make their members familiar with the fruits of all seasons. The present system is but a poor substitute for such societies, and its continuance should be as brief as the lovers of good fruit can possibly make it.

(1. We believe strongly in the propriety and *necessity* of prohibiting the names of exhibitors from being attached to their fruits until the committees have made their awards. Committees, though meaning well, without the slightest intention to be partial, are very frequently so when they know the names of exhibitors. A person's reputation will induce the idea sometimes that his fruit is really better than it is. Sometimes a committee will sympathise with the exhibitor, and say "he ought to be encouraged," &c.; but when no names are to be seen, the committee are [illegible] *merits of the fruits.* But then we would have all committees to make their examinations and awards *before* the exhibition of fruits is thrown open to the public, and then exhibitors should be allowed to place their names upon the fruits, and give as much publicity to it as possible, and all the prize collections and articles should be conspicuously so designated.

To the other propositions we give our cordial assent, and commend the whole article to those who are about to take a part in the direction of exhibitions.—*Ed. Horticulturist.*)

Apples in Oregon.—The Portland Oregonian of the 21st ult., states: "Thomas Pritchard, Esq., of this city, has shown us the finest specimens of apples we have ever seen in any country; many of them measured fifteen and sixteen inches in circumference and weighed twenty-eight and twenty-nine ounces. Fifteen or sixteen fill a half bushel measure. These apples were raised by Nathan Robinson, of this county, (not by Lewellen of Clackamas county,) on trees of only three years' growth. Mr. Pritchard has several bushels of them which he is going to ship to San Francisco by the next steamer. Oregon can beat the world in fruit growing, as a few years will demonstate.

News of the Week.

FROM THE EAST.

The annual agricultural shows were being held very numerously in New England, and perhaps more so than usual, all over the country; they were said to be largely attended, for which the pleasant autumn weather was favorable.

The steamship City of Philadelphia, which left Liverpool for Philadelphia Aug. 30, was stranded at Cape Race, N F., Sept. 7. She was a screw steamer, of 2189 tons burthen. She had 540 passengers, who were all saved.

The cities of Boston and Charlestown have finally decided to unite and form one city.

The New Orleans riots were not fully stopped at first, and broke out anew, with the loss of several lives.

The War.—The expedition to the Crimea has sailed. It was the largest naval force ever concentrated, consisting of seven hundred ships, carrying at once 70,000 men, with horses, guns, pontoons, gabions, tents, provisions, and all the *materiel* of war. The fleet is manned by 25 000 seamen, and carries 3,000 cannon. The land force comprises 25,000 English soldiers, 35,000 French, 10,000 Egyptians, 5,000 Tuniseans, and 5,000 other Turkish soldiers.

Breadstuffs.—Notwithstanding the panic about "short crop," prices of breadstuffs have steadily declined during the previous two weeks. The N.Y. Journal of Commerce and other papers, state, there is every reason to believe that instead of the "hard winter" which many predicted, the poor, will have a supply of the necessaries of life at far more reasonable rates than were anticipated. Even at the decline in price, the market is depressed, and holders are free sellers, while buyers are looking for still lower rates.

From the Sandwich Islands.—We have dates from Honolulu, up to the 12th inst. The papers contain no further information upon the subject of, the annexation of the Islands to the United States. On the 10th inst., the men-of-war in the port of Honolulu, American and English, lowered their ensigns at half-mast, and the Portsmouth fired sixty-nine minute guns, as a tribute of respect to the memory of Commodore Downs, of the U. S. Navy, of whose decease the news had arrived the previous day. H. B. M. sloop Trincomalie, 28 guns, Captain Houston, arrived Oct. 9th; on the 11th, the French corvette L'Artemise, Captain L'Eveque; and on the 12th, the British frigate Amphitrite, Captain Fredericks, arrived at the outer anchorage. The ships St. Marys, and Portsmouth, were the U. S. vessels in port; also His Netherlands Majesty's frigate Prince Frederick, of 36 guns, Captain [illegible] whaling fleet had commenced to arrive.

Oahu College.—For many years past, remarks the Polynesian, good schools had been in operation at Honolulu, and a few other places on the Islands, at which the English language was taught; and recently, at Honolulu, those branches of education had been introduced, which were preliminary to a thorough college course. Several of the youth of the Islands had been latterly pursuing a collegiate course in the different institutions of the United States, who entered them with as thorough a preparation as the students from the schools and academies of America. The distance of fifteen or sixteen thousand miles, however, between the Islands and those institutions, had long been naturally much complained of. To remedy the evil, a college had been founded, and on the 25th September last, it was duly inaugurated. His Excellency, R. Armstrong, Minister of Public Instruction of the College, and the President, Edward G. Bedworth, delivered very elaborate addresses on the occasion.

MINING.

The Grass Valley Telegraph gives the following in relation to the mines of that region:

It is difficult to tell whether the early rains are to be productive of more good or evil to our mining population. While those engaged in our river mining are gazing with anxiety and distrust at the lowering cloud, there are also thousands who hear something in a high degree soothing and consolatory in the sighing of the coming storm. Many flumes have been already carried away, and the season's labor destroyed, without an adequate, and in some cases even a slight, re- [illegible] the other hand, many of the placer and hill diggings are already showing the beneficial effects of increased water, and many miners are rejoicing with resplenished pockets.

At Iowa Hill, Forest City, and other extensive mining localities, the cry is "rain! rain!" Many of the companies are "in" (as it is termed), and the only requisite is water, and it will come in golden streams.

The Empire Quartz Mill, of this village, is still yielding large weekly receipts.

From the Gold Hill Mill we also hear accounts of increased profits. We have been shown some of the richest and most beautiful specimens we ever had the good fortune to look upon, from this mill.

A new machine for separating the gold from the quartz, is in operation at the Manhattan Mill. It appears to us, upon a slight observtion to operate most successfully. If our anticipations are correct, this machine is to cause a great and saving improvement in quartz mining.

From our attentive Nevada agent we learn that extensive improvements in ditching are being made in that vicinity. The Grizzly Ditch Company are adding new ditches, and will soon have ditches on both sides of the new diggings which have been discovered on the northern slope of the ridge dividing the South and Middle Yubas. It is also the intention of this company to cut many new channels, in order to avoid the necessity of running water in the natural channels now used by other companies. Many other improvements are intended, which shall give a supply to a much greater number of miners than have hitherto been accommodated. We pray success to all enterprises which shall offer facilitiee to our mining population. A general combibvation of all the ditches in the vicinity of Nevada is contemplated, and much has already been accomplished towards this end. One of the beneficial results of this will be a ditch three feet deep, and the same in width, running along the ridge. Let it come, and as speedily as possible.

Mining on the Main Yuba.—The Nevada Journal is informed that nearly all the flumes on the stream have been carried off, in consequence of the rise of the river by the late rains. The most of the fluming companies have not more than paid their expenses this season. A few, however, have done remarkably well.

Gold Dust.—That the diggings in this vicinity are still rich, may be ascertained from the fact that Wells, Fargo & Co, have shipped from their office here, since the first of the present month, the very large sum of over $95,000.—*Calaveras Chronicle.*

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Stockton—C. O. Burton.
Sonora—Tracy & Roberts.
Sonoma—Senor Pedro Valasquez.
Suisun—B. F. Finchley.
Ireka—Crani, Rogers & Co.; Parker & Roman.

We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, NOV. 2, 1854.

Education.

It must be gratifying to all the friends of this cause to note the rapid advance made in our State in Education. In all our principal cities schools of the highest character have been already established, and in many of our principal towns, there is an interest felt: a want of schools soon awakes the proper interest—for demand causes supply.

We might cite the great improvement in San Francisco, and the deep interest felt for the education of the youth of both sexes, and we can now see the marked improvement that has been made in only one year. We have not the statistics at hand, but we know the work that has been accomplished is very great. Sacramento has also made great advances. Valuable private schools have been established over our State that are an honor to California.

We can speak in the highest terms of our schools in general. In our cities they are under the care of judicious teachers and are controlled by those who really take an interest in them. The private schools, many of them, are full of scholars, and give great satisfaction.

We learn with pleasure that a large and well founded college is about to be commenced in Oakland, under the most favorable auspices, the particulars of which will be laid before the public in a few days, and their interest solicited. We may hope for a permanent good to our state when we shall see schools and colleges universally established.

The schoolhouse bell shall ring a knell,
Of each gambling house—that earthly hell
Where virtues sleep while mothers weep
Such tears as only mothers *feel.*

Our hope of eradicating vice from our community is ever increased by the opening of such institutions as throw a guard around the young, and on these we rely—God speed them is and ever will be our prayer.

State Fair—Sacramento No. 1.—We feel proud of our "pet county," Sacramento. For many years a resident there, we know her fertility, and her rapid advances in Agricultural science. It was in Sacramento City, in 1852, the first Exhibition of the Products of the Soil and a Cattle Show was held; and, even *two years* ago, a truly grand Exhibition of Stock and Produce was held, and a large interest and full attendance was given.

The present year, we are proud to note, that Sacramento stands No. 1—having taken several prizes in every department of stock, farms, gardens, orchards, vegetables, fruits, flowers, designs, &c. This speaks well, and we are glad to announce that the next exhibition of the State Society will be held in the city of Sacramento. We feel assured that an increased interest will be made to make it a display worthy the "Queen City of the Plains."

Home Manufactures.—It affords us pleasure to contionually add to the list of "home manufactures." Every additional one is so much strength to our State, and one onward step to real independence. The oil manufactory of Messrs. Church & Martin, is another evidence of what California can do; and our readers, by referring to the advertising columns, will find they can have their wants supplied to their satisfaction. We hope all will encourage home manufactures.

Consumption of Cigars in California.

It has been estimated that the consumption of cigars in California and Oregon amounts to the enormous quantity of half a million daily, and at a cost of *twenty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.* In order to arrive at a correct judgment, the following calculations have been carefully made:

The population of California and Oregon is estimated by great care as follows:

California, - - - - - -	350,000
Oregon and vicinity, - - -	50,000
Total of inhabitants, - -	400,000
Deduct from this for women and children,	150,000
Leaving, - - - - - -	250,000
Deduct not smokers, - - -	50,000
Leaves, - - - - - -	200,000

Allow 3 cigars to each man per day and you have—

Number of Cigars, - - - -	600,000
Deduct for errors, - - - -	100,000
Leaving,	500,000

[illegible] the proposition of the number used, 500,000.

About one-fourth use cigars worth, $100 per M, which is—

1-4=125 M, at $100 per M,		- -	$12,500
1-2=250 "	40	" - -	10,000
1-4=125 "	10	" - -	1,200
Total paid for cigars, - - -			$23,750

Thus this amount goes out of the country to pay for cigars alone.

We are glad to call the attention of friends to the fact that we are progressing finely—we have evidence that *this State* will soon raise sufficient tobacco, of the finest quality, for our home use. The tobacco raised the present year, at the city of Sacramento, on the American river, by J. R. Johnson and J. Bertine, has been exhibited and took the first prize. It was very fine, and can be seen at our office, where cotton, tobacco, and many other fine products may be seen daily.

Agricultural Societies in Oregon.

We copy the following Official Report of the *Yamhill Agricultural Society,* from the Portland Oregonian, of 21st inst:—

Yamhill, Oct. 9th, 1854.

The Annual Fair of the Yamhill Agricultural Society was held at Lafayette, Saturday, the 7th inst. The members and citizens generally, met at the Court House, at 1 o'clock, P. M. F. B. Nash, Vice President, in the Chair; after the transaction of some unimportant business, the Secretary read the programme of the day as follows:

Exhibition at the Court House, to commence at 1 1-2 o'clock. Bed-quilts, Butter, Cheese, and other Household productions. Jury—W. Breyman, G. H. Stewart, and A. R. Berbank.

At Marquam's Corral, at 2 o'clock.—Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farm Implements, Certificates of Crops, &c. Jury—Solomon Allen, S. M. Gilmore, and F. B. Martin.

At same place, at 3 o'clock.—Horses and Mules. Jury—J. A. Monroe, A. Kinsey, and Mr. Hinkle.

Prizes were awarded by the respective juries, as follows: To Mrs. K. Davis, for best Bed-quilt; W. T. Newby, best Flour, Oregon manufacture; Clayton Richardson, best acre of Wheat; E. T. Stone, best pair of Pigs; Charles H. Burch, best Bull; Stephen Hussey, best Cow, Bull-Calf and Yoke of Oxen; John G. Baker, best Stallion; J. R. Young, 2d best Stallion and best Brood Mare; Samuel M. Gilmore, best 1-year old Colt; Daniel Johns, best 2-year old Colt; Solomon Allen, best 2-year old Filly and best sucking Colt; Sam'l M. Gilmore, 2d best sucking Colt; J. Munroe, best span of Horses; B. Huggart, best single gelding.

A specimen of Corn in the ear was exhibited by F. B. Martin, that would compare favorably with that of the most corn-producing countries, both in length and size of ear, and in the apparent quality of the corn. Joseph Watt exhibited a stool of Wheat, supposed to be the production of one grain of the blue stem variety, that numbered ninety-six full large heads.

Owing to a misunderstanding in regard to the time, the exhibition was not so full as it otherwise would have been, yet all passed off harmoniously; and the determination seemed prevalent with each, that the man who got a prize next year must try for it.

Amo S. Watt,
Sec'y Yamhill Ag. Society.

Who—Beets!—We have received a fine large Bassano Beet, from Napa city, through the kindness of H. Dudley, Esq., which weighs 31 lbs. We feel indebted to our friend for the interest manifested in forwarding this specimen. The Beet was grown on the farm of Mr. A. Arnott, one mile from Napa City, and without irrigation the entire season.

Generous Price for Fruit.—Two splendid Oregon Pippins, weighing 2 1-2 and 2 1-4 lbs., and one splendid Pear, weighing 1 3-4 lbs., were sold by Mr. Weaver, at No. 1 Washington street, at $10 each. What will our fruit growers in Massachusetts say to this?

Obituary.

We copy from Hovey's Horticulturist, published at Boston, the following deserved tributes to the memory of two of the most prominent Horticulturists of the present day. We knew them both, we knew them well, and we have often been under personal obligations to the lamented Downer, for kind and attentive courtesies at his hospitable mansion at Dorchester. We have often listened to him and drawn valuable instruction from his life, as he recounted his practical experience. Massachusetts owes him a debt of gratitude for the good influence he has exerted to advance the science of Horticulture and Agriculture. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon such men; their good deeds shine long after they are silently sleeping.

The name of Lovett will not soon cease to be remembered, for his influence was identified with many of the best movements of the present age in all that relates to Horticultural science.

We feel that the following testimony will be found truthful:

Death of Samuel Downer.—Died, on Sunday morning, July 23d, at his residence in Dorchester, Mr. Samuel Downer, in his 81st year.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we record the death of Mr. Downer, whose name is familiar to all who have noted the progress of Horticulture in this country, and more particularly in our immediate vicinity. More especially is his name identified with Pomological science, to which he devoted many years of his life, and particularly in bringing to notice our native fruits, seeking out all that were worthy of cultivation and urging their claims to greater attention. The fame of the Downer cherry, originated by him, has extended throughout the land, making his name known to all who cultivate this delicious fruit.

Mr. Downing was one of the pioneers in the establishment of the Horticultural Society, and he watched with a zealous care its early progress, contributing liberally from his own large collection to its exhibitions, inviting others to assist in building it up, and with his pen, through the New England Farmer, urging its importance in making known our new fruits, and its usefulness in disseminating correct information. For many years he acted upon various committees, reported upon the fruits exhibited, and did not retire from this sphere of usefulness, until he saw younger members coming up to take the place which his ripening age must soon induce him to leave.

One of the best articles that has ever appeared in our pages was from Mr. Downer, giving a descriptive notice of all the popular pears at that time cultivated, (Vol. 1, p. 81,) and more especially our native sorts, which he had been chiefly instrumental in bringing to notice. The original descriptions of the Dix, Andrews, Lewis, Heathcot, Fulton, Harvard, &c., were contributed by him to the columns of the old New England Farmer. He lived to see these much abused natives become our most popular varieties.

In his death, as peaceful as his life was useful, Pomological science has lost one of its most zealous friends.

Died, Tuesday, August 22, at his residence in Beverly, Capt. Josiah Lovett, 2d, aged 63.

It is our melancholy duty to record the rather sudden death of Capt. Lovett. Always in the enjoyment of excellent health, it was not until the early part of summer that a slight illness confined him to the house: but what appeared only slight at first, gradually assumed a more severe form, and he finally sunk under his disease.

Capt. Lovett was one of our most energetic and active fruit cultivators. Accustomed in early life to plow the seas, in his latter years he appears to have been no less successful in plowing the land. Whatever he undertook to do he carried out in seaman-like manner; not by halves, but in the most complete way. His garden, which we recently gave some account of, absorbed much of his time, though still engaged in business, with much of his property embarked on the perilous sea. But his pride was in his Horticultural skill. Nobody could produce larger strawberries or blackberries, or better pears and plums; week after week, year after year these specimens of his skill were placed upon the tables of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and almost as surely carried off the prizes; he was always a most formidable competitor.

Capt. Lovett was one of the most efficient members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and up to last January had acted upon various committees, more particularly the committee on fruits; and to his sound judgment the Society is deeply indebted for the high reputation of its reports on various fruits. Nothing secondary would ever meet with any favor from him. He was also zealous in the introduction of new fruits, more particularly apples, of which he had one of the finest collections in Essex county.

Occasionally Capt. Lovett gave the public the results of his experience; but it was hard to prevail upon him to do so. Good cultivation, he believed, like good seamanship, could not be learned by reading alone; practice only made perfect. We, however, from time to time, prevailed upon him to write an article, and several may be found scattered through our past volumes. It is needless to say that they are of the most practical character, and just such as might be expected from one whose rule it was to test everything by experience.

The death of Capt. Lovett will be deeply lamented. Engaged in the active duties of life, associated for a long period with the numerous members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, he leaves a large circle of friends who mourn his loss.

Report on Fruit.

To F. W. Macondray, Esq., *President California State Agricultural Society:*

The undersigned having been appointed to make a detailed report upon the various fruits that were exhibited before the State Society at its annual exhibition, having peformed that duty, would lay before you the result of these investigations.

Believing that the Science of Pomology is destined to occupy a most important and prominent feature in all that relates to the Agriculture and Horticulture of California, it is of moment then that in the commencement of our *fruit growing,* every cultivator should have some standard to guide him in his plans; some authority upon which he can rest, as correct and reliable for the true name, and character of the fruits worthy of cultivation. Where shall he look then, if not to a society established under the patronage of the State, endowed by its liberality, and incorporated for the very purpose of advancing a true knowledge of this very science.

The present time is the auspicious one for our State to correct the many errors of other States and other growers, by establishing a "correct standard of fruits," in name and character; and to do this fruit growers of known ability, those who possess the knowledge of fruits, their history, the various fruits of other States, with all their various synonyms, should be engaged in this duty, and thus establish the true and proper name by which they shall forever be known on the Pacific Coast. It is of the highest moment also, that a standard should be made of what constitutes a *first rate fruit*—what is No. 1, what is No. 2, and what are not worth cultivation. This should be commenced now, and to the California State Agricultural Society, and to such committee as that Society shall appoint, the undersigned believes the public will look for such a standard. Coming years will test the correctness of this opinion.

The following are the varieties of fruit exhibited at the State Fair:

From Messrs. Beard & Lewellen, of Mission San Jose—Twenty-four varieties of Apples, all of good quality, many of them of high character and in fine eating condition. Several varieties were under local names—names attached to them by the various nurseries from which they originated. Among the *true* names, we find excellent specimens of the Porter, Rambo, Michael Henry Pippin, Monstrous Pippin, Baldwin, Golden Russett, and Smith's Cider Apple—this last will be found one of the fairest and most prolific fruits known. We note also Roxbury Russett, Blue Pearmain, and Esopus Spitzenburg, &c. (The collection from this nursery added much to the beauty of the Exhibition.) Messrs. B. & L. exhibited Moon Pears, (Queen of the Low Countries;) Fall Pears, (Virgalion); both fine specimens. The Padre Pears exhibited in quantities by Messrs. B. & L. were very large and excellent. They are seen in our markets; a fine russett brown, and called the Sugar Pear.

From James Griffith, of Sonoma—Twelve Apples of large and handsome growth; Roxbury Russett, Esopus Spitzenburg, Rambo and Monstrous Pippin or *Gloria Mundi.* These specimens attracted much notice, and deservedly so.

From F. E. Kellogg, Napa—Four varieties of Apples, of remarkable size and beauty: Pennsylvania Red Streak, (true); Vandvere? Holland Pepper, (true); Fall Pippin, (*Gloria Mundi.*)

From Capt. J. A. Morgan, Bolinas Bay—Twenty-nine Apples, from trees not long planted: Baldwin, Russet, and Greenings. We believe that these particular varieties will thrive much better in a cooler atmosphere. Other varieties do better here.

From E. L. Beard, Esq. Mission San Jose—One basket Porter Apples, of superb quality; rich in flavor and appearance. This is undoubtedly the best early Apple.

From J. K. Rose, Esq., of Sonoma—A collection of very fine Apples, from old trees, among them fine Porter Apples; also very fine Pears, an extra Beurne Pear of high character.

From Mr. Delmas, of French Gardens, San Jose—Twelve fine white Roinette Apples, and six Bergamot Pears; all finely ripened.

Mrs. Weaver, from No. 1 Washington Market, placed upon the tables a beautifully arranged basket of Fruit, containing remarkable specimens of the fine fruit now introduced into our markets: Apples, Pears, Peaches, Figs, Grapes, Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Melons, &c. This basket contained over two hundred fine and beautiful specimens, and was arranged with skill and taste, and made a very pleasing appearance upon the tables.

Gen. M. J. Vallejo, of Sonoma, exhibited several varieties of handsome Apples; the Green Pippin, Oregon Pippin, Newton Pippin, and Rambo.

A collection of some twenty kinds of the finest varieties of Fruits, received by Warren & Son from the various growers in California and Oregon, were exhibited in a glass case, as the evidence of the ability of the country to produce Fruit. They were all extra specimens—Apples, Peaches, Pears, &c.

A splendid collection of foreign Grapes were exhibited by the President, F. W. Macondray, Esq., from his residence at Brookside. The following varieties were shown: Victoria, Black Hamburg, Black St. Peters, Muscat of Alexandria, Chasselas of Frontinac, Cannon Hall Muscat. These specimens were very fine, when we consider that they were only planted one year previous. They may be said to be remarkable; large bunches, full plump berries, and well colored. Their growth and care reflected much credit upon Mr. John Donald, under whose eye as the gardener, they were thus skillfully brought forward.

Capt. Macondray also exhibited fine Peaches, grown at his residence in this city, Stockton st.

From L. Prevost & Co., Nurserymen at San Jose—Very fine Black Hamburg Grapes, from small vines of last years' setting.

Messrs. Beard & Lewellyn, of San Jose, exhibited a basket of luscious Peaches, fully ripe; examined by committee and found excellent.

Gen. John A. Sutter, from "Hock Farm," exhibited several baskets of California Grapes, of excellent quality, large and full bunches. The sight of grapes from Hock Farm will ever be gratifying to every friend of California, awakening pleasing and happy memories of the "brave and generous Pioneer of Agriculture," and friend of man.

A basket of handsome fruit, well arranged, marked S. P. S.

Wm. Neely Thompson, Esq., Suscol Ranch, exhibited a bottle of large and fine Gooseberries, grown at his highly cultivated grounds.

A large and beautiful Watermelon was shown by John Bohan, last day of the fair, grown at Oakland.

A dish of Cranberries, from Oregon, was shown by Messrs. Howes & Co.

A. P. Smith, Esq., of the "Pomological Gardens," Sacramento, made a very handsome exhibition of fruits. Of Grapes—Cannon Hall Muscat, Royal Muscadine, White Sweetwater, Black St. Peters, Golden Chasselars. Also, Hoveys Seedling Strawberries; one fine large Crawford's Late Melacator Peach.

Mr. Smith exhibited in large glass jars, preserved in spirits, Crawford's Late, Old Mixon Cling, George the Fourth, and Morris White Peaches. These specimens were of remarkable character, some measuring when gathered 11 1-2 inches in circumference.

Henry Oliver exhibited a handsome bunch of Grapes, "Bell Hamburg," grown in a glass jar.

A splendid exhibition of California Grapes was made by J. K. Rose, Esq., Sonoma. This fruit more resembles our fine Hamburg, than the native—large bunches, with heavy shoulder bunches, large, full, well ripened berries, bearing a bright bloom. This we esteem a point in the cultivator that is proof of a knowledge of growing that tests the capabilities of the soil and climate. These were the finest native grapes shown yet in the country; Sonoma surely takes the lead.

Col. Purdee presented a dish of California Nutmegs, from Grass Valley. This fragrant spice attracted much attention during the show.

J. L. Sanford, Esq., from Shell Mound Ranch, Alameda, exhibited some varieties of Strawberries grown in pots. This exhibition was a very interesting one. The vines were full of large, ripe and delicious fruit; the plants very healthy, containing ripe fruit, green fruit and blossoms, and had borne previously one full crop in the ground. Mr. S. gives assurance that he understands the growing of this fruit.

A. B. Saul, Esq., from Centre's Gardens at the Mission, exhibited four pots Strawberries, in full bearing, and a dish of large and delicious fruit.

From A. E. Thayer, San Francisco—Strawberries: Lizzie Randolph, Hovey's Seedling.

From H. Sonntag & Co., at Mission Dolores—very handsome Strawberries, exhibited during the fair on several occasions.

A Fig Tree, bearing fruit, was shown by John Greenfield, of San Francisco.

A splendid collection of fruit, designed for the Exhibition, was sent by Gen. M. M. McCarver, of "Mount Farm," Oregon, but arrived too late to be exhibited. This fruit was of superb quality and would have added much to the display at the Hall. The General's will was right, surely, and he deserves the thanks of the friends of horticulture, for his interest. The following were the varieties: the Tollpahocking Apple, remarkable size, measuring 14 and 15 inches, and weighing 1 1-2 pounds; McCarver's Premium Seedling; Gloria Mundi; Spitzenburg; Small Red Streak; Greening; Oregon Pippin, and other seedlings. Large and fine Quinces. Also, large seedling Paches, Cling. The whole collection very handsome and gives confidence that we shall have fruit in abundance all over the country.

The executive feel much gratified at the rapid advance that has been made in the science of fruits, and trust that the coming year will awake a better and more enduring evidence of the interest in all that relates to Horticulture in this favored land.

Reported for the Society.

J. L. L. F. Warren, for Committee.

(*Approved by the President*).

Wheat-Growing in Massachusetts.

In our calendar for August, we incidentally mentioned the cultivation of Wheat by our farmers, and we now continue the subject more in detail.

Some twenty-five years ago, it was well known that wheat could not be raised in Massachusetts, except in a few favored spots on Connecticut river. The reason was the land was too old; that wheat could only be raised profitably on new lands. Yet wheat has always been raised in the "old countries," in England, in Italy, in Germany, in Russia, in as broad a range of latitude as our whole country, from New Orleans to Pembina in 49°.

But since the establishment of Agricultural Societies, and the increased circulation of farming newspapers, in consequence of which it is no longer held as treason, or even as a high misdemeanor, to suggest new hints or express new ideas upon the business of farming, it has been really suggested that wheat might be raised on our soil, and the experiment, bold as it may seem, has been tried. The result of the experiment is, we believe, that wheat, though not considered so certain or so profitable a crop as corn, may, notwithstanding, be raised to advantage in the State.

We believe it is a fact, and rather a singular one, of which we shall presently suggest the cause, that in no part of our extended country, with all its variation of climate and diversity of soil, have so good crops of wheat been raised as England. From Maine west to Iowa, and from Virginia north to Michigan, we think there has been no tract of country that has produced on the average as much wheat in quantity, as in some of the wheat counties in England, Kent for instance. In Mr. Colman's book on European Agriculture, though he says that in some statistical works 26 bushels have been put down as the average, and though there are persons who insist that it should be put lower, yet he could never find the farmer who would allow his own yield to be at the low rate. He says that under good cultivation he has rarely known it less than 32 bushels. He has found it 40,—and is informed on the very best authority, that the yield is often from 56 to 64. Indeed, he reports instances greatly exceeding that, where it appeared that 37 and 40 bushels were severally raised by Mr. Barclay, M. P., and a Kentish farm laborer represented that about 35 or 40 bushels are raised there, as an average crop. We believe that our best wheat crops have been in Michigan, and in some parts of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Northern Illinois. But the average in the best of these would not come up to the Kent county standard, as we have stated it. In Virginia, it is greatly below it.

As we have such a variety of climate in the wheat-growing districts, our short-comings must be attributed to one of two causes, soil or seed. There are two principal requisites in soil, for wheat. According to the opinion of most farmers, the soil should be rather a stiff, tenacious, clayey soil, and not mellow, light, or loose. We think it should not be too rich, also. In a mellow, light and rich soil, it makes straw at the expense of the grain. But the main requisite in the soil for aliment of the plant, is phosphate of lime. To this condition or to the seed, or to both, the greater success in England, in wheat growing, is to be attributed. England is a limestone country, and the farmers use bone manure, which furnishes the phosphate of lime, on their fields. The most of the western wheat-growing lands are in a limestone country, but the soil is too light and mellow, favoring straw too much. So much for the soil. Now every farmer knows that there is a great difference in the measure of different kinds of wheat grown on a given number of stalks. In some kinds the kernel or berry is larger and heavier, and in some kinds, there are a greater number of kernels to an ear, than in other varieties. Let the best kind be selected, that which is of the best quality, and bearing the largest ears, the Kent county wheat, if it may be procured, or some other productive variety, and let it be sown in sufficient quantity, (our farmers do not seed so heavy as the English, our rule being 1 1-4 to 1 1-2 bushels to the acre, the English 2 to 2 1-2) on a tenacious, stiff soil, not too rich, only in good heart,—supplying to the ground those articles which make the constituent of the plant, and if fall sowing, on a northern declivity, early in September; and we cannot but think the product will be materially increased.

As to seed, the Siberian wheat is much approved in some of the wheat farms in Iowa. Others use what they call the Ohio white, a bald wheat with white husk. In other parts, the variety known as Club wheat, having the kernel set horizontally on short ears, is preferred, for the reason that it is there considered not liable to the rust, which has greatly shortened the crops of other varieties. The Winter Blue Stem is also raised with much success, even on quite high lands, inclining to sand.

Mr. Colman names several varieties raised in England, and their product in certain fields, as follows:—

Essex Brown, rate 40 bushels...........	64	lbs. per bushel.
Surry White, rate 36 bushels............	64	" "
Brown, (called clover,) rate 40 bushels....	63½	" "
Snow drop, White, rate 39 bushels.......	63	" "
Burwell Brown, rate 45 bushels..........	63	" "
Whittington White, rate 38 bushels......	62	" "

W. Miles, Esq., raised 48 bus.; 42 bus., 2 pecks; 47 bus.; 35 bus., 3 pecks; and 49 bushels.

P. Pusey, 37 3-4, 45 1-2, 47 1-2 bushels. Samples of the whole field. W. L. Kidd, M.D., of Armagh, Ireland, obtained at the rate of 50 bus. of 62 lbs. per acre, and there were larger crops in his neighborhood. The wheat was red wheat. Quality such as to command the highest price. The soil was a stiff clay recumbent on limestone.

Mr. Colman mentions other products in other counties coming up to these rates. In Gloucestershire, in a field of 130 acres, the crop was nearly 47 bushels per acre.

In the Western States much of the wheat is under 60 lbs. It is considered the best weight at 60 lbs., and few crops go above that. We think no wheat has ever been grown in this country at 64 lbs. to the bushel.

The white wheats yield the greatest proportion of flour, the flint wheats the greatest proportion of gluten, which is the most nutritious part of wheat. The white is preferred for making the superfine flour and white extra-fine bread, though the bread is less nutritious than that containing more gluten. The Southern wheat generally contains the most gluten, though the proportion of this element is much affected by the kind of fertilizers used. No crude animal manure should be applied directly to the wheat, but to the previous crop. If the land is mellow, the wheat should be rolled.—*N. E. Farmer*.

The Use of Flour.

It is an astonishing fact that so little is generally known concerning the effects of an extensive use of so common an article as fine and superfine wheat flour. These effects, however, have been long well known to physicians; and the ideas advanced in the following extract from the work on the "Preservation of Health, by Dr. J. C. Warren," though not entirely new, should serve to draw public attention to a subject of vital interest to every one.

The cerealia were perhaps the earliest, the most general, and the most valuable articles of human food. Wheat, rye, barley, oats and maize are employed in different countries, according to the properties of the soil and the taste of the inhabitants. Wheat seems to be more extensively used than either of the others, and is perhaps the most palatable and the most digestible. This grain is not used entire. It consists of, principally, two substances—the coverings, or part containing, and the flour or part contained. In the early ages of the world, these were probably employed, together; but art has been directed to their separation, and has reduced the flour as nearly as possible, to the state of an impalpable powder.

Flour, taken apart from its coverings, has a most constipating property. Its great use by the inhabitants of towns and cities, will, therefore, go far, to explain why constipation is so general. The separation of the coverings from the flour, as usually practised, seems to counteract the intentions of nature, which undoubtedly destined them to be employed together. The external skin of the grain, thus thrown away, contains important properties, and instead of being in a great measure rejected, it should be altogether preserved and ground up with the flour. This substance, which is known by the name of bran, is the part which prevents the flour from producing costiveness.

About the year 1825, I began to use bread in which the bran was retained, and after having employed it a considerable time in my own family, I ventured to recommend it to others. For some time it was ridiculed under the name of sawdust bread; but finally, in a very slow way, it came to be employed by a large number of persons, its valuable properties were ascertained and admitted, and it has now come into general use.

Some years ago, it occurred to me, that as the brown wheat bread was beneficial on account of coarseness, but was not sufficiently active in all cases, it might be well to use the wheat in a coarser state, and without making it into bread. I therefore directed some wheat to be ground in a coffee mill, and after boiling three or four hours, a little salt having been added, it was found very palatable. This substance had a better effect in preventing constipation of the bowels than any article of food I have ever met with, after many years of observation and inquiry.

The preparation of it consists in washing clean in cold water, then in boiling from three to four hours, adding water from time to time, sufficient to bring it out with about the consistence of hominy or boiled rice. The longer it is boiled the more agreeable it is, but less effectual. A moderate degree of fluidity (for instance that of boiled rice or hominy,) renders it more laxative.

Superfine flour bread, as has been stated above is not a healthy article of food for man or animals. Animals, so far as I have observed, do not like, and for the most part cannot live upon fine bread; whereas, many animals, even carnivorous, can subsist on coarse wheat bread. Dogs, according to the French physiologists, die after feeding about three weeks on fine bread, but will live on coarse bread an indefinite time. Birds are very fond of coarse bread and of cracked wheat hominy, which they eat with avidity, and it agrees with them. There is reason to believe that the vertebrated animals generally can be subsisted on coarse bread, but not on fine. Many persons object to coarse bread, that it is not so agreeable as fine. This sentiment is the result of habit, for those who have been accustomed to use the coarse bread for a reasonable time, find it sweeter to the taste and more satisfying to the stomach than the other. It seems then, unfortunate, that fine flour, an article of food which is deficient in some principle necessary to its healthy action on the animal economy, should have been so long employed, and so widely spread, among the population of cities, and, in truth, among a mass of people elsewhere.

Since I have made use of the coarse wheat, I have had frequent communications on the subject with professional friends, as well as with many other individuals, and find that generally they are satisfied of its valuable effects.

In concluding this subject it must be stated that of all the articles of food which, in the course of fifty years' practice, I have had occasion to recommend for the prevention of a constipated state of bowels and its consecutive evils, this cracked wheat is the most effectual.

Now that the properties of coarse wheat bread are extensively admitted, it appears wonderful that authors and practitioners should not have brought forward sooner, to the public knowledge and for the public use, properties very so valuable.

New or fresh-ground flour always requires more kneading than flour which is six or twelve months old. It contains more moisture, and in mixing requires less water or milk than old flour.

Saleratus or soda is extensively used in making bread, especially where the flour is sour or musty, and it serves to correct the taste. But there is no doubt that the use of soda or saleratus as well as of sour flour is very injurious to the system. They irritate the intestines, and tend to bring on constipation and costiveness and lay the foundation for many other diseases. In all such cases sweet flour or wheat meal should be preferred where it can be procured, and the results arising from the use will very soon be apparent.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

A Beautiful Extract.—There is no one thing more lovely in this life, more full of the divinest courage, than when a young maiden from her past life, from her happy childhood, when she rambled over every field and moor around her home; when a mother anticipated her wants and smoothed her little cares; when brothers and sisters grew from merry playmates to loving and trusting friends; from Christmas gatherings and romps; from summer festivals in bower and garden; from the rooms sanctified by the death of relatives; from the secure back grounds of her childhood and girlhood and maidenhood, looks out into the dark and illuminated future, away from all these; and yet, unterrified, undaunted, leans her fair cheek upon her lover's breast, and whispers, "Dear heart! I cannot see, but I believe. The past was beautiful, but the future I can trust—WITH THEE!"

Cowper's Mother.—The influence of Cowper's mother upon his character, may be learned from the following expression of filial affection which he wrote to Lady Hesketh, on the receipt of his mother's picture: "I had rather possess my mother's picture than the richest jewel in the British crown; for I loved her with an affection that her death, fifty years since, has not in the least abated." And he penned the following lines on the occasion:—

My mother! when I learned that thou wast dead,
Say, wast thou conscious of the tears I shed?
Hovered thy spirit o'er thy sorrowing son,
Wretch even then, life's journey just begun!
Perhaps thou gav'st me, tho' unfelt, a kiss;
Perhaps a tear, if souls can weep in bliss.
Ah, that maternal smile! it answers 'Yes!'

Household.—There is room for the exercise of Woman's Rights in a direction which is certainly overlooked. We mean in perfecting the art of cookery. Our American cookery is much of it wretched. Women learn how to cook one or two kinds of meats, make a loaf of bread, a pie and six sorts of cake and preserves, and think the science of cookery exhausted. If any improvement is mentioned the probability is that it refers to some new sort of cake. Why cannot we have more good common dishes, say of soups, meats, and especially of vegetables? Will the Rights women indulge their genius in that direction?—*Prairie Farmer.*

"A woman who wants a charitable heart wants a pure mind." There is a good deal expressed in these few words. The measure of a woman's judgment must be her own fullness,—and if she judge harshly, her feelings are not delicate. Her experience is her own; and if that is adverse, it ought at least to impose the charity of silence. Innocence is not suspicious—but guilt is always ready to turn informer.

WOMAN'S LIFE.

At home—abroad—the constant love,
With influence divine,
Like to a flame from Heaven above,
Will all around me shine.
Oh! should a cloud of sorrow rise,
To shade life's blissful day,
Thy love will brighten all the skies,
And drive the storm away.

The first and most important female quality is sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give to the female sex insinuation and persuasion in order to be surly; it did not make them weak in order to be imperious; it did not give a sweet voice, in order to be employed in scolding; nor did it provide them with delicate features, in order to be disfigured with anger.

Tea made of white clover blossoms, it is stated, has been successfully used as a cure for the measles. The blossoms, gathered and dried, answer as well as the green.

The blade of corn first lives for itself; next for itself and the ear which it bears; and lastly it gives up its whole life to cherish and mature the offspring of its body. What a striking similitude to parental care?

Imagery of Scripture.—How majestic is the imagery of Scripture, when it presents to us our Maker and God as feeding all the orders of his animate creation, and ministering continually what they as constantly need, for the sustenation of the life which he has bestowed upon them: "The eyes of all wait upon thee, and thou givest them their meat in due season; thou openest thy hand and satisfieth the desire of every living thing." "He giveth to the beast his food, and to the young ravens which cry." The sea-gull, winnowing the salt and wintry air along our coasts; the petrel twittering in the storm over the far blue waves of mid-ocean; and all the tribes that cleave the air, or traverse the deep paths of the seas, or rove our earth, look up to this daily vigilance and bounty, under the pressure of their daily necessities. To him the roaring of the beast, and the chirping of the bird, and the buzzing of the insect, are but one vast symphony of supplication from the host which he feeds. To his capacious garners their successive generations have resorted, and yet those stores are not spent; neither has the heavenly Provider failed in his resources, nor have the expectant pensioners been left to perish. —*Dr. Williams.*

Agriculture, like the leader of Israel, strikes the rock—the waters flow, and the famished people are satisfied.

Slanderers are like flies; they leap over all man's good parts, to light upon his sores.

WOOL GROWING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The experiment of rearing fine breeds of sheep for wool in the upper part of South Carolina, promises to be completely successful. Mr. J. D. Wagener, the Hon. R. F. Simpson, and other gentlemen in Pickens have engaged in it, and they seem to have established the facts that sheep flourish in that region remarkably well; that they can be raised at trifling cost compared with that of the wool growing regions of the North, and that the quality of the wool of the choice European breeds do not degenerate. Mr. Wagener has taken an active part in this enterprise, and has imported a stock of the famous Saxon sheep, which is found to thrive well in Pickens. Specimens of wool of his raising were transmitted to one of the largest manufacturers of New England, who pronounced a most favorable judgment on them, and rated them at the top of the market.—*Charleston Mercury.*

"AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS" IN ENGLAND.—A late number of the London Punch has a picture of a British farmer, upon whose countenance the most intense distress is depicted. The cause of his trouble is explained by the following statement: "Well! here is a pretty business! I've got so much corn, that I don't know where to put it."

CARSON ROUTE.—The Sacramento Union states there have passed over this route, since July, 808 wagons, 30,015 cattle, 1,903 horses and mules, and 8,550 sheep.

OUR MARKETS.

No markets in the world are better supplied with all the necessaries and even the luxuries of life, than the markets of San Francisco. Many of the other cities and towns of the interior are now offering a greater variety of meats, game, fish, fruits and vegetables, than those of some of our Eastern luxurious cities. Let any one go to the Washington Market of San Francisco, examine well, and they will find beef, pork, mutton, lamb, bear's meat, venison, elk, hare, rabbit, &c.

Of the feathered game, all that one can imagine—more than twenty-five varieties daily. In all the fancy prepared meats or compounds of meat and condiments, all that French, German or Dutch fancy can contrive, is found.

Our dairies present their choicest specimens, and even Braintree in old Massachusetts, could not equal the specimens from the dairies of Petaluma and Sonoma.

When the vegetable kingdom is before us, it is enough to say, it surpasses any market on the earth. All the standard varieties known are daily displayed, and far surpassing the finest of the famed vegetables of Covent Garden Market, London. All the choicest of the new and dainty dishes for the epicure, are now found in the growth of our gardens, and are to be had in our markets.

When we speak of our fruits, no boasted show of New York or Boston could present finer specimens than are now to be seen upon the show-tables of our best fruiterers; and more especially, at the fruit stall of Mrs. Weaver, at Washington Market. The fruits that have been grown the present year, may be enumerated as follows: apples, pears, peaches, grapes, figs, oranges, lemons, limes, olives, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, thimbleberries, whortleberries, plums, cherries, apricots, nectarines, and pomegranates,—and many of these were far superior to the finest fruits that are usually found at the principal markets of the East.

Those who feel a desire to know these truths, and to see evidences of the wonderful varieties of this State in all her richest products, can always be gratified by calling at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Native Pines, Oaks, &c.**—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Trees or Shrubs; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
13 corner of California and Montgomery streets.

☞ **Wanted.**—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
13 opposite Wells, Fargo & Co., California street.

☞ **"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."**—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that DR. GUYSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blotches, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, MERCURIAL COMPLAINTS, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

On the 15th November,
THE
DISTRIBUTION
OF THE
CALIFORNIA ART UNION
WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE
AT THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
The Public are invited to inspect this beautiful collection at
DUNCAN'S CHINESE SALESROOMS. 18

Premium Sheep for Sale.

THE fine Broad Tail Asiatic Sheep that attracted so much attention at the Fair are now offered for sale. Four full grown Bucks; handsome lambs, six months old. The subscribers will give all information and furnish the stock, acting for the owner. [18] WARREN & SON.

MARRIED.

On the 30th Oct., in this city, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. A. B. Bates and Miss Rachel P. Taylor, all of this city.

On the 22th Oct., in this city, by Rev. F. Mooshake, Mr. Henrich Debbel and Miss Margaret Schroeder, of this city.

On the 26th Oct., at Texas Springs, by J. T. Landrum, Esq., Mr. James Lizzet, of Adams county, Ill., and Miss Nancy Gott, of Schuler county, Ill.

On the 24th Oct., in Sacramento, by Rev. Father Kenny, Mr. William W. Krachon and Miss Eliza J. C. Keegan, both of St. Louis Mo.

On the 20th Oct., in Campo Seco, Calaveras county, by Justice B. T. Bradley, Dr. Wm. E. Fifield and Miss Fanny Copeland, all of Campo Seco.

On the 26th Oct., at Forest Grove, by Elder James McBride, Walter Pomeroy, Jr., and Jane M. Little.

DIED.

On the 21st Oct., at Negro Hill, Mr. Wm. Henderson, late of Mount Vernon, Ohio.

On the 23d Oct., at Mokelumne Hill, Miss Julia Sprague, aged 17 years, formerly of Mass.

On the 28th Oct., at Union City, Mr. George Dennis, aged 31 years.

On the 30th Oct., in this city, Ann Eliza, infant daughter of John and Elizabeth M. Dows, aged 11 months and 6 days.

On the 31st Oct., in San Jose, Judge Alexander Wells, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

On the 24th Sept., in Wilmington, N. C., of lockjaw, George W. Mather, third son of John Mather, of New York city.

On the 20th Sept., in New Orleans, of yellow fever, Valentine Mott, Jr. M. D., son of Professor Mott, of New York city, in the 33d year of his age, on his way to New York.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

OCT. 19—Schr Harriet, Bowden, Bellingham Bay, 16 days; coal.
Schr Astoria, Willoughby, Santa Cruz, 56 hours; lime.
OCT. 20—Clipper ship Live Yankee, Thorndike, New York, 112 days; mdse.
Clipper ship Young America, Babcock, New York, 100 days, with mdse.
Schr Young America, Charles, Pajaro, 30 hours; potatoes.
OCT. 21—Stmr Carolina, Cuyler, Point Conception, 27 hours, via Monterey.
Schr Sovereign, Waterman, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.
Schr Francisco, Miller, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.
Schr Rambler, Woodbury, Tomales Bay, 2 days; potatoes.
Schr Ada, Josselyn, Monterey, 36 hours; produce.
OCT. 22—Brig Sarah McFarland, Nash, Mendocino, 3 days, in ballast—23 passengers.
Schr Sea Serpent, Eastman, 36 hours; produce.
Schr Mary W, Reed, Monterey, 36 hours, in ballast.
Schr Loo Choo, Smith, Santa Cruz, 40 hours; produce.
Schr Horace, Keys, Santa Cruz, 40 hours; with wheat.
OCT. 23—Stmr Goliah, Erskine, San Diego, 3 days, via intermediate ports.
OCT. 24—Bark Chalcedony, Lovejoy, Puget Sound, 9 days; with piles, etc.
Clipper ship Brenda, Stone, Manila, 53 days; mdse.
Schr Gen Morgan, Way, Konani (S I), 53 days; mdse.
Schr Pontiac, Rommune, Carmel Bay, 2 days; stone.
OCT. 25—Clipper ship Midnight, Hatch, Boston, 116 days; mdse.
Clipper ship Kate Hooper, Jackson, New York, 130 ds; mdse.
Schr E L Frost, Hempstead, Honolulu, 21 days; mdse.
Schr Kohum, Coolidge, Puget Sound; lumber.
Schr Favorite, Wheelwright, Monterey, 30 hours; potatoes.
Schr Mount Vernon, Dane, Santa Cruz, 9 hours; lime.
Schr Warren, Chislud, Carmel Bay, 2 days; stone.
OCT. 26—Steamship America, Fauntleroy, Port Orford.
Brig Tarquina, Myers, Honolulu, 17 days; mdse.
Brig Alerta, Miller, Oregon, 14 days; lumber.
Schr Alfred Adams, Gould, Pajaro, 20 hours; produce.
OCT. 27—Steamship Columbia, Dall, Columbia river, 60 hours.
Ship Sitka, Le Brown, Petropoloski, via Vancouver, 12 days.
Ship Carroll, Harding, Arctic Ocean, 26 days; 32 casks polar oil, and 12 bundles bone.
Bark Desdemona, Farley, Humboldt Bay, 8 days; lumber.
Brig Potomac, Cenny, Humboldt Bay, 6 days; lumber.
OCT. 28—H B M discovery ship Plover, Capt Maguire, Port Clarence, Sept 16.
H B M steamship Virago, Com'r E Marshall, Vancouver Island, 5 days.
Ship Chas Carroll, Harding, Arctic Ocean, 26 days, via Kodiac, 15 days, with oil.
OCT. 29—H B M frigate President, Capt. Burridge, Vancouver Island, 13 days.
Br ship Elizabeth, Kennedy, Hong Kong, 63 days; mdse, and 490 Chinese passengers.
Brig Quoddy Belle, Hatch, Humboldt Bay, 3 days; lumber.
Brig Kingsbury, Cooke, Oregon, 3 days; lumber.
Schr A M Sampson, Hanson, Bodega, 12 hours; produce.
OCT. 30—H B M ship Pique, 40 guns, Capt Nicolson, Esquimault Harbor (V I), Oct 16.
Brig J S Cabot, Simmons, Humboldt Bay, 3 days; lumber.
Schr Vaquero, Newell, Honolulu, 18 days; mdse.
Schr Maryland, Carlson, Shoalwater Bay, 6 days; oysters.
OCT. 31—Steamship Cortes, Cropper, San Juan, 12 days; mdse and passengers.
Stmr Southerner, Hillard, San Diego, 60 hours; mdse, etc.
Stmr Humboldt, Tomlinson, Humboldt Bay, 30 hours.
Bark Success, Oakman, Bellingham Bay, 14 days; coal.
Brig Hidalgo, Waite, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber.
Schr Queen of the West, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 14 hours, with produce.
Schr Damariscove, Brown, Pajaro, 2 days; potatoes.
Schr Loo Choo, Smith, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.
Schr Mount Vernon, Dane, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; produce.
Schr Iowa, Gregg, Santa Cruz, 4 days; produce.
NOV. 1—Steamship Sonora, Whiting, Panama, 12 days; U S mails, passengers, etc.

CLEARANCES.

OCT. 19—Schr Lady Jane, Poulhollow, for Honolulu.

OCT. 20—Stmr America, Fauntleroy, for Port Orford; ship Rambler, Thomas, Port Phillip.

OCT. 21—Stmr Isthmus, Hillard, for San Diego; ship Ianthe, Dobbe, Hong Kong; Corsair, Berry, Callao; bark Emily Miner, Metzger, Melbourne; brig Æolion, Bristol, Portland; schr Eudorus, Seaman, Monterey.

OCT. 23—Steamship Sierra Nevada, Blethen, San Juan; schr Wanderer, Virgin, Valparaiso.

OCT. 25—Spanish ship Josefa Juana, Bilo Ojinaga, for Valparaiso; Br bark Lady Fitzherbert, McMillan, Callao; schr Laura Bevan, Morton, San Pedro.

OCT. 26—Ship Star of the Union, Stall, for Callao; Mex brig Cornelia, Nye, Mazatlan.

OCT. 27—Bark Amelia, Condon, Sydney.

OCT. 28—Stmr Goliah, Erskine, for San Diego; ships Mary Robinson, Crocker, Callao; Golden West, Curwen, Manila; Dutch bark Valparaiso, Filleman, Callao.

OCT. 31—Steamship John L Stephens, Pearson, for Panama; Port ship Joven Diana, Rosalvo, Manila; Dutch bark Peking, Tydeman, Callao; schr E L Frost, Pierson, Honolulu.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!

WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand large **Apple Trees**; two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year.

Two Thousand **Peach Trees**, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.

Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.

Fifteen Hundred **Cherry Trees** from two to four feet high.

Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above are guaranteed in quality, and are warranted them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.

Apple Trees from .... $1 00 to $2 50
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from .... 1 50 to 2 50
Extra sized trees in proportion.

BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.

Orders left with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 18 tim

Pacific Nursery,
MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA,

HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, **Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees** in great variety; 500,000 **Strawberry Plants**, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.

All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.

Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.

18 H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONTGOMERY PAINT STORE,
No. 159 Montgomery street,
(Opposite Montgomery Block,) San Francisco.

House and Sign Painting, Glazing Gilding, Graining,
&c., &c., &c.

Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand:

Atlantic, Union and French White Lead; 1st Quality French Picture Glass; Tieman's Colors, (in oil and water;) Tieman's Zinc White; Artist's Materials; Rich Stained Glass, Feather Dusters, Graining Colors, Whiting, Glue, Sand Papers, Camphene and Burning Fluid, Colored Smalts, Gold Leaf and Bronzes, Block Letters, Tinsel Foil, etc., etc., etc.
Brushes in every Variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in the line, of the best quality.
11 RAYE & HANKS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN PRESS: *and will be published as soon as completed, in one 18mo. volume of about 5,000 pages,*

MARRIAGE:
Its History, Character and Results; its Sanctities and and Profanities; its Science and its Facts;
Demonstrating its Influence, as a civilized Institution, on the Happiness of the Individual and the *Progress* of the Race.
BY
T. L. NICHOLS, M.D., and MRS. M. S. GOVE NICHOLS.

Published by the Authors, at their Reform Bookstore, 65 Walker street, New York. Price *One Dollar.*

This book, like "Esoteric Anthropology," will be sent by mail, post paid, on the receipt of the subscription price, One Dollar. All orders addressed to

T. L. NICHOLS, M.D.
14 65 Walker street, New York.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,

Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

THE subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of

Tea Sets, Cups,
Waiters, Cake Baskets,
Pitchers, Castors,
Salvers, Spoons,
Goblets, Forks, &c.

These goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.
G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

Pump and Domestic Fire Engine.

CARY'S **Patent Rotary Pump and Fire Engine,** as a Pump for domestic use it is unequalled, and by attaching Hose, in a moment is converted into an efficient Fire Engine. The power of one man will throw through 50 feet of hose and ¾ of an inch nozzle, 20 gallons of water per minute, to the height of a two-story building. This Pump is kept by a number of merchants and others in Sacramento, and used only as a Fire Engine. Miners prefer it, because it throws more water with the same power than any other Pump in use. It is the only complete Rotary Pump ever invented; and the advantage of a Rotary Pump is that the column of water drawn up in the pipe does not stop at every stroke of the handle, but flows in one continuous stream, thereby saving more than one-fourth power. It is simple and not liable to get out of repair, and can be repacked by any one in a few moments. It has taken the premiums at all the Eastern fairs, for the last three years.

No. 1 will raise 25 gallons per minute; price $75. No. 2 will raise 60 gallons per minute; price $150. No. 2½ will raise 200 gallons per minute; price $300.

For sale by GEO. DEITZ & CO.,
Washington street San Francisco;
And SHOBER, BROWN & CO.,
11 Opposite City Water Works, Sacramento.

Family Boarding School for Boys.

MR. and MRS. C. M. BLAKE, at Benicia, receive into their family a limited number of select LADS, who are thoroughly instructed in all the branches of COMMON and HIGHER EDUCATION, and properly cared for in all respects.

This School has been established since 1852, and enjoys the confidence of the best families in the State.

☞ For further particulars, Circulars, &c., address,
REV. C. M. BLAKE,
16 Collegiate Institute, Benicia, Cal.

California Starch.

ATTENTION of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure CALIFORNIA STARCH now manufactured by him. The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness; it can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country and the proprietor challenges competition.

This new California product of "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.

JOHN EVERDING, Manufacturer,
Water street, between Mason and Tyler,
14 North Beach, San Francisco.

First Premium Daguerreotypes.

R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.

Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. 16

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS and SILVER WARE, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.

N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is One, and we mean to keep No. 1.
5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

Fair Haven Oil Company.
CHURCH & MARTIN, AGENTS.
Manufactory, First street.
Office, N. E. corner California and Front streets, San Francisco.

THE above company have a process in their manufacture by which they extract all the *gummy* substance from Oils, leaving them *limpid*, and better adapted for lubricating and burning. 15

Opera Glasses.

JUST received, a fine assortment of Opera Glasses; also, a lot of rich Silver Card Cases and Boquet Holders, China manufacture. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

Rags Wanted.

HIGHEST cash price paid for Clear White and Colored Rags. Apply at 129 Montgomery street, (basement Sanders & Brenham's Bank), or at North Beach Rag Ranch.
13-1m DAKENS STOLTZ.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES H. BRISTOW,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
No. 11 Montgomery Block.

Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds and Protests prepared, and Acknowledgments taken.
☞ Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER.
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st., near Washington, San Francisco.

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery, streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
93 Sacramento, and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements:
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock.
At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.
THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ....AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c., &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office. 20 6m

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Of New York. | D. H. MIESEGAES, Of New Orleans.
WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat and a great assortment of merchandize for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been entirely engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento
11 4m

To Farmers and Gardeners.
WICKERSHAM'S
Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.

FOR sale—Wickersham's far-famed Patent Wrought Iron Fence, for enclosing and sub-dividing lands. It can be furnished at but little above the cost of ditching, and is much more preferable, because it does not require a heavy annual expenditure to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fires which so constantly sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring wooden fences to be renewed, nor carried away by flood from the overflow of the low lands; it is free from decay, which places it beyond comparison with wood or any other material now in use; it is valued the most highly where it has been tried the most thoroughly; it is light and graceful, yet strong, and cannot be broken down by horses or cattle. The testimony which has been given by those who have used it in the Atlantic States, is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of California.

A complete model is now on exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, at Musical Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery, where a full description may be seen, with the testimony of those who have erected it in the Atlantic States.

Farmers are invited to examine this fence, as there has never been any of the same kind in this country previous to the arrival of this lot, and from its peculiar construction there is not the least doubt but that it will be extensively used in this State.

J. T. Heston has now on hand, and will be constantly receiving supplies from the manufacturer, which will enable him to fill orders to almost any amount.

For particulars address J. T. HESTON,
At Warren's Agricultural Rooms;
Or, P. COGGINS, cor. Sacramento and Pike streets.
October 8, 1854. 15

Downs' Revolving Clothes Rack.

THE Proprietor, Inventor and Patentee of this new and most useful and valuable Household Utensil, would ask the attention of the public to his invention.

The proprietor can offer to the citizens, to families, to hotels and all public buildings where "clothes drying" is required, this new and unique invention.

By this machine little or no yard room is required by clothes lines, either for a larger or smaller quantity.

A single upright post in the centre of the yard or at one corner of it, and you have one hundred and twenty-five or two hundred and fifty feet of clothes line—the clothes are placed upon the lines in a small space, and then raised above the yard so as to leave the free use of the yard even while the entire quantity of clothes is drying. Not only is the space in the yard saved, but the clothes are beyond the reach of injury from those in the yard, and beyond the reach of pilferers also, as well as from dirt and dust.

This machine will be on exhibition at the Fair, where all can see it in operation.

The necessary documents have been taken out to secure the rights of the Patentee, and all persons are cautioned against any infringement.

The following persons having seen it, will attest to its very great utility and value, and all who have seen it bespeak its praise. The Inventor is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen, as to its merits: David Chambers, and Henry Haight, Esqs., and Warren & Co., who have examined the machine.

The machines will be offered soon after exhibition at the Fair.
☞ Orders received at the SHOP of the Inventor,
14 and at WARREN & CO'S.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubard Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale. *Catalogues gratis* to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
8 Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees, 44 varieties;
Pear do 44 do
Apple do 54 do
Plum do 15 do
Apricots 6 do
Almonds 2 do
Quinces do 2 do
Cherry do many do
Grapes, 12 do

Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Fig Trees;
Pomegranates;
Walnuts;
Chestnuts;
Locust Trees, very large;
Rose Acaciase, } for hedges.
Osage Orange, }

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, MR. DELADIGNE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

8 istl L. PREVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of **Peaches**, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn **Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds**, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.
OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias', a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;

Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutillums, Azaleas, Orleanders, Passiflorns, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson*, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. *For sale by*

BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Green house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

AT the Nursery of William Hall, in Bradford, Massachusetts, all the various kinds, warranted true to names. Gentlemen in California, intending to set out trees, should forward their orders during this month.

Refers to Capt. H. C. Cheever.
" " Isaac A. Morgan.

October, 5th, 1854.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elten $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.

25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall.

Superb Table Fruit.

THOSE who desire Baskets of CHOICE FRUITS for table use or parties, can be supplied with the same in style, by calling and leaving orders at our office. WARREN & SON.

To Loan.

50,000 ON Wheat, Flour, Barley, and other California Produce. By
TILDEN & LITTLE, Empire Warehouse,
15 Beale street, near Market

Dennis' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills. Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.

Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.

Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington street, between Battery and Front:

Eagle No. 2 Plows.
Eagle No. 20 "
Eagle No. 19½ "
Eagle No. 19 "
Eagle B "
Eagle M "
Trojan Nos. 4 and 5.
Minor & Horton's, Nos. 20 and 21.
Rover Steel Plow.
Peoria Steel Plow.
Ox Yokes and Chains.
Harrows & Harrow Teeth.
Road Scrapers.
Platform Scales, &c., &c.

Corn Mills,
Corn Shellers.
Straw Cutters.
Fan Mills.
Burr Mill Stone.
Bolting Cloth, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10.
Brass & Iron Wire Cloth, ass't'd [Nos.
Thermometer Churns.
Four Horse Farm Wagons.
Garden Hoes.
Manure Forks.
Ketchum's improved Mower.

Together with a general assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Garden and Field Seeds.

H. McNALLY,
16 Importer of Agricultural Implements.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tl 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitae of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Farming Machinery.

M'CORMICK'S combined Mowers and Reapers, with extra parts complete, 6 feet cut;

Wheeler's 2-horse endless chain powers, with threshers and separators.

Taplin's 6-horse powers, threshers and separators.

Pitt's large 8-horse travelling machines, complete.

Hay Presses, Grist Mills, Scythe Snaths. &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by JOS. S. PAXSON,
25 4t 26 Front street, near Pine.

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.

ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.

For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power. BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 11 J street, Sacramento City.

BAKER & HAMILTON,
New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARREN & SON.

Grass Seed.

20 BBLS. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately. Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to

10 GEO. N SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf.

Chile Seed Wheat,

FOR sale by J. FRIEDLANDER & CO.
4 60 California stree

Seed Wheat for Sale.

WHEAT from "Hill's Farm," Salinas, Monterey county, which obtained the *first premium* at the State Fair—California growth from Chili Seed—crop average yield 60 bushels per acre. Also, pure Chile Wheat. Apply to

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15-1m Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Splendid Hyacinths, Jonquils, Narcissus, &c.

LARGE and fine bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant gems may now be had at our room—"CALIFORNIA FARMER" Office, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.,

Corner California and Montgomery streets.
16 WARREN & SON.

Extra Samples Grain, &c.

GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BARLEY or OATS, can find cash purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.

Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimen samples of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by application at our office, corner California and Montgomery sts.

17 WARREN & SON.

To the Farmers of California.

WE beg to call your attention to our superior facilities for transacting a **General Produce and Grain Business.**

Our warehouse, which we put up nearly a year since, covers an entire fifty vara lot, has a capacity of about *six thousand tons*, is thoroughly fire-proof, and constructed with especial reference to convenient and safe storage of merchandise.

We have also a fine wharf on Stewart street, where all Grain and Produce consigned to our house can be landed free of wharfage.

Our arrangements enable us to make liberal advances on Merchandise consigned to us for sale, or stored in our warehouse. An almost uninterrupted experience of five years in the business of this country, affords us, in an extensive acquaintance with business men, unusual opportunity for the prompt and judicious sale of any goods committed to our charge.

Referring to the well known houses named below,

We are, very respectfully,
14 Your obed't servants,
TILDEN & LITTLE.

Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co.
" PALMER, COOK & CO.

Messrs. LUCAS, TURNER & Co.
" HUSSEY, BOND & HALE.

FLOURING MILLS.

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated CHENERY & LAMBARD MILLS, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactured from California Wheat at the Lambard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
L street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, BARROLL & CO.,
10 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street**, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Eureka Flour Mills.

FRESH FLOUR ground from pure California Wheat, and warranted *extra superfine*. For sale by

12 J. FRIEDLANDER & CO., 60 California street.

New Invention!
BULKLEY'S STEAM DRY KILN.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citizens of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, the valuable invention hereby announced. One of the greatest wants of California and vicinity, for years, has been the means of preserving her products so as to have a continued supply during the late months. The vegetable products to an immense amount are annually lost at the approach of the rainy season, its long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results to those products from the season; and the vast quantities that are exposed and accumulated in warehouses and elsewhere, have demanded some method of preserving these immense and valuable crops, that otherwise would be a loss to the producer and to the State. The loss of the Potato and Onion crop last year would count almost a million of money, and the loss the present year will be heavy, without preservation.

The undersigned, holding the "Patent Right of the Steam Dry Kiln," offers this invention with the confident assurance that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *ne plus ultra* for this very want. It has been thoroughly tried and approved, for these products, and for Grain also. It has been tried for Lumber, to which it has been more particularly applied in the States, for there the Vegetable products do not require so much care as here. To shippers of Grain this invention removes all the difficulty in sending Grain on long voyages, and under the drying process of this valuable invention our Grain growers can now send their Grain to New York with safety.

The proprietor needs only to append the following certificates. The name of Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq., carries a weight that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidences should be satisfactory.

The model machine will soon be placed on exhibition at the office of Warren & Son, where all information can be had.

JOSHUA BUTTS, Proprietor of Patent.

A Diploma and Silver Medal

Was awarded to the inventor at the last New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of its superior merits.

Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.

LAFAYETTE, January 7, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the completion of your Dryer. I have for a long time urged the importance of extracting the moisture from grain and flour before shipment, to prevent fermentation. Your plan will obviate the difficulties hitherto experienced. There can no longer be any doubt that 18 pounds of water can be taken from a barrel of meal, and 15 pounds from a barrel of flour without affecting the taste or appearance of the same. Experiments at Lafayette show this. Nor is it a less gratifying circumstance that when the flour or meal is cooked, it re-absorbs proportionately more water, thus saving freight and the purity of the article. If the moisture is extracted, it must be obvious this meal will keep for long voyages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, your improvement is invaluable. The world has become somewhat skeptical on the subject of patent rights. The simplicity and compactness of your machinery enables you to exhibit a working model, to remove in a moment any doubts as to your ability to sustain your patent and prove its utility. One feature in your plan deserves particular notice; in fact, this constitutes your main claim, viz., not drying by common steam, or by fire heated pans, as has been done hitherto, but by using heated steam. Few persons are aware of the small expansion of steam, and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with little confinement. You will be able to raise a steam to the point of igniton, say 600 or 700 degrees, though a far less heat will answer all your purposes. I will only say that European prejudice against Indian corn is fast dying away, and we may anticipate large shipments both for man and beast. The great fertility of the West, and the reduction of freights both inland and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you success, I remain, yours respectfully,

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, late Commissioner of Patents.

To Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

LAFAYETTE, March 29, 1853.

DEAR SIR—I am highly pleased with your Dryer for lumber by *heated steam*. It seems almost incredible how soon even green lumber can be prepared for use. Twenty-four hours is all that is required. Steam has hitherto been used to advantage, but heated steam has not been applied for this purpose before your improvements. Every manufacturer of lumber would find it profitable to erect a cheap dryer on your plan. Full one-third of the weight of some kinds of lumber is removed by drying; the saving in cartage will more than repay the expenses of drying. When the difference between seasoned and unseasonal lumber is considered, no one who regards good work will regret the trifling expense of preparing the raw material.

Yours respectfully, HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.

To H. G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 12, 1853.

I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. Hickok's shops where the most of his wood work is done, that I put up and have used H. G. Bulkley's Patent Kiln, and heartily approve of everything W. O. Hickok has said about it, and am certain that no recommendation can be too strong in praise of said kiln. [17] W. H. SULLENBERGER.

Book Bindery,

No. 73 Merchant street, below, Adams & Co.

THE undersigned beg to inform the citizens of California that they are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK BINDING of every description, and in every style. Also, Blank Books made to order, of superior paper, and ruled to any desired pattern. We are Practical Binders, and feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction in *style* and *price*.

BALDWIN & EMERSON, San Francisco.

N.B.—Orders from the Country promptly executed. 7

HOTELS.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,……MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY,……CALIFORNIA.
L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. * 26

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO,……CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

St. Charles Hotel,

CORNER OF DAVIS AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
San Francisco, California.
J. HARPER AND J. L. MERRITT……Proprietors.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have completed the above spacious Hotel, and are now prepared to receive their guests. The great improvements and conveniences for travellers in the house warrant them in hoping that they will receive a liberal patronage. They have rooms capable of accommodating three hundred lodgers. The table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and the prices for board will be as reasonable as the times will admit.

Its close proximity to the steamboat landings renders this house very desirable for transient visiters, as also for people arriving in the State and those leaving for the older States.

☞ There will be a Night Watchman, and guests can procure rooms at all hours of the night.

24 HARPER & MERRITT, Proprietors.

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON, }

Splendid Private Residence.

THOSE who may be desirous of finding a beautiful location for a permanent home, for a healthy, pleasant and highly cultivated spot, can have that desire gratified by knowing that one of the finest spots in California is now offered for sale. Circumstances of filial affection requires the present owner to leave California, and no other reason could induce a sale.

The estate contains Two Hundred Acres, and is within about a dozen miles from the city of San Jose. It is in the highest state of cultivation and contains about two thousand best fruit trees of extra quality, many bearing fine fruit the present year—nearly two thousand dollars in cash being received from the Peach orchard alone. There is already upon the farm, ready for use, every implement, from a reaping machine to a garden rake; from a farm wagon to a sulky, and from a turkey to a pigeon. Also, three horses, a colt, thirty hogs, hens, chickens, turkeys, &c; one thousand bushels grain, hay in plenty, and all the needed and desirable comforts, except—man and wife to enjoy it. It is one of the most beautiful locations in the country, being fertile and productive. A small and neat cottage only at present is built, such as a bachelor has occupied.

Persons wishing to purchase a most valuable estate for their own enjoyment and improvement, and for a permanent home, will do well to give attention to this notice. All needed particulars will be given on application made at the office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER." 15-1m

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, *master*;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, *master*;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, *master*;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, *Master*;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk *master*;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, *master*;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, *master*—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, *master*—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, *master*—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3¼, and Alviso 9¼ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from store-ship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'lk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

Watches and Jewelry.

WE would direct the attention of those in want of fine Watches to our present stock, comprising manufactures of F. B. Adams & Son, T. F. Cooper, M. I. Tobias & Co., and David Taylor, names too long and favorably known to require comment. We are also sole agents in California for the sale of Samuel Lowry's Watches, which, for correctness of time and beauty of finish, stand unrivalled.

We are constantly receiving, by every steamer, additions to our stock of Diamonds and Jewelry, which we will sell as low as any others in the business, and are prepared to substantiate all that we guarantee. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
139 Montgomery street, two doors south of Clay.

N.B.—Watches of all descriptions repaired by skillful and experienced workmen. 4 tf

[From the Boston Cultivator.]

HOME.

Home, is where affections bind gentle hearts in unison,
Where the voices all are kind, holding sweet communion!
Home, is where the heart can rest, safe from dark'ning sorrow;
Where the friends we love the best, brighten every morrow!

Home, is where the friends that love, to our hearts are given;
Where the blessings from above, make it seem a heaven!
Home, is where, congenial hearts, all are kindly blended;
Where no treasure e'er departs, and no sweets are ended!

Home, is where the stars will shine, in the sky above us,
Peeping brightly through the vine, trained by those who love us!
Yes, 'tis home, where smiles of cheer wreathe brows that greet us,
And the one of all most dear, ever comes to meet us!

Lilly Willow.

Immortality of Man.—Why is it that the rainbow and cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass away and leave us to muse on their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars, which hold their festival around their midnight thrones, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of affection to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our heart! We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will set out before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful being that now passes before us like the meteor will stay in our presence forever.—*Prentice.*

The old adage, "a man is known by the company he keeps," is illustrated by the following anecdote, narrated by a Parisian letter-writter: M. Rothschild was asked the other day by a young man, an intimate friend of his family, to lend him five thousand francs. "No," said the Baron, "I only do business, now, with crowned heads; but I'll get you the money. You may walk with me once, along the arcades of the Brouse, taking me familiarly by the arm." The promenade was effected, and at the end of it, the young man had his five thousand francs in his pocket, and had refused offers of fifty thousand more.

A young lady having asked a surgeon why woman was made from the rib in preference to any other bone, he gave the following answer: "She was not taken from the head lest she would rule over him; not from the feet, lest he would trample upon her; but she was taken from his side that she might be his equal; from under his arm that he might protect her; from near his heart, that he might cherish and love her."

Against slander there is no defence. Hell cannot boast of so foul a fiend, nor man deplore so foul a foe. It stabs with a word, with a nod, with a shrug, a look, with a smile. It is the pestilence walking in darkness, spreading contagion far and wide, which the most wary traveler cannot avoid. It is the heart-searching dagger of the assassin. It is the poisoned arrow whose wound is incurable. It is as mortal as the point of the deadly arrow; murder is its employment, innocence its prey, and ruin is its sport.

"Dear me, how fluidly he does talk!" said Mrs. Partington, recently, at a temperance lecture, "I am always rejoiced when he mounts the nostril, for his eloquence warms me in every nerve and cartridge of my body. Verdigrease itself couldn't be more smooth than his blessed tongue is;" and she wiped her spectacles with her cotton bandanna, and never took her eyes from the speaker during the whole hour he was on the stund.

A country farmer who had brought his eggs to market, was informed by the purchaser that the people had had a meeting, and resolved to pay but ten cents a dozen for eggs, for which price he sold them, as the people had so resolved. But the next time he came to town he brought no eggs, and being asked the reason, said the hens had had a meeting, and resolved not to lay eggs at ten cents a dozen.

"A dozen children may seem a large family with our folks who are moderate," remarked Mrs. Partington; "but my poor husband used to tell a story of a woman in some part of the world where he stopped one night, who had nineteen children in five years, or five children in nineteen years, I don't remember which; but I remember it was one or t'other."

If you wish to please people, just sugar and oil their weaknesses. If there is one thing more than another that folks like clear the through marrow, it is a thick saccharine plaster over their short comings.

"Funny."—The editor of the Albany Transcript says that the New York Day Book is set up entirely by girls, and adds that he should like to "set up with them."

Young ladies, when they are preparing for a walk, ought not to keep the gentlemen waiting half as long as heretofore, as they now put their bonnets half on.

There are three sorts of friends—your friends who like you, your friends who do not care for you, and your friends who hate you.

It is common to speak of those whom a flirt has jilted, as her victims. This is a grave error; her real victim is the man whom she accepts.

A Late writer in speaking of sour krout, says, "it is the connecting link between damaged cabbage and pickled manure."

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADAMS & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To England, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis,
Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville,
New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Utica City Bank	Utica.
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Rochester City B'k	Rochester.
Michigan State B'k	Detroit.
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo.
Geo. Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, O.

☞ In the Northern Mines we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco,
Benicia,
Coloma,
Georgetown,
Greenwood,
Sacramento,
Grass Valley,
Placerville, or
Hangtown,
Shasta City,
Marysville,
Nevada,
Mormon Islands,
Salmon Falls,
Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties.

Through Langton & Bro.'s Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar,
Sicard's Bar,
Kennebec Bar,
Union Bar,
Rose's Bar,
Foster's Bar,
Winslow's Bar,
Oak Valley,
Indian Valley,
Sleighville,
Cox's Bar,
Deer Creek Crossing,
Bridgeport, S. Yuba,
Sweetland's,
Hoyat's Diggings,
Cherokee Corral,
Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba,
State Range,
Junction House,
Frenchman's Bar,
Bullard's Bar,
Minesota Diggings,
Park's Bar,
French Corral,
Boston Bar,
Hunt's Ranch,
Barton's Bar,
Wombow's Bar,
State Range.
Nevada House,
Empire Ranch,
Downieville,
Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the Southern Mines, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by Brown's Express, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

Insurance.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

7 ADAMS & CO.

Gatling's Premium Grain Drill.

THIS excellent machine, which has gone into extensive use in the Atlantic States, is now for the *first time* offered to the Farmers of California. This Drill answers three desirable ends: the saving of labor; the avoiding wastage; and rendering the greatest return for capital expended.

Simple and durable in its construction, it rarely needs repairing, which, when necessary, the most ordinary mechanic can easily perform. For particulars see hand-bill accompanying the drill.

That this is the result of its operation the subjoined certificates will abundantly show:

Santa Clara, Sept. 4th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson of this place), to put in seventy-five acres of wheat. The machine operated very satisfactorily: preferable to broad-cast sowing, in producing more bushels per acre with less labor: also in putting in all the grain neatly, not losing any, subject to the consumption of birds or squirrels. Result of eight acres, part of seventy-five acres, was *seventy bushels per acre.* LEMUEL ROBINSON.

Santa Clara, Sept. 7th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson, of Santa Clara), to put in twenty acres of wheat. I was very much pleased with its operation, and consider it a great saving of labor, putting the grain in neatly—nothing liable to waste—while the product for me was *one-third* more than the broad-cast sowing alongside in the same field. P. J. DAVIS.

Santa Clara, Sept. 11th, 1854.

I certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill for the purpose of putting in ten acres of wheat, and can state with confidence that it takes less seed, and produces more bushels to the acre, with less labor than the broad-cast sowing. I would also state that I sowed broad-cast and drilled at the same time upon the same kind of land, and the yield was much greater upon the drilled ground. I give the Drill a decided preference to the broad-cast sowing. FELIX REINEY.

S. HENDERSON, proprietor,
and Agent for sale of Mills.
13-1m

New Planing Machines.

THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive right for the State of California, to use and vend **Norcross' Patent Planing Machines**, would respectfully call the attention of parties engaged in the manufacture of lumber to the operation of the above machine. To those acquainted with the machine it is deemed unnecessary to urge anything in its favor; but to others would state that to this machine was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Rotary Cutter Planing Machine, after a trial of three weeks in competition with two of the best Woodworth Machines, at the Fair of the American Institute, New York; and also from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association at Boston. It is highly recommended by the most eminent mechanical experts in the United States, and parties having used the machine, as can be shown by affidavits and certificates in my possession.

To set aside all doubts which may arise in the minds of the public relative to "infringement," it is only necessary to quote the closing paragraph from the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice Catron:

"Therefore, The defendant, Norcross, has made a new and independent invention, and does not use the arrangement or mode of combination of the plaintiff, and hence it is not an infringement."

Machines, together with rights for counties, towns, or single machines, for sale at the **Washington Mills**, Market street, San Francisco, where the above machine may be seen in operation, and all necessary information obtained relative to the same.

7 D. W. VAN COURT, Proprietor.

Farms for Sale—Small Farms.

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS desirous of securing a Valuable Tract of Land well located, are invited to visit the Salinas Valley, Monterey County. The property offered for sale is known as "Hill's Farm," near the Town of Salinas. The land is rich alluvial bottom, of the best quality, in proof of which the crops of '53 and '54 are submitted. The yield of barley in '53 averaged over 100 bushels per acre; the best giving 149 21-50 bushels per acre, and took the premium at the exhibition of '53 of a silver cup. The wheat crop of the present year is believed to be the best raised in the State, yielding 60 bushels per acre, and some as high as 85 bushels. The first premium given by the State Fair is given to the undersigned.

The facilities for sending to market are good, and the expense of putting produce in San Francisco from the Farm at present is but $12 per ton. Two lines of stages pass daily from San Jose and Monterey; and steamboats from Monterey. Post Office, Store and Blacksmith shop in the village. For persons having small or large means it is thought to offer a good opportunity for settlement as any part of the country. Tracts of Land from 40 to 160 acres, will be sold for cash, and on time, or for Stock at cash value.

For further particulars, apply to J. BRYANT HILL,
Postmaster, Salinas,
or to WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15 Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

BANKERS.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond. Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co.	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon. St. Louis,	David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco.	Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co	London.
F. Huth & Co	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros, & Co	London.
Hottinguer & Co	Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co.	New York.
Phenix Bank	do
J. E. Thayer & Bro.	Boston.
Horace Bean & Co.	New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co.	St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers	Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[established february, 1851].

Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

Deposits draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with Interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.

7 ROBINSON & CO.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.
JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.

Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
Sacramento City.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-11

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

THE frequent applications made to the undersigned by persons of moderate means, to put out upon securities at interest, sums too small to make it an object to the borrower, have induced them to adopt a plan by which money can in any sum bring to the possessor a rate of interest equal to that claimed by larger capitalists, and secured in the most convenient and ample manner. It is by the combination of large sums in one loan, and secured by one security, so that each depositor—no matter how small the amount—may receive the income to which his money is entitled, and that, too, in such a shape as will combine in his possession both the evidence of money loaned and the use of money deposited.

Money, in Cash or Gold Dust, will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be *without interest*, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of *one per cent. per month*, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing *one and a half per cent. per month* interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The advantages, not hitherto supplied to depositors, and which we present by this Institution, are: Security, Convenience and Simplicity.

The money deposited is used only in *loans* guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collaterals, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank," which fact added to the experience of five years in this city, in all branches of business connected with Loans upon Real Estate or the investigation of titles to property, will present this as the Best Savings Bank, to the frugal and industrious.

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed.

Our certificates are issued in the sum of Ten Dollars, and One Hundred Dollars, and in such other convenient amounts as may become at all times *available* to the holder, and are only issued to the amount of, and are represented by, the actual Cash or Gold deposited with us.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.
No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco.

CHARLES D. CARTER.
REAL ESTATE AGENT, AUCTIONEER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

105 Montgomery street, near California,

HAVING established himself at the above locality for the purpose of transacting the Real Estate business, in all its branches, will give especial attention to sales of every description of Real Estate, examination of titles, conveyancing, &c.

A Register for property, at either public or private sale, will be kept at the office for the inspection of purchasers. 20

MISCELLANEOUS.

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on apace with the Age and Times!!

Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!

Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to Vance's who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d. Because he has *the largest light in the world*, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

☞ Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.

☞ New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

HAT
STORE
EAGLE

COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,

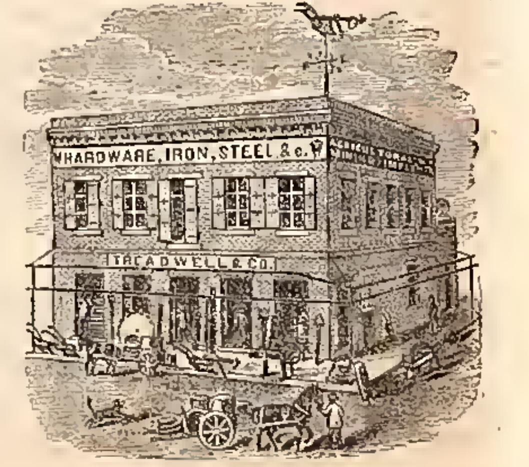
(premium hat store,)
157 *Commercial street, San Francisco.*

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at Collins & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

17 COLLINS & CO.

TREADWELL & CO.,


HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL &c.
TREADWELL & CO.

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE;
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of tools and implements for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

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Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

Smith & Van Dyne having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons;

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

Montgomery Paint Store,

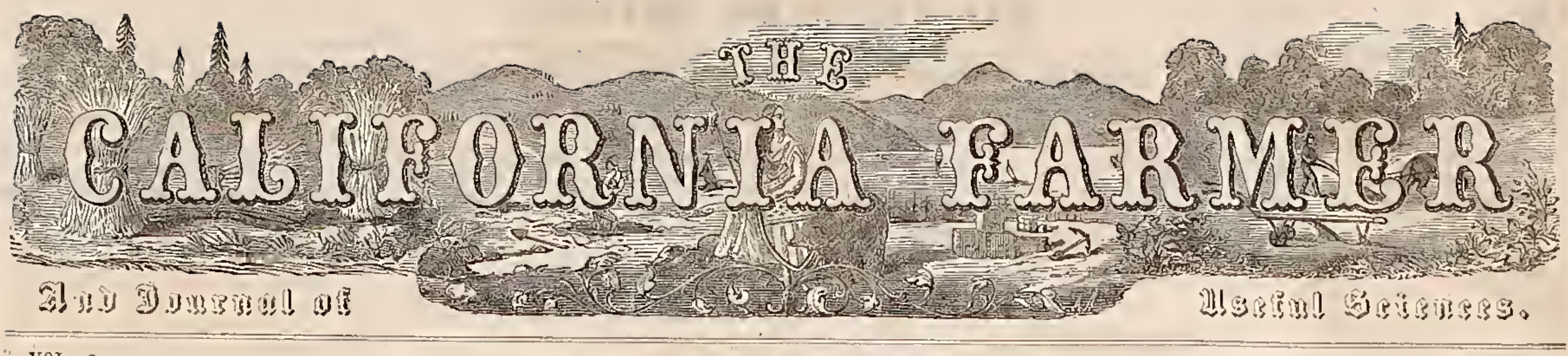
No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE and SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

Atlantic, Union and French White Lead;
Tieman's Zinc White; English Boiled Oil;
Turpentine; 1st Quality French Picture Glass;
Window Glass; Tieman's Colors, in oil and water;
Artists' Materials, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
Brushes in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.

6 RAYE & HANKS



VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1854. NO. 19.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office cor. California and Montgomery sts.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

THERE'S WORK ENOUGH TO DO.

The black-bird early leaves its rest
To meet the smiling morn,
And gather fragments for its nest
From upland, wood and lawn.
The busy bee that wings its way
'Mid sweets of varied hue,
And every flower would seem to say—
"There's work enough to do."

The cowslip and the spreading vine,
The daisy in the grass,
The snowdrop and the eglantine,
Preach sermons as we pass;
The ant, within its cavern deep,
Would bid us labor too,
And writes upon his tiny heap—
"There's work enough to do."

The planets, at their Maker's will,
Move onward in their cars,
For Nature's wheel is never still—
Progressive as the stars!
The leaves that flutter in the air,
And summer's breezes woo,
One solemn truth to man declare—
"There's work enough to do."

Who then can sleep when all around
Is active, fresh and free?
Shall man—creation's lord—be found
Less busy than the bee?
Our courts and alleys are the field,
If men would search them through,
That best the sweets of labor yield,
"And work enough to do."

To have a heart for those who weep,
The sottish drunkard win;
To rescue all the children, deep
In ignorance and sin;
To help the poor, the hungry feed,
To give him coat and shoe;
To see that all can write and read
"Is work enough to do."

The time is short—the world is wide,
And much has to be be done;
This wond'rous earth, in all its pride,
Will vanish with the sun!
The moments fly on lightning's wings,
And life's uncertain too:
We've none to waste on foolish things—
"There's work enough to do."

—*Christian Witness.*

A Day Dream.

BY VIOLA MAY.

'TWAS a bright summer's day; all nature seemed indulging in a dream of idleness; the flowers drooped on their delicate stems, the thirsty corn-leaves shrunk from the oppressive heat which parched and shrivelled them; Nature had hushed her music, and not the slightest zephyr disturbed the quiet stillness. It was full noontide, and I sought a cool retreat, where in delicious reverie I might while away the dreamy hours. Reclining on the old settee which stood in the garden, I watched the shadows as they played and deepened among the venerable trees, listening the while to the low hum of insects and the soothing murmurs of a tiny brook, the only things in nature which seemed possessed of life and motion. Thus engaged, a dreaminess stole over my senses, and resigning myself to its influence, I was transported to a lovely vale, where, in the occupation of a shepherdess, I pleasantly and joyously to my guileless spirit passed the sunny hours. My home, a little roof-thatched cottage, two little beds, with their snowy coverings, a small table and some tools, was the only furniture it contained. The pet kitten which fed from my hand and participated in all my frolics, the lambs upon the green hill-side, with my parents and my playmate Lester, were my sole companions. Life to me was one sweet, happy dream; contentment was my heart's constant guest, while care, sorrow and gentle guile were strangers to my bosom, and the bracing mountain air infused health and vigor through every nerve and fibre of my frame. They told me I was beautiful, but I knew not what they meant. Oft I clambered to the bit of looking glass which hung against the wall, and feasted my childish admiration upon a sylph-like figure with auburn curls and dreamy eyes; then it looked so innocent and lovely, I thought it must be one of those good children in the sky come to take me away with them, and I wondered why I could not go with them to that bright, happy place of which I heard each morn and eve, as in our humble cottage a portion from the old family bible was read, and its walls echoed to the words of prayer and praise. To the gay and busy scenes without our little circle, I was a stranger. The little valley, which contained my home and playmate Lester, were all the world to me, and how pleasantly passed the long summer hours as together we tended the flocks upon the hill-side, or hand in hand clambered precipices and penetrated nooks in search of pretty-colored flowers, which won from us many a tribute of childish admiration, or seated beneath some shady tree, we asked each other questions which our childish curiosity prompted. To our young minds, everything about us was a mystery, which our feeble thoughts could not solve, but their uncertainty left no trace of doubt or anxiety upon our young spirits.

When the twilight shadows deepened in the vale, we sought some quiet spot, where my own voice mingling with the tone of Lester's lute, we yielded to the undefined influence which music creates, reading unconsciously in each other's eyes the fount of happiness overflowing in each heart!

Thus, in my dream, blithesome and gay, passed the sunny hours, but now a shadow of grief passed over my spirit; my mother, the object around which the clasping tendrils of my heart had closely entwined themselves, was taken out of my sight! The severing of these delicate tendrils sent a thrill of agony to my young heart; they told me she was dead; but I, a simple child—what could I know of death? I turned it over in my thoughts, and tried to think how I should feel if I were dead and laid away in the cold ground; but they told me she was not there, but a bright Angel in the sky, and that she came each night and watched over her little girl, her darling innocence! Time passed on: the sunny hours of childhood had flown, and care's dark shadow next fell across my path, but it fell lightly. Contentment and peace were still my good angels; I caroled from morn till eve at my domestic labors; neatly I kept our little cottage, and asked no other reward than a parent's approving smile. The playmate of my childhood had become the companion of my youth. Sweet, blissful hours, when in some loved spot we strayed in sad or playful mood, recalling all the past, or wandering into the dream-land of the future, weaving bright and beautiful visions, telling how we should ever love, how we would dwell in peace in a quiet home, and in one grave would lie! Thus, on the noiseless wing of fancy, the silent hours flew by, when methought in my dream, a dark-eyed stranger, attired in a simple hunting-habit, came to our dwelling. He told us he had lost his way, and begged to become our guest for the night.

Now, the dream of my life assumed a new phase; the tide of feeling which had flowed so calmly was stirred and agitated; a chord had been struck that never before had vibrated. The tall stranger with dark eyes, in whose dreamy orbs the lights and shadows of feeling were incessantly playing; the bald and noble brow, and the rich, deep, musical tones which thrilled my heart with such a wild, delicious feeling, seemed not human, but a beautiful vision, which I could ever love and worship! I asked him of the place whence he came, and he told me of an ancient and noble castle, of fine parks and gardens, of a dazzling and fascinating vision! Next morn the stranger took his departure, but not so the feelings his presence had awakened. There was a vision in my heart; a dark eye and a musical tone which haunted me everywhere, and the goddess, Contentment, which had so long dwelt in my bosom, was dethroned. How mean appeared our humble vale and little cottage, in comparison with the bright ideal which the stranger's description had awoke. And where was Lester? Alas, forgotten, except in contempt! How I loathed him in his simple shepherd dress; how I scorned his humble bearing. True, goodness and intellect beamed with every lineament of his countenance; the tones of his voice had lost none of their music, but to my bewildered imagination the charms of the stranger eclipsed them all. Cheerfulness had fled; the daily tasks were neglected, and our little cottage looked dreary and cheerless. The gray-haired sire spoke words of experience and command: "Daughter, covet not earthly possessions; they may please for a time, but cannot afford true happiness; but the love of one true heart and a cheerful spirit can make thee happy in any situation!" I heeded them not, but still nourished that foul discontent, which brooded like an angel over my spirit, shutting out the sunlight of peace and happiness.

Time passed on, and again the stranger came to our dwelling. Passionate words he breathed into my willing ear, which thrilled my heart with delicious sweetness. He spoke of the world's witching pleasures, till my intoxicated brain longed to taste them, and I became the bride of the dark-eyed stranger. Launched at once from obscurity into the gay world, how beautiful the vision to my young spirit. Pearls and jewels, fabrics of the costliest material were mine for the outward adorning; the gay, the brilliant and fascinating were my companions, and the honied words of admiration and flattery fell upon my ear. A while I reveled in these specious pleasures, but ere long, I learned that they were hollow, or mere gilded seeming! Too late I found, that though sweet to the taste, they are at last bitter and unpalatable. In all that gay and pleasure-worshipping throng, some true and noble hearts there were, who bitterly mourned the thraldom which a senseless life imposed. In others, every true and noble feeling had been wrecked, and these were my companions. The being upon whom I had lavished the wealth of a pure young heart had grown tired of me, and treated me with indifference. He had never loved me, as a heart that has not been steeped in intoxicating pleasure can love; he sought me, only because my innocence and native simplicity afforded for a time a refreshing contrast to the hollow-heartedness of the devotees of pleasure! Then I thought of my own native vale, of its sweet and simple pleasures, of a strong and earnest love, which never faltered or proved unkind, in whose presence life was one sweet dream of happiness, and I bitterly felt how I had forever forfeited this true heart and all those sweet home-pleasures, and with them, peace of mind; and all for what? a dazzling show, the world's weak flattery! Then I sat down and wept; I awoke, and said to myself, 'tis but a dream! but a voice whispered, "Can'st thou not learn from it a useful lesson? Barter not life's simple enjoyments, a true and earnest love, for a fascinating exterior, and the world's false pleasures!"

Strength of the Soul.

EVERY human soul has some point on which it rests. As every arch has its keystone, every lever its fulcrum; as every body has its centre of gravity, which must rest on something, so every soul must have a point out of itself, of stability and repose.

We cannot always tell what it is. A man does not always know what it is himself. Men do not often ask themselves questions enough to know what the strength of their soul is. Like the vital force in the body, we know when it is present and when it is gone, but not where it is.

Here is a man full of activity and energy, joyous, vigorous, the life of his circle. Suddenly as if struck by an evil eye, he seems to collapse and wither—he loses energy and elasticity; he does nothing, and is good for nothing. Nobody knows what has come over the man; but the strength of the soul is departed. What has been touched? what has gone from him? Oftentimes the world knows not; he, perhaps, tells no living creature; all we know is, that the man is blighted.

Nor, when the strength of man's soul has died out, does he always die. There are many men, and women too, who outlive the strength of their souls. One may see in the western forests, girdled trees around, in whom never more vital sap shall ascend from a living root, yet still, for a while, shooting forth blossoms and leaves, from the mere habit of a past vitality—and so men, when the strength of their heart is dead, often live on from the mere mechanical habit of living.

Sometimes the strength of a man's soul lies where he does not look for it. He only discovers where it was by the blow that strikes it.

He is a man of reading, a man of varied intellectual resources, a man of wide accomplishments, versed in art and skilled in learning. He shows himself friendly, and has scores of friends; he has a fair wife whom he loves passing well. A beautiful daughter prattles and tottles around his fire-side—so tiny a creature, so fair and fanciful, with her soft curls, her gay ignorance, her sweet absurdities—the little thing seems made only as the luxury and ornament of existence—its toy and plaything not its essential want. The roots of the ærial wind-flower seems too thread-like and fine to strike into the deep and lower granite of man's soul. The man plays with her daily when he closes his book, or comes in from his business, but he thinks of her as a passing perfume, a dew-drop, a bird-song on a glad morning—a merry song to beguile a passing hour. Alas! there comes a day when the merry voice is silent, and of all that life and beauty there remains only a poor, sorrowful wreck, white, calm, and deadly chill.

He rises up from his bed, to go forth as aforetime. He tries all that charmed before—what is the matter? He has not all that he had? The strength of his soul has departed! Those thread-like fibres were wrapped about the deep granite of his soul; the foundation of his life has been riven in tearing them away.

Another man's strength lies in the companionship of some human heart. The mortal pilgrim goes on for years with a deep desire unsatisfied, a craving unanswered; but, in some fortunate hour, another soul is found to satisfy the craving and answer the demand. An eye beams on him as a star; another hand clasps his, another heart gives back thought for thought, feeling for feeling—all that he had yearned for. Now the strength of his soul is in this other soul. But as an iceberg comes grinding between two ships sailing joyfully in company, so death arises up between these hearts, parting them forever. The man awakes alone, and lo! the strength of his soul is departed! Nature is silent; for him the sun shines not, the birds sing not; the beauty and grandeur of nature exists only as light to the blind and music to the deaf. The whole world of nature, art, poetry, music, painting—all are buried for him in that one grave.

The strength of an inferior soul is in his riches The man loses a wife, and he is sorry; his child dies, and he is sorry; he loses his friend, and he is sorry; but still he bears up bravely, and his life still has attractions; but a stroke sweeps away his riches, his life's labor of accumulation, and the man is crushed; he holds up his hand no more; the strength of his soul is departed.

Ambition is the strength of another man's soul—to gain some station of dazzling eminence—to be above other men. The roots of his being all run into this idea; the man develops from it; it nourishes him for years. Wife, child, literature, wealth, art—all these are well in their way; they are very good, nay, they are beautiful in his eyes, so beautiful, so good, that one might sometimes think that in them lay the vitality of his being. But these fade, these change, these die and pass from him, and though the man be troubled, it is but for a season. He is like a kingly pine; his smaller roots have been cut, but the deep root of all holds him upright, Now the ax is laid to that, and the sound of his fall is as the crashing of a mighty pine in the still forest.

Sometimes a man seems to be chased by sorrow, from refuge to refuge, from outwork to outwork, bravely fighting all the way, scorning to yield himself vanquished. At last, he entrenches himself in the inmost citadel, and here takes a desperate stand. If this is taken, the strength of his soul is vanquished. Plutarch says, that in the plague of Athens, Pericles lost his son, his sister, his wife, and almost all his friends who were capable of assisting him in the business of the state, but preserved an immoveable tranquility. He neither wept, nor performed any funeral rites, nor was he seen at the grave of any of his relatives, until the death of Paralus, his last legitimate son. He attempted, even then, to keep up his firmness of behavior and serenity of mien; but, in putting the garland around the head of the deceased, his firmness forsook him, and he burst into tears and loud lamentations.

How blessed, then, is he, the strength of whose soul is immortal, indestructible, perfect! How secure he who feels that the deep roots of his affection have laid hold of what can never perish and never change! This man may have all manly longings and all womanly tenderness; he may desire a generous fame, a successful activity; he may fold to his bosom a kindred heart; he may joy in the flowers that spring and blossom around his hearth-stone: in none of these is his life hid. God is the strength of his heart. Beyond all earthly love and beauty, beyond all fond desires, more than all that eye hath seen, or ear heard, or heart of man conceived, he loves and adores his God. Unless God can change, unless God can die, the strength of his soul cannot be broken,

An Interesting Memorial of Bishop Wainwright.

OUR readers will remember that in January last, a number of prominent friends of the late Daniel Webster assembled at the Astor House to celebrate the seventy-second anniversary of his birthday, and that among the number of invited guests were the Rt. Rev. Jonathan M. Wainwright, the Rev. Dr. Adams, Major General Scott, and other distinguished men. The gentlemen named were not present, but they sent letters acknowledging the invitation, which were afterward published in a pamphlet, with other letters and speeches delivered on the occasion. This pamphlet was printed for private circulation, and only portions of its contents have yet been given to the public. Among other interesting correspondence was a letter from the late Bishop Wainwright, which we published at the time of noticing the pamphlet. A friend requests its republication, and though much at variance with our custom we comply, feeling ourselves that the recent death of its venerable and venerated author clothes it with fresh interest.

NEW YORK, January 18, 1854.

To J. Prescott Hall, Sidney Brooks, Thomas Tileston, P. M. Blanchford, and A. C. Kingsland, Esqs., committee, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN:—I thank you for your invitation to meet with you on the anniversary of the birth of the late Daniel Webster, to confer together in sad, but pleasing retrospection upon his social and intellectual endowments. I felt it to be a high privilege, while he was living, to be counted one of his personal friends, and esteem it now an honor to have held this relationship to one of the greatest men this age or this nation has produced. His pre-eminent talents were admired by all America, and I may add, the whole civilized world; his powers and services as a statesman and orator were acknowledged, and are now remembered with gratitude by those men who differed with him in political views and principles; but we who knew him also in private life could alone appreciate the full meaning of his estimable qualities. It would be to me a grateful privilege to have the opportunity of speaking of him myself and of bearing my humble testimony to his intellectual, social and moral worth, as manifested to me in my intercourse with him, and to hear others who probably knew him better, and who are certianly far abler than myself to approach this subject, expatiate upon his noble characteristics. Professional engagements and considerations will on the present occasion, prevent my enjoying this gratification; and I must request you with many thanks for the honor done me, to receive my apology for absence.

I trust, however, that you will permit me to avail myself of this opportunity to say a few words in relation to one feature of the character of that great man which was not prominent to the public eye, but which I had often the privilege of contemplating, and now reveal with special satisfaction; I mean his unaffected and deep religious sentiment. Whatever impressions Mr. Webster may have left upon others, who met him only in the arena of public life or in the unrestrained freedom of social gatherings, I was rarely, if ever, in his company without being impressed with his deep reverence for the great truths of religion. During a few years in which I resided in Boston, as rector of Trinity church, Mrs. Webster was my parishioner, and was very frequently accompanied by her husband to church, where he was apparently a devout worshipper and an attentive hearer of the preached word. When we met, as was often the case during the week, and there was an opportunity for conversation, he would frequently refer to the subject of the discourse on the previous Sunday, and never without my conviction that my views had been enlarged, and new light had been thrown upon the point under discussion. Several times he suggested subjects which he wished to hear treated from the pulpit, and I have taken advantage of the suggestion.

On one occasion I remember well he said to me, with more than common earnestness, "There is one text I have often thought of as opening a grand subject, and I should like to hear it treated." "What is that, Mr. Webster?" Turning to me, for we were seated at table, with his eye kindling under his overhanging brow, and speaking slowly, in his deep and tremulous tone, he said, "There is one law-giver." I replied, "It is a noble subject, and I will write upon it for next Sunday." "You cannot." "Why? it is but Wednesday, I shall have ample time." "You cannot. That sermon will cost you the best fortnight's labor you ever undertook." I thought, nevertheless, I could accomplish the design, and upon returning home to my study I undertook it—dwelling upon it and making notes. But the more I meditated the larger grew the subject, and I put myself faithfully to the task for the remainder of the week. Saturday came, and the mighty idea then stretched beyond my narrow grasp, and I gave the subject up for the time, saying to myself—Hooker has bent that bow, and Webster could, were he to try, but I cannot.

I must mention one more fact out of many I could recount, which convinced me that great as were his intellectual powers, when the subject of religion was presented to him he was ever ready to respond to it, and was humble, teachable and loving as a little child.

Soon after I returned from Egypt and the Holy Land, hearing that Mr. Webster was in town, I called upon him at the Astor, as I was always accustomed to do. His reception of me was most cordial and affectionate. He asked many questions as to my Eastern travels, and as I rose to go away he took me by the hand and said, "I want you to do one thing for me. You have been over Palestine. I wish to get the best map I can command, and have you sit down with me one hour—but one hour. I wish to go with you from place to place—Bethlehem, Nazareth, Jerusalem, the Sea of Galilee, Jordan, Bethany, the Mount of Olives, and tell me, as I point, how it looks; the hills, the trees, the rocks, the land, the water. I can never go there, but I would look, as nearly as I can, upon every spot sanctified by the presence of our blessed Lord while he tabernacled in the flesh." His eyes filled with tears, and he earnestly pressed my hand. Multitudes of emotions swelled my heart. I returned the pressure and in silence departed. I have ever regretted that this opportunity never presented itself, and I now lament that I had not more perseveringly sought for it. The questions of such a man upon such a subject would have been sources of new thought and the kindling of deep and abiding sentiment.

Whether or not this conversation helped to suggest to me the title of a book which I afterward published, "The Pathways and Abiding Places of our Blessed Lord," I cannot say; but I am sure it directed my attention to the attempt to give some little novelty to the manner of presenting a pilgrimage to ground so frequently traveled as the Holy Land. I am, gentlemen,

With grateful acknowledgments of your attention to me, Your friend and servant,

Jno. M. Wainwright.

—Exchange Paper.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1854.

REMOVAL.

☞ THE CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE WILL BE FOUND IN BRANNAN'S GRANITE BUILDING (MASONIC HALL), during the rebuilding of our present location. We invite our friends to call and see us; we have daily additions to our *museum* of valuables. WARREN & SON,

Montgomery street.

The Queen City.

"The waves came dancing o'er the sea
In bright and glittering bands;
Like little children wild with glee,
They clapped their little hands."—Amelia.

How beautifully appropriate was the naming of this magnificent steamer, that now "sits like a thing of life" upon the waves, leaping day by day from the bay of San Francisco, from the wharves of this mighty Empire City of the Pacific, into the winding stream of the famed Sacramento, whose waters gleam with the golden sands that have found their way from the snow-capped Sierra Nevadas. Well and rightly was the proud steamer manned, Queen-like did she move, and to a Queenly City too, for Sacramento was the first city to greet her, being her equal in beauty and in pride.

Saturday, November 4, should be a red letter day in more calendars than one. A calm and beautiful day, seemingly made on purpose for the advent of so beautiful a craft to wind her way to fame. The clouds hung like silken drapery over the sun, for awhile, lest its brightness should dazzle too gaily, until the fitting hour had come. As the time approached, troops of friends gathered upon her lengthy decks, and in her gay saloons; glad voices and gay smiles met you at every turning. The tap of the drum, the bugle note, and the shrill fife, told that the "note of busy preparation soundeth."

Crowds gathered, until upon her proud decks, a mass of life, swayed to and fro, a world in miniature, a city upon the waters. It was a sight never before seen upon the Pacific coast. The hour came and the commander sprung to his post, the word was given—"all ready,"—"cast off." The booming cannon thundered over the waters and echoed among the hills, glad voices shouted, handkerchiefs waved from fairest hands, and the shout went up

"She's afloat, she's afloat,"

It was a sight worthy the pencil of the immortal Raphael.

The Queen City left her moorings at half-past 10, A. M., amid as proud a greeting as ever favored an ocean craft. Coursing her way smoothly through the shipping and the islands, her thousand happy spirits gave free accent to joyous feeling, and the bay echoed with the voice of glad hearts.

It is not flattering or extravagant praise to speak thus of this magnificent steamer. Neither is it detracting from the just merits of other beautiful steamers that we are all proud to praise; but it is just, it is right to bestow a full meed of praise upon all who have used the effort that has been made to give to our citizens every comfort, luxury and convenience that they demand. The Queen City was *demanded by the times*, and for circumstances which called her into being. She is now proudly afloat, a credit and an honor to all who have been engaged in sending her out upon the waters. The Queen City is a California steamer, and every true Californian should be proud of her. She has been made from the trees of our forests, and our own workmen have put her together, our own artisans have finished and made her a palace upon the waves. She is a finished specimen of a Mississippi steamer, is over 200 feet long, 32 feet beam, about 10 feet hold, and draws 3 1-2 feet water. This steamer has the finest saloon cabin now on the Pacific coast, measuring 156 feet long by 16 wide; 44 state-rooms, finished and furnished in the most costly manner, each having marble stands and China basins, and a constant stream of pure water to each room. The grand saloon is finished and furnished in the most superb style. Arched gothic fancy scrolls to resemble fresco work, gilded and lettered in the highest style of the art. It were impossible to give the minutia of all her excellencies, suffice it to say, they are as perfect as the times can command, costing about $120,000.

The Queen City under the command of Capt. George R. Barclay, whose name and fame as a gentleman and commander, is a sure guarantee of honor and success. Messrs. Benton and Weaver, as first and second clerks, are both well known and appreciated. The other officers are known and selected with reference to skill and ability; and the entire arrangement for stewards, cooks and servants, have been selected as best qualified for their places, are of Western habits, and thoroughly drilled for river steamers. They are all colored servants, but well bred: this is a material and important step for the comfort of the passengers.

The Queen City is now among the islands; a thousand hearts are uttering glad notes of enjoyment; music swells upon the waters; the mist disappears, the sun comes forth, and this proud steamer stands out a picture of beauty and life upon the waters of the mightiest bay of the Pacific. Well might her commander and owners feel proud; well may the group upon her decks feel joyous, for it is a glad sight.

Upon leaving the harbor, and in passing the ships of war, salutes of greeting and of honor were paid complimentary to the Queen City, and upon reaching Benicia joyous shouts made the hills echo again. At the military stations salutes were returned, and all along the river, at every point guns were fired, shouts went up and joy prevailed. A splendid piano in the saloon sent forth its sweet tones, song rang through the arches, beauty and fashion tripped it on the light fantastic toe; love-lit glances flashed from eye to eye and from heart to heart—all were gay and happy.

At half-past three P. M., one of the most sumptuous tables we have ever seen was spread. All that skill and taste could do was done. The viands were so tempting that minutes seemed hours, to those who saw the temptation, ere the hour came. Meats of every kind, solids, fruits, pastry, confections and wines were passed freely around. One hundred ladies exactly filled the first table, and as many gallant gents stood as guards and waiters at their respective posts. The prominent features upon the tables were the pastry and cakes, so arranged as to be speaking emblems of the "Queen City. Ten large loaf cakes were placed at equal distances upon the table, bearing the following mottos:

No. 1.—Capt. Geo. Barclay—the citizens' choice, and the enemy of the combination.

No. 2—The stockholders of the Citizens High Pressure Navigation Company—"The people's safeguard."

No. 3.—The master builder—the model king.

No. 4—The "Queen City,"—the "Traveler's Home," and the "Shipper's Friend."

No. 5.—Our Chief Engineer of the Queen City—*ne plus ultra*; always at his post.

No. 6.—The Master Joiner and Architect of this splendid saloon—the eclipse of these waters.

No. 7.—The Queen City of the waters of California—long may she wave—Capt Geo. R. Barclay.

No. 8.—No Monopoly—Queen city—California against the the world.

No. 9.—The State of California—the golden chain of the Union.

No. 10.—The Painters and Gilders—excelsior.

Upon No. 4, was a beautiful miniature steamer, with flags waving—each bearing appropriate mottos.

Upon the centre of the table was a magnificent white satin flag, trimmed with gold lace, bearing the following mottos:

The Citizens' Line. The Queen City. The people's favorite. George R. Barclay, Captain; E. Chapman, Agent; E. Garsh, President.

A portion of the California Guard, in full uniform, were guests, and performed the duty of artillerymen admirably.

Nearly a thousand guests have enjoyed the generous hospitality and courteous attention of the commander of the Queen City and its owners, and as many hearts will long remember it; for ourselves and those dear to us, we can never forget it; it will lay upon memory, a beautiful picture, long after its remembrance shall pass from the busy scene of life.

There were many scenes of happiness upon that steamer's deck and in her gay saloons—tones from the piano and the guitar sprung into life, touched by fair hands, that awoke tones in the human heart deeper than human voices can reach, and sent pleasure over that gay and happy assemblage; and this joy continued through the festive scene.

One cloud only came to mar the present joy, and that we fain would forget—forget, hoping the pain and sorrow it caused will soon be removed; we allude to the accidental explosion of the cartridges at the last salute upon our arrival at Sacramento; and this unhappy accident, we are now happy to say, is not so serious as was at first supposed—but regret it deeply, as do all.

It was a magnificent sight to see the greetings with which the "Queen City" was received at her own namesake's home; thousands poured out upon the levee, until the banks waved to and fro a mass of living humanity, and shouts, long and deep, made the heavens ring. The hour of arrival was 7 1-2 o'clock, and the thousands moved from her decks, touched the shore, entered the City of the Plains, scattered over her fair prairies, and told of the festivities and courtesies that will long be remembered; for our own happiness we shall ever be grateful, and trust that amid the strife that may exist between this line and the old Sacramento line, their strife shall ever be an honorable one—a strife of generous and just competition only. Success would we desire to both—for the world is wide, and there is enough us for all to do.

Notices---Extra.

Lefe Laurel.—We ask particular attention to the interesting communication from our correspondent from Northern Pennsylvania. Our fair correspondent has made a most happy suggestion, and we trust she will have her best wishes gratified, and we surely shall be proud if her plan shall be perfected in the Golden State first. This is the place of all others on this fair earth where it can be accomplished the most speedily. Will not our young men take hold of the work? Now is the time. Let our road sides and our village parks and squares be thus beautified and made to yield luscious fruit, and the name of *Lefe Laurel* shall be kept in perpetual remembrance.

San Jose Nursery—L. Prevost & Co.—We have received a Circular from the proprietors of this well conducted Nursery, and we feel highly gratified at the success with which they progress. We note in their catalogue:—Pears, twenty-five varieties; Apples, thirty varieties; Peaches, fifty-five varieties; Plums, ten varieties; Apricots, eight varieties; Grapes, twelve varieties; Strawberries, ten varieties; Roses, more than one hundred kinds, and more than ten thousand strong plants. The Nursery of Messrs. Prevost is noted for correctness, and their stock being very extensive in every department, they are enabled to offer all the varieties of ornamental trees equal to any in the country.

We shall be happy to give any information, and can procure any quantity or variety from this Nursery, at short notice. We refer our readers to their advertisement in our columns.

Splendid Private Residence.—We call particular attention to the fine Farm for sale near San Jose; this is an opportunity rarely found. Among the fine stock of animals, there are some extra milch cows. This farm is one of the best in the county, and can be had at a bargain.

California Nutmegs.—The Pacific of the last issue, contains an article upon "California Nutmegs," reflecting upon the action of the State Society, and requesting the California Farmer to answer it.

The Farmer would present its compliments to the Pacific, and say, when a *religious paper* admits anonymous scribblers to pen such paragraphs for its columns, we should be much obliged if they would call upon some other source for a reply. We shall do no such thing. We wil answer when the writer appears with his real signature—not otherwise.

To the Scientific.—We invite the Academy of Sciences, or any of its members, to call and examine a curious mineral specimen. We would like to have their opinion, for we think we have a "Puzzle,"—and we ask, *Who can tell?*

We are indebted for this curious and valuable gift to E. D. Coleman, Esq., from the "Times office," Eureka, and right thankful are we. We think it will puzzle the knowing ones a little to find the place for it.

The Cigar Story.—The "Chronicle" of last week, seemed to make a mighty effort to criticise the statement made in the California Farmer, relative to the consumption of cigars in California and Oregon. It really appears to us that our neighbors must be troubled occasionally with dyspepsia, else they live upon too high-seasoned food, or it may be they are fond of "bear's meat," for the growl comes often; and all that puzzles us, is, to know whether it comes from the old one or the cubs. We want our neighbors to understand that we are not afraid of *Grizzlies*, growl they ever so much; but that "Cigar Story," it might edify our friends (?) to know, that the statistics were most kindly furnished by one of the most extensive and correct mercantile houses in the city. Their names are withheld by request—a publication of them would be perhaps too severe a rebuke. The only error in that report, if any, would be, that it fell short of the reality.

Pretty Fine Cabbage.—W. C. Hoff, Esq., has sent us from his fine gardens, at the Mission Dolores, a very compact and finely grown Cabbage, of the *Flat Dutch* variety, weighing 32 1-2 lbs. If any of our cultivators can beat this, we should like they would bring along their specimens.

The Odd Fellows of Grass Valley have just fitted up a handsome new hall in Dornin's building. It was dedicated to the use of the Order on Thursday Evening.

The first brick building in Grass Valley, is a fine one just erected by Adams & Co.

California Oil Manufactory.

Last week we had a most interesting visit at the very extensive works of Wm. Bailey, Esq., oil manufacturers, on Battery street. We spent some time in the various departments. In the bleaching rooms, one vat contains 1,800 gallons, another contains 900 gallons; 100 barrels are bleached, strained and pressed per day.

One department is appropriated to the manufacture of lard oil. The process is very interesting. Vast quantities of lard, in barrels, are imported from Cincinnati. Lard taken from the barrels is put in white linen sackes, each sack placed upon the press, upon boards about two and one-half feet square, and piled one above the other some ten or twelve high; these are acted upon by very powerful presses, and the pure oil oozes through the linen like crystal drops, and falls into the vat below as pure and sweet as olive oil.

Another room presents the whale oil, from the Arctic, in dark coarse bags, similarly placed under heavy presses, yielding all the liquid oil and leaving the foots, which are placed in casks for other use.

Still another room presents the true sperm, under the same process, and also in long linen troughs for straining. That which is pressed yields a quantity of spermaceti, which is sent to the States to be manufactured into *sperm candles*, (Query—Why not manufacture them here?)

Connected with this extensive establishment is a fine whale ship, making its regular trips along the coast and returning laden to supply the proprietors, thus making the system complete: commencing the business by harpooning the whale on the ocean, and continuing the process until the oil in its refined state is presented to the customers from the warehouse.

From the statistics we have gathered and from the fact that sales average from 2,000 to 3,000 gallons per day from this concern, we hesitate not to say, it is the largest and most complete establishment of the kind on the Pacific shores. The proprietor is ever ready to show those who are pleased to examine his interesting works.

Music, Moonlight, Love and Flowers.

STEAM NAVIGVTION CO'S STEAMER NEW WORLD.

An epoch and a glorious one has been marked in the history of our river steamers. The steamer New World, Capt. Seymour, which left last Thursday, newly and beautifully prepared again for the Sacramento route, had the ladies' saloon graced by one of Woodworth's high-toned piano-fortes. This act on the part of the Steam Navigation Company will surely redound to their credit, and we feel confident that it will add to the attractions and inducements of our citizens to take passage—not singly, but in merry groups; there can be no excuse now for not enjoying a pleasant trip.

The brisk competition that may be expected between the Navigation Company and the new line, will reduce the cost of passage, and this inducement, with music, surely should be a temptation to make parties of pleasure on board these steamers. Merry and happy they must be, under the kind and most courteous attention of the commander and his officers. Here they test the beauty and appropriateness of that pretty song—

"Music, moonlight, love and flowers."

Better music and moonlight never could be found than can be enjoyed here; this and the other parts of the song can be gathered and prepared at Sacramento or San Francisco in plenty and taken on board steamer at starting, and we presume that before the end of the trip the song could be made perfectly *harmonious* by an union of all those beautiful sentiments blended into one song.

Such extra efforts on the part of the company deserve a generous return.

The Rassette House.—There is no public house now in our State that commands a greater share of public patronage or is more truly deserving of it, than that ably conducted and extensively patronized hotel, under the direction of the indefatigable "Rassette." The Rasette is the largest hotel in San Francisco, and is now crowded with boarders, and not a day passes but applications are made for rooms beyond the ability of the house to supply. It is gratifying to know that the proprietor is being appreciated and rewaaded for his undying energy and his continued perseverance against almost insurmountable obstacles. We truly rejoice to see such toil rewarded, for no man deserves success more than Mr. Rassette, and no man can strive harder to give his patrons a generous return for all that is done for him. We say, God speed the *persevering*.

An Incident.—Nothing upon earth bears the impress of Heaven so much as the reconciliation of dear and loving friends, who may be for a moment even separated or estranged by error, misunderstanding or misrepresentation. How bitter are the moments while the clouds hang over fond and loving hearts.

I SAW HER WEEP.

I saw her weep from her heart's deep fount—
Did the gushing tear to her eyelids mount?
Those mortal eyes were close to sight;
But her soul shone forth in those tear drops bright,

That heaving breast, that smothered sigh,
Those gushing tears from the closed eye:
What a voice hath tears, when they quickly start,
They wake, like a flash, every feeling heart.

I saw those tears—my soul was moved,
But I could not speak, though I deeply loved:
They were precious tears—dark clouds were riven,
Loved friends embraced, and were forgiven.

Julius.

From San Bernardino.

From a private letter received from San Bernardino, dated the 8th of October last, we make some extracts. The letter says:

San Bernardino presents about the same appearance at present as it did when I wrote you last, with the exception that the harvesting is over and the people have turned their attention to preparing themselves comfortable quarters for the coming winter. Houses are going up as if by magic in every quarter. They are constructing some very commodious, comfortable and tasty dwellings; the most of them, however, are only building in reference to the present, or until they have more ample means for enlarging, &c. The place begins to assume quite a fine appearance, and you can trace out with perfect ease the streets, the shape of the different blocks and public squares without refering to the city map. The people realized in full, this year, their expectations in regard to the grain crop; they would however have had a much larger one, but for a very heavy rain we had about six weeks ago, which damaged, according to calculations, about one-fourth of the whole. The rain, and the fire which burnt about four hundred acres of barley, together have destroyed or made unfit for flour, about one-half of the crop. The person referred to in my last as having five hundred acres, lost the whole of his. The cause of this great loss of grain was owing to the scarcity of reapers, threshers, &c. Although there is such an amount of grain spoiled, still it will never be felt by the community, as we have a plenty and to spare. Wheat sells for one dollar to one and a quarter per per bushel.

San Bernardino and the vicinity are both quiet and peaceable, with the exception of a most horrible murder committed a few weeks ago, about thirty or forty miles from here, supposed to have been done by Spaniards. The person, as near as I understand it, left his house in quest of his animals, and being absent longer than usual, his wife with others went to search for him, when they found the body in a thicket, having twenty or more stabs in different places. The body and ground in the vicinity bore the appearance of a prolonged struggle; it was evident he had been lassoed and dragged to a considerable distance before life was extinct. Two weeks ago a person who was passing from the Monte to Col. Williams' Ranch, was robbed of four hundred dollars by two men who were afterwards arrested. Since this affair, a company of one hundred mounted minute-men has been organized, for the protection of San Bernardino vicinity against thieves, cattle stealers, &c.

A portion of the prospecters have returned from the mines, bringing very favorable accounts; from forty to fifty cents per pan was realized. The gold resembles that from the Calaveras and Mokelumne river banks. Quite a number of people are reported to be engaged in digging and prospecting in the mountains. I have every reason to believe the mountains here will produce equal to the Southern and Northern mines, when they come to be explored and prospected; I hope so, at all events, as we are sadly in want of something here at present besides an imaginary coin. As soon as I am able to procure some specimens I shall forward you a sample, for the purpose of convincing you that, although there is a great scarcity at present of the yellow dross, our mountains and canyons abound in it.

The Mail made the trip from Salt Lake here in eleven days, the quickest that has ever been made by some days. The Indians are becoming quite hostile on the route.

14th.—The geese and ducks are just beginning to return to us again, which shows us we shall soon have some rain.

A murder was committed at the Puebla lately, but I did not learn the particulars. I am thankful there are no such proceedings here in this place; in fact it would be impossible for any such proceedings to happen, on any known principle, at present, for everything of this kind is traceable to either revenge or money; the article revenge is very scarce, and money there is none to quarrel about.

[For the California Farmer.]

SKETCHES OF THE

Natural History of California.

THE GREAT CONDOR OF NORTHWEST AMERICA.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

A fine specimen of this bird was killed on the beach at Monterey, a few days ago; and as it has never been described before (to our knowledge) with accuracy, and as the scientific books of Natural History are as unsatisfactory and incomplete as are the tales of peripatetic hunters, we shall take Mother Nature as she shows herself in this huge, feathery embodiment of creation, as our guide and pattern.

An imperfect description was given by us of this bird in the S. F. Herald, of December 12, '52. The present specimen being killed near our house, we are enabled, with a more extended knowledge of its habits, to give a careful and detailed history of the creature.

The bird before us is a female, and weighed when killed, 20 lbs., avoirdupois. The following are its dimensions and proportions: From beak to the end of tail feathers, 4 feet 6 inches; from tip to tip of wing, stretched out, 8 feet 4 in.; one wing, 3 feet 3 in.; tail feathers, 12 in number and 15 inches long; from ruffle on the neck to vent, 2 feet 9 in. It has 32 brachial feathers on each wing; the five long outer wing feathers measure 2 feet 5 in. each; its breadth across the breast bone is 8 inches; under the wings and over the breast, it has a long triangular layer of dirty white feathers, and the outside of the lower part of the wings is also dashed with a few feathers tipped white.

The head, down to the commencement of the beak, is covered with a beautiful lemon-colored loose skin. The beak is 1 6-8 in. long, and curved over with a point as hard as iron, with a waved edge as sharp as a knife; the under beak is a perfect half cylinder, into which fits with the nicest accuracy a hollow tongue of the same shape. This tongue is a curious feature, being 1 7-8 in. long by 1-2 an inch broad, and is serrated with a hardened edging inclining down the gullet, which the bird uses with great force and power in reducing its food for digestion previous to swallowing.

The head is 7 inches long, and is barred over with a triangular shaped band of black featherets on a naked white skin. Across the crown, it measures 3 inches. The neck is bare of feathers, is of a pale dirty flesh color, and is 7 inches long from base of the skull to the ruffle at the root of the neck; it is furnished with a ruffle of stiff, broad feathers, with elongated points at the root of the neck, into which it buries its neck when at rest.

Its legs are of a dirty white color, and measure 10 in. from the knee joint to the end of the claw of the main toe. The feet consists of four toes, which are armed with strong black curved claws; its middle toe is 5 1-2 in. long, which includes a claw of 1 1-2 in. in length; the hind toe with claw is only 1 1-2 inches long. The breadth of the foot across the palm, is 2 1-4 in. The length of the legs from the hip joint to the end of the middle toe, is 15 inches.

The egg of the bird, as I am informed by a fifteen-year resident of California, is 3 in. broad by 5 in. long; about one-third larger than a goose egg. Its color is a dirty pale blue, spotted brown, and it is nearly as thick as an ostrich egg. The same person informs me that the female lays only one egg during a season, and makes its nest on the ground in the ravines of the mountains, and generally near the roots of the redwood and pine trees. It is three months before the young bird can fly. The eye of the bird is 1 in. long by 1 in. broad, and weighs 1-2 an ounce; the iris is a beautiful light pink. The brain is shaped like a heart flattened, and weighs 1 oz.; it measures 1 1-2 inch in breadth and length. The heart, lungs and liver are nearly the dimensions of a year-old pig; its gut is short and white; the gall bladder is 6-8 of an inch long.

The bird when erect stands over 4 feet from the ground, and, from its huge wings, when spread out or even closely folded, looks a mountain of black feathers. The feathers are of a uniform dusky brown and black color, with the exceptions mentioned. The body is covered closely with a long lead-colored feathery down, with a thick skin (or hide rather) which is underlaid over the whole body, and particularly its under part, with a compact layer of bright yellow fat of a strong musk smell. The meat is of a bright arterial red, and with large flakes of air cells under the wings and breast sides, copiously fills out the contour of the animal. The muscular and bony development of the wings, neck, head and legs is intense, which gives it immense strength and power in flight, and in attacking and devouring its prey or food.

Such is the description from nature, of the *Sarcoramphus Californianus*, or Condor of the Rocky Mountains and the Northwest.

This bird is closely allied to the Condor of the Andes, but is totally distinct in features and habits from the Buzzard tribe, with which it has been confounded, and which are rarely more than one-third its size. It soars at elevations of 6 to 16,000 feet, and is found throughout the length and breadth of the rocky mountains of California, and the Northwest Coasts, and is sometimes seen near San Francisco. It is particularly fond of fish, and is often found on the sea shore watching for fish thrown on the beach, or even steals them from the Indians when catching salmon and mountain trout in the lakes and rivers of the Great Plains and of the coast. A dead whale thrown ashore is sure to bring some of them in sight, and a hunter killing a deer in the mountains is confident of their appearance as soon as the animal is wounded. They are also said to attack wounded deer and other animals, and kill them, and sometimes to carry off alive smaller creatures. They are also stated to carry off fish caught in river, sea and lake shallows; and though they will eat dead meat, they will not, like the Buzzard, eat carrion—but this last wants confirmation. When hungry they are exceedingly difficult to approach, but when gorged with food they are stupid, and fly or move with slow unwieldly motions. They soar at great heights in circles, like the Buzzard, without moving their wings; but on a straight line, they fly and sail by starts and flaps at intervals of four or five minutes. Its range of vision is probably as great as that of the Andean Condor, which is said to sight its objects at a greater distance than any other living creature.

The foregoing description will answer for the male bird, it being generally larger and the color of its head, neck and body being of rather brighter and deeper colors. The white feathers of the under wings are not so thick and numerous in the female as in the male.

There is said to be another variety of the California Condor or Vulture, which is stated to be of the same size and general features, and is found in Southern or Lower California, and Northern and Middle Mexico, in the arid or elevated districts. The variety is described as having a red caruncle or comb on the head, like the Condor of the Andes. It is asserted by some of my friends who have hunted over the first mentioned districts, to be often seen in the neighborhood of Los Angeles and San Diego; but as yet we have never seen it. Some writers on Natural History have asserted that the California Condors are stray members of the Southern flock, who have escaped North from their haunts in Ecuador and Peru; but this evidently is a mistake, as the Great Condor of the Andes is figured in the work of Cuvier, on the "Regne Animal," as having long, white wing feathers, which makes it entirely different in plumage from ours.

The Condor species has this difference from the Vulture tribe, inasmuch as it is an inhabitant of the dry, volcanic, elevated, prairie, and arid districts of the American continent; whereas, the true Vulture is an inhabitant of the stinking, alluvial, and forest and coast districts of the tropics and intertropics. As scientific travellers extend themselves over the world, there is no doubt they will find in the elevated waterless countries of Australia, Asia and Africa, analagous varieties of the American bird, which are peculiarly fitted by nature to live in regions where no dense vegetations of the earth's surface obscure the vision. We have often thought that the great Roc of Captain Sinbad—who fortunately dropped him, in a happy California mood of treasure giving, in a valley of lustrous diamonds—as an Arabian Night's exaggeration of some unknown and undescribed class of Asiatic Condors. As more than one of Sinbad's fables are beginning to be looked upon as truths in disguise, since the discovery of California gold, it may perchance be considered a wise hint to our dissatified and restless prospectors, to train our native Roc with chunks of glutinous fresh meat, sufficient to bear the weight of a bristled bearded miner, and soar away into the upper regions with man and camp equipage; to voyage on until he can descry the secret valley at the bottom of which lies those celebrated crystals of egg-shaped diamonds, which have haunted the imaginations of philosophers and Californians since the year of grace 1848. At any rate, if the rich valley is not found, the voyager, if he can get down, will have the honor of seeing and feeling more than any other of the sons of Adam, and be a constant object of adoration to the daughters of Eve, to whom belong, by prescription, the descendents of adventurous Sinbad, and the sons of hairy Neptune, and Nimrod, the famed hunter before the Lord, when giants dwelt on the earth; the bones of whose earthly tabernacles may yet be found in some of the curious caves near the mammoth trees of Calaveras. Thus it will doubtless be found on trial, that there is nothing even in feathered creation but what may be subjected by the Lords of American Creation, to some purposes of use or gain.

Monterey, November 1, 1854.

Mustadd and Salt.—Mustard seed is now ground in this city at the Franklin Mills, and finds a ready sale. Thus we are daily adding another item to our Home Industry.

At these mills also can be seen specimens of the boulders of the salt from Los Angeles, in its native State. The mills are grinding their salt and it equals in purity any in the world. Specimens of the pure and fine quality can be seen at our office. Hollenbeck, of California street, has the sale of it.

Barnum's.—Not Barnum's Museum! but Barnum's Restaurant, on Commercial street. This establishment has recently been fitted up in the most genteel style, and is now the most *recherche* establishment in San Francisco. A neat and complete "bill of fare" tempts the appetite, while cleanliness and attention gives a zest to every dish. So various and palatable are the viands that epicures cannot fail to be suited—and what is of some importance now-a-days, the cost of an excellent dinner in the best style, is only *one dollar*.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, NOV. 9, 1854.

Pluck out the Grains.

At the door of the office of the California Farmer stands a tall sheaf of grain, once bright and golden; but by exposure to the wind and storm in the outer world it has lost its golden hue and its once winning beauty.

Within our sanctum we have many sheaves, bright and fair, their full heads bending with the fullness they bear of that which gives life to others.

Daily we see the passers by stop and look upon the sheaf at the door. They tear the heads from the sheaf, "pluck out the grains," look at them, and throw them away. Sometimes we note persons stop and look—attracted by the better sheaves within; they enter to examine: they too break off the heads, "pluck out the grains," look at them, and, like others, throw them away.

How often have we seen the wayward and thoughtless, as they pass along, each catch a head, twist it off, crush it and throw it away; until that once bright and beautiful sheaf now stands, in outward appearance, but a specimen of former grandeur.

We have noted this singular characteristic in most men, (the disposition to destroy,) until we have taken pains to inquire into the reality, in the lives and characters of the very men whom we have noticed as practicing this habit. In this examination we have never failed, but have been particularly interested in this seemingly small matter. We have witnessed a deep interest manifested by some persons, who first look, then examine the stalk, blade and kernel of the golden wheat. They seem to know its value, and desire to examine its hidden beauties, and when once in their possession they treasure it; they fold it carefully, take it away and plant it as good seed. They do not covet or undervalue it, but they appreciate it and desire to possess it.

This organ of destructiveness does not stop at merely breaking off *heads of grain*. Men, as they pass along in life, often meet their fellow men possessing traits of character or means of enjoyment, that are superior to their own, and envying them these gifts, they reach out their rude hands, grasp these enjoyments, or with ruder tongue assail their character, and thus "pluck out the precious grains;" and they do it but to throw away.

There is at this time such a *love of money*, and such a desire to possess it, that men do not hesitate, as they pass along, to reach out their hand, "pluck out the grains," even should the sheaf be at their neighbor's door. Men do not think that by detracting from a neighbor's merits or a neighbor's influence, they are "plucking out the grains of that neighbor's sheaf," each grain of which is his very "bread of life!" Men forget that although they may not lay their hands rudely upon the character or influence of a neighbor, yet, if they deter men from "examining the sheaf," they do literally "pluck out the grains;" but they do it, too, to throw away.

In the great world without, there are many who are qualified to prepare a sheaf; yet thoughtlessly and recklessly they permit that sheaf to be so corrupted and destroyed by exposure without, that the grains lose their life and become worthless. They never keep a *better sheaf inside*, that, when the rude storms without may have destroyed that which having been exposed shall be gone, they can turn to a better and brighter one within; and they themselves pluck and plant bright grains that shall grow and become as a beautiful tree in a well watered garden!

That sheaf of grain all possess. The mind, like our beautiful hills, by nature, shows the signs of life. The *native grain* is there,—by cultivation, better and brighter it can be made—there is life in it, the very "bread of life." Let those who cultivate God's fair earth see that each one, by continuing this faint simile, gather grain by grain, bind them into sheaves, and though they may have a portion come in contact with the world without, be sure they have *sheaves inside*, where rude hands cannot invade or touch, bearing grain that will not be lost; but, ever springing into life, yielding, some sixty and some an hundred fold.

State Fairs.

We append a list of some of the most important Exhibitions of Agriculture that have taken place the present year in the several States. This will give some idea of the extent to which the various States are engaged in these matters; and when it is known that at these fairs the people gather in masses from *ten to thirty thousand*, each, we can account for the difference of interest manifested between those States and California. Here, it is the *gold* that moves; there, they regard the comforts that result from a wise use of wealth in developing the resources of the country. Instead of using the gold in our country to reveal even richer treasures within her borders, we send the gold to other States and they use it to develope *their resources* and send them here in products we might raise—and carry away still more of our gold. Thus it must be until we grow wiser:

STATE FAIRS, 1854.

New York, at New York, -	Oct.	3, 4, 5, 6,
Ohio, at Newark, - -	"	17, 18, 19, 20,
Connecticut, at New Haven,	"	10, 11, 12, 13,
New Hampshire, at Keene, -	"	3, 4, 5, 6,
Vermont, at Brattleboro', -	Sept.	13, 14, 15,
Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia,	"	26, 27, 28, 29,
Kentucky, at Lexington, -	"	12, 13, 14, 15,
Maryland, at Baltimore, -	Oct.	3, 4, 5, 6,
Georgia, at Augusta, - -	"	23, 24, 25, 26,
Michigan, at Detroit, -	Sept.	26, 27, 28, 29,
Illinois, at Springfield, - -	"	12, 13, 14, 15,
Indiana, at Madison, - -	Oct.	4, 5, 6,
Iowa, at Fairfield, - -	"	25,
Wisconsin, at Watertown, -	"	4, 5, 6,
Missouri, at Boonville, - -	"	2, 3, 4, 6.
North Carolina, at Raleigh,	"	17, 18, 19, 20,
Tennessee, at Knoxville, -	"	18, 19,
Lower Canada, at Quebec, -	Sept.	12, 13, 14, 15,
Upper Canada, at London, -	"	26, 27, 28, 29,
Delaware State Horticultural Society, at Odd Fellows Hall, Wilmington, - - -	"	13, 14,

The Massachusetts Horticultural Exhibition on Boston Common, Sept. 16, at which 25 to 30,000 people were present, manifests great interest.

The American Pomological Society had a meeting of the Society at Boston, same time. Hon. M. P. Wilder gave a grand collation at the Revere House. The meeting was one of the greatest interest; prominent citizens from all parts of the Union were present.

To these should be appended the California State Agricultural Society's first Exhibition of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures at Musical Hall, commencing Oct. 4, and continuing ten days; also, Exhibition of Stock at Mission Dolores, continuing two days—the 6th and 7th. These Exhibitions were both of sufficient interest and value to show that California will not long be behind any other State in the Union.

Agricultural Premiums.—Those who have won the Premiums at the late Agricultural Fair, are invited to call and receive their certificates on the Treasurer for the same. Call on the undersigned, at the California Farmer office, corner California and Montgomery streets.

Warren, Cor. Sec. State Ag. Society.

Per order of the President. Oct. 27.

We feel pleased to announce that in many instances the premiums which were awarded at the State Exhibition, in the various departments have been very generously donated again to the treasury of the Society, to enable them to fulfill obligations resting on them in the enterprise, and in carrying forward the duties and interests of the Society. This is as it should be, as many who have won such prizes can do more good in this way than ten times the value of the money. We hope many will follow their example.

Thirty Thousand Pounds of Hops on Twenty Acres of Land.—Messrs. T. & A. P. Smith, of this town, have the greatest crop of hops ever known in the country. It is estimated by competent judges, at 30,000 pounds. Hops are worth from 25 to 30 cents per pound. This crop grows on twenty acres of land. Eight or nine thousand dollars is a round sum to realize from only twenty acres.—*Watertown (N. Y.) Union.*

Grand Premiums.

The list of premiums awarded at the splendid Show of Stock which has recently taken place at Springfield, Ohio, is indeed worthy of such an enterprise. These are worthy of *strife*, of noble strife. Such a list of premiums will do an incalculable amount of good—it will induce the importation of the most valuable breeds of all kinds of animals, from all parts of the world.

We trust the laudable example of Messrs. Morris & Becar, in importing the splendid cow Duchess, at a cost of 700 guineas, will find imitators even in California:

SWEEPSTAKE PREMIUMS.	
Best bull and 5 cows or heifers of one year or upwards, from any one sire	$500
DURHAM BULLS.	
Best 3 year old and upwards	300
Second best 3 year old and upwards	200
Third best 3 year old and upwards	100
Best 2 year old and under 3 year	200
Second best 2 year old and under 3 years	150
Third best 2 year old and under 3 years	75
Best 1 year old and under 2 years	150
Second best 1 year old and under 2 years	100
Third best 1 year old and under 2 years	50
Best Durham bull calf	50
DURHAM COWS.	
Best 3 year old and upwards	200
Second best 3 year old and upwards	150
Third best 3 year old and upwards	100
Best 2 year old and under 3 years	150
Second best 2 year old and under 3 years	100
Third best 2 year old and under 3 years	50
Best 1 year old and under 2 years	100
Second best 1 year old and under 2 years	75
Third best 1 year old and under 2 years	50
Best heifer calf	50
AYRSHIRE BULLS.	
Best 3 year old and upwards	100
Second best 3 year old and upwards	75
Best 2 year old and under 3 years	80
Second best 2 year old and under 3 years	50
Best 1 year old and under 2 years	75
Second best 1 year old and under 2 years	50
AYRSHIRE COWS.	
Best 3 year old and upwards	100
Second best 3 year old and upwards	75
Best 2 year old and under 3 years	75
Second best 2 year old and under 3 years	50
Best 1 year old and under 2 years	50
Second best 1 year old and under 2 years	50

For Devons and Herefords, the same prizes are offered as for Ayrshires.

Great Parisian World's Exhibition, 1855.

Mons. Alex. Vattemare, of Paris, so favorably known in this country for his untiring efforts on the subject of National Exchanges, authorizes us to say, that he will be most happy to aid any Exhibitors from the United States, who may be desirous of presenting articles at this great Exhibition. From Mons. Vattemare's connexion and acquaintance, he will be able to render more valuable assistance than any person with whom we have any acquaintance. We shall take great pleasure in facilitating arrangements through Mons. Vattemare, with any who may desire his services.

The Journal of the New York State Agricultural Society announces the above. This is but a continuance of that same spirit which has characterized this distinguished friend of science since his name was first announced on this continent. The fame of such a man will never die; his works will live forever.

We trust California may be represented at this World's Fair in 1855, in such a manner as to remove a portion of the ignorance that at present envelopes the minds of the mass of the world relative to the resources and ability of California to rank as an enlightened State.

Import Stock.

Those who desire to import stock from Great Britain to this country by steamer, can form some estimate when we inform them that the outside cost of importing to New York is as follows: Including insurance, keeping on board ship, commission, freight, &c., for a horse, $205; for a cow, $250—this by steamer. By sailing vessels, from 20 to 30 per cent. less.

It will be seen by the recent price paid in Europe by Messrs. Morris & Becar, that 700 guineas have been paid for one cow.

The additional cost from New York to this country cannot be more than 20 per cent., when imported from Southampton or direct from Liverpool, as we shall soon have conveniences for it.

Vance's Daguerrean Gallery.—Who that has a leisure hour can spend it more agreeably, more satisfactorily, than at Vance's beautiful gallery. We hold that those of our citizens who come forward with such public spirit and display a taste for the fine arts, although it may be in their own profession, deserve well of every community, and should receive a generous support. Were it not for such a spirit, California, with all her gold, would have been but a land of tents and shanties, men would have bowed down and worshipped the golden calf until, like those of old, a leprosy of mind as well as body would have degenerated men to the level of the beast that perisheth. Thanks to the genius and taste of those who, with a love of something higher, have places like Vance's magnificent gallery, where those who have a refined taste can worship the beautiful.

Favors Received.—Adams & Co. furnished us liberally with Eastern papers, and to Messrs. Murray & Co. we are also indebted for a generous supply of papers, magazines, &c.

Patent Office Circulars.

We publish to-day the Circular of the Hon. Charles Mason, Commissioner of the Patent Office, asking for information relative to the varied interests of Agriculture. We shall be truly grateful to all our friends for any facts they can furnish us in any sections of the State, and upon any of the topics embraced in the Circular, or any facts of interest and importance. Such facts we will arrange under their respective heads, and furnish them to the Patent Office, giving the several parties due credit for the information they render.

We would assure our readers that all they do to carry out the important measures of the Honorable Commissioner of Patents, they will at the same time be most truly subserving their own interests materially; the facts furnished from California will flow back again in valuable information that shall be like a living stream to them, vivifying and fertilizing not only themselves, but our whole State. We therefore, most cordially commend this Circular to their especial attention:

AGRICULTURAL CIRCULAR.

United States Patent Office,
Washington, July 20, 1854.

Sir: The collection of Statistics on Agriculture being one of the duties of this office, your aid is respectfully solicited. For the sake of convenience, questions intended for various individuals in all portions of the country are hereunto annexed, which are to serve rather as hints or suggestions, than to be literally followed in the replies.

As we seek no information that is not strictly reliable, it is hoped that your answers will be limited to those matters with which you are concerned, even although they may relate only to a single subject. If, therefore, you can communicate explicit and undoubted information on any of the topics under investigation, you will confer a favor by so doing. It is not expected that the reply of any one individual will relate to all the subjects embraced in this Circular, but only to those with which he is practically familiar.

As another object sought to be attained by this Office is the introduction and dissemination of new or improved Agricultural Products, we shall take pleasure in receiving and distributing any packages or parcels which may be committed to our charge, whether they consist of the seeds of cultivated plants, either of native or of foreign growth, or those of our natural grasses, fruits, wild flowers, forest trees, or of the cuttings or sets of anything which may be deemed worthy of cultivation.

With our efforts in these respects, it is hoped that the interest you feel in Agricultural subjects will induce you to co-operate as far as you may find it convenient and agreeable. Accurate statistics are desired as far as it is practicable to obtain them; but all that we can reasonably expect, in most cases, is the nearest approach to the truth to which your experience and judgment will lead you.

The subjoined inquiries are mainly intended to to direct your attention to certain points on which information is desired. It is hoped, therefore, that the mention of these will not exclude any other matters of general interest that may suggest themselves. Your reply to those you may feel willing to answer, is solicited at as early a date as practicable—not later, at all events, than the first day of December next.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Charles Mason, Commissioner.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

What classes of animals can be raised to the best advantage in your section? Cost of rearing, and value at various ages? Cost of transporting each to the Atlantic or Gulf markets, alive, by canal, railroad, or on foot? What breeds are the most serviceable for labor, milk, flesh, or wool? Have you any imported or blood animals in your vicinity? If so, state the number, breed, history, and pedigree, if known, and the effects of crossing, if any, on your common stock.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

What is the cost of production and market value, in your vicinity, of wool, silk, wax, honey, cochineal, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, beef, mutton, pork, hams, lard, oil, hides, tallow, pelts, &c. What is the cost of transportation by canal, railroad, or otherwise, to the Atlantic or Gulf market?

MANURES.

What manures are most in use with you, and which the most valuable for special crops? If guano, bone-dust, poudrette, super-phosphate, lime, gypsum, charcoal, ashes, fish, muck, or any other valuable fertilizers are employed in your vicinity, state the cost, modes of application, and their effects upon the respective crops to which they have been applied. The result of any accurate experiments would be desirable, especially as connected with any of our great leading staples—cotton, tobacco, hemp, flax, wheat, oats, rye, barley, rice, potatoes, or Indian corn.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

What crops can be cultivated to the best advantage in your section? The best modes of cultivation? The maximum and average yield of each, and the smallest yield that will pay expenses? Have you any established rotation of crops? What plants are cultivated for the purpose of plowing under as a manure? Have you any remedies against the diseases and insects which infest your crops? What are your best modes of harvesting, storing, and preparation for market? What is the cost of production and market value, in your vicinity, of the various kinds of grains, roots, hay and fodder, cotton, hemp, flax, hops, sugar, tobacco, &c.? What the cost of transporting each product, by canal, railroad, or otherwise, to the Atlantic or Gulf markets?

Special interest is felt at the present time in those plants which are employed in the manufacture of cordage, clothing, ect.: such as cotton, hemp, and flax. Are any of these crops profitably cultivated with you? If so, have you any improved variety, new modes of cultivation, harvesting, or preparation for market?

MARKET AND KITCHEN GARDENING.

Please to give, the names of the best varieties of garden vegetables, the usual times of sowing, periods of maturity, and their market values. What vegetables are brought into your vicinity from the North, South, East, West, or from beyond sea; at what seasons, and at what prices?

FRUITS, WINES, ETC.

What varieties of summer, fall, and winter fruits are cultivated with the best success in your section? What kinds are attacked by blight, mildew, or insects, particularly injurious to their perfect growth? If any, what remedies have you against their attacks? Have you improved modes of cultivating fruit, harvesting, and preparing it for market? What is the cost of transporting those kinds not perishable, to the Atlantic and Gulf markets, by canal, railroad, or otherwise? What is the current value of each kind in your vicinity? Is the grape cultivated with you for table use, or for the object of making wine? If for either, can you communicate any information relative to its history, cultivation, preservation, or the manufacture, cost, and market value of American wine? What fruits are sold in your vicinity grown at the North, South, East, or West; at what seasons, and at what prices?

NOTE.—Please to treat of each subject under a distinct head, after the manner of the arrangement of last year's Report; and, if convenient, leave one side of your manuscript blank.

Flax.

IT will be perceived by the foreign journals that the increased cultivation of flax is receiving great attention, and from the improvements in flax machinery we may anticipate a heavy demand, fully equal to the increased growth in all parts of the world. By the improvements of Mr. Caryl, even the waste is now rendered worth eight to ten cents per pound, for the use of paper makers.

The importation of flax into England was in 1851, and the ten years previous, 70,000 tons per annum. This is equal to the produce of 84,000 acres. The number of spindles in use in the United Kingdom, for flax spinning, is 1,068,000. France has 350,000 spindles, Belgium 100,000, Holland 6,000, Russia 50,000, Austria 30,000. The states of the Zollverein 80,000, Switzerland, 12,000, and the United States of America 15,000. Thus it will be seen that America is Europe's best customer for linen, notwithstanding the fact that we supply them with flax seed; and by the help of Mr. Caryl's improvement, we may hope to be able to use our own flax with cotton machinery. The English statistics state that 39,000,000 of people in America consume annually more than two yards each of British linen, while Europe, with a population of 228,000,000 takes, 1 38-100 of a yard each. England imports 650,000 quarters of linseed, and 70,000 tons of oil-cake per annum.

The great obstacle to the growth of flax in England, is the want of an intermediate interest to buy the straw from the grower, and prepare the fibre for the spinner; and even in Ireland with the low price of labor, still this difficulty is materially felt. By the use of recently invented American machinery, this difficulty will probably be done away with, and we may hope to wear linen shirts of American manufacture, nearly or quite at cotton prices. The average price of flax in the straw, in England, is $12 50 per ton.—*Working Farmer.*

SHORT HORN CATTLE ARRIVED.—The steamer Herman brought over Messrs. Morris and Becar's celebrated Cow, Duchess 66th, bought at Earl Ducie's sale for 700 guineas, the highest price ever paid for a cow in England. She came over in fine condition. Mr. Becar also brought in the same steamer, "Oxford 6th," sold at the same sale for £215, and a one-year old heifer, "Miss Belleville," from the celebrated herd of Mr. Hopper, of remarkable beauty and quality.

We congratulate these enterprising gentlemen on the safe arrival of this valuable stock, which will be a great addition to their valuable herds, and of great importance to our country.—*N. Y. Ag. Journal.*

We have from Thomas Beale Brown, Hampden, England, an interesting account of his first sale of Cotswold Rams, which was very encouraging. Mr. B. showed at Royal Show, Lincoln, a four-yeard old Buck—live weight 555 lbs. He has a pure four-year old Suffolk stallion, which he desires to sell for 100 guineas, to come to this country—he is a remarkably fine animal; and also a three-year old mare, at the same price, for sale. We should like to see this breed introduced in this country.—*Ib.*

THE following is taken from the "Ohio Cultivator," of Oct. 1., published at Columbus, Ohio:

GREAT BABY SHOW.—The Springfielders are to have a "National Baby Show" on the last day of the Clark county Fair, (Thursday, Oct. 5th,) extending to native born yearling and two-year olds. Sorry "Our Baby" is out of the jurisdiction just now.

NATIONAL FEMALE EQUESTRIAN EXHIBITION. The Pickaways have got their chivalry up, and propose to hold a grand riding show at Circleville, (O.,) on the 8th and 9th of November. The premiums range from $100 downwards.

Agriculture in Iceland.

ON stepping ashore in Iceland, the total absence of trees and forests, and the astonishing purity of the atmosphere, strike the spectator as among the most remarkable characteristics of the country. The fields are beautifully green; the mountains, clothed in purple heath, appear so near you that you are almost tempted to reach forth your hand to touch their sides. At fifteen or twenty miles distance, they appear but three or four; and as seventy or eighty miles, they seem within ten or fifteen. Such is the effect of the magical purity of the atmosphere. In other countries you go and visit cities and ruins; here you see nature in her most fantastic forms. In other states you pay a shilling, a franc, or a piastre, for a warm bath in a vat of marble; here you bathe in a spring of any desired temperature, or plunge into a cool lake, and swim to the region of a hot spring in the bottom, guided by a stream on the surface. In other lands you step into marble palaces that are lined with gold and precious stones, and find hereditary legislators making laws to keep the people in subjection; here you see a grass-grown amphitheater where an elective congress met and legislated in the open air for nearly a thousand years. In other and more favored climes, you find comfortable houses, and "fruits of fragrance blush on every tree;" here, not a fruit, save one small and tasteless berry, and not a single variety of grain, will ripen, and their houses are mere huts of lava and turf, looking as green as the meadows and pastures. In other lands, coal and wood fires enliven every hearth, and mines of iron, lead, copper, silver and gold, reward the labor of the delver; but here not a particle of coal, not one mineral of value, and not one stick larger than a walking-cane, can be found. Many of the mountains are clad in eternal snows, and some pour out rivers of fire several times every century. But, though sterile the soil and scanty the productions, our knowledge of the country must be limited if we consider it barren of historical facts and literary reminiscences. A country like this, nearly as large as England, must possess few agricultural and commercial resources, to have at this time, nearly one thousand years after its first settlement, a population of only sixty thousand souls, yet the Icelanders, while laboring under great disadvantages, are more contented, moral and religious, possess greater attachment to country, are less given to crime and altercation, and show greater hospitality and kindness to strangers, than any other people the sun shines upon. Their contentment and immunity from crime and offence, do not rise from sluggishness and indolence of character; nor are they noted alone for their negative virtues. They possess a greater spirit of historical research and literary inquiry, have more scholars, poets, and learned men, than can be found among an equal population on the face of the globe. Some of their linguists speak and write a greater number of languages than those that I have ever met in any other country. —*Miles' Rambling in Iceland.*

SELECT YOUR SEED CORN.—Now is the time to select ears of corn for seed. Go into the field and pluck off the earliest ears, and such as are well filled; and you will gain something by selecting from stalks that have two ears on them. It is important that you select in the field, and before all the ears are hard, for thus you will gain several days in the ripening next year.

We think it probable that a majority of our farmers neglect to select their seed ears till the time of husking. But then they cannot determine certainly whether they take the earliest ears.

Corn is so important a crop, and so much of it is often lost by early frosts, that it is of much consequence to plant that which will ripen early. Many farmers know the importance of taking for seed what ripens earliest, but they are apt to forget and neglect.

AN ANCIENT PEAR TREE.—There was to be seen at the Horticultural Exhibition at Newton, 28th Sept., a branch taken from a pear tree, believed to have been planted by John Jackson, the first permanent settler in Newton. The deed which conveyed the land on which the tree was planted is dated in 1639, and the tree is doubtless upwards of two hundreds years old The tree bore this year some four or five bushels, and the branch exhibited, some three feet long, had upon it some thirty specimens. The quality of the pear is rather poor, but the great age of the tree is another instance of the hardihood of the variety.—*Boston Traveller.*

NOVEL PREMIUMS.—At the anniversary of the Norfolk county Agricultural Society at Dedham, Mass., Sept. 27th, a premium of $2 was awarded to Miss Mary Quincy of Dedham, for a very neatly mended stocking. The committee also made some complimentary remarks, by way of encouraging young ladies to cultivate this very useful art.

A daughter of the Hon. Caleb B. Smith, late U. S. Senator from Indiana, at a recent County Fair at Connersville, in that State, received the highest prize—a side saddle worth $100—as being the best lady rider of all who presented themselves as competitors.

A LITTLE FARM WELL TILLED.—The Montreal Herald gives the following, as the total produce of a farm comprising *sixty-three acres* of land, in the town of Bowmansville, Canada West: Wheat, 1,600 bushels; peas, 200 bus.; barley, 300 bus.; potatoes, 1,000 bus.; carrots, 3,000 bus.; oats, 250 bus.; turnips, 2,500 bus. Total, 8,850 bushels. Spring wheat yielded 40 bus. per acre.

THE Great State Fair in New York was largely attended, but not so great a display as was anticipated.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

THERE IS BEAUTY EVERYWHERE.

THERE is beauty in an infant's smile,
And in the laugh of youth;
There is beauty in a maiden's eye
When lit with love and truth.

There is beauty in a mother's tone;
And in a mothers look,
There is beauty, truth, and love divine,
Within God's holy book.

There is beauty in the sparkling drops
Which hang from tree and shrub;
There is beauty in the open flower,
And in the tiny bud.

There is beauty in the early morn,
And in the noonday's glare;
There is beauty in the starry eve—
There's beauty everywhere.

[For the California Farmer.]

SURROUNDED by a lovely landscape scenery of *Northern Pennsylvania,* I have been yet more charmed than even this, by a sheet of your excellent paper, Mr. Editor.

One thing I would like to mention, that would bless and benefit any country, is the setting fruit trees by all road sides and streets, instead of shade trees merely for ornament. The trouble and expense of setting the one is no more than the other. If every miner should gallantly furnish one to every lady who would engage to put it in the soil of some highway or public street, with her own fair hand, engraving the names of both, or the initials, on its bark, in after years what a delicious memento of the miner would it yield to the taste, in every sense of the word. No State has yet anything of this kind on a large scale. California ladies can set the ball in motion, and future generations, who share the fruit, will surely bless them. Let them have the concern, appoint committees, to carry it into full operation, while the gentlemen become, or resolve themselves into a committee of ways and means, to supply the trees for so valuable a purpose. Let no belittling thought creep in, that the fruit will only be for the wayfarer or the poor. It will be better than a well-paid notice to guard your own from depradation. Try it and see. Let there be one place in the world free from "man-traps and spring-guns" made to guard the beauties and bounties of nature.

I have heard it lamented in the "City of Elms" that their stately trees were not of the pear or some other equally hardy fruit tree. A highly distinguished citizen made an estimate of the worth of the public and city grounds, provided all the trees were now fruit-bearers of some kind, and it was a vast sum, though I forget the exact amount.

We have nearly spoiled our American scenery of landscape, in the older States, by cooping up each cottage in a mass of shrubberry and leaving our meadows, pastures and streets bare and naked. It will take a long time to remedy what the first settlers could have done with ease and very little time or expense.

We are bound to make our country beautiful. Beauty belongs to women as much or more than the divine right of kings. Why should not its long sceptre have equal influence? Beautiful to travel 'mid the fragrance of their own planting! Vistas of blooming fruit trees farther than eye can reach, the lovely monument of California's loving Mothers! LEFE LAUREL.

FEMALE INFUENCE.—I have noticed, says Washington Irving, that a married man, falling into misfortune, is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one, chiefly because his spirits are soothed by endearments, and self respect kept alive by finding that though all aboard be darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world of love at home of which he is monarch. Whereas a single man is apt to run to waste and self neglect, to fall into ruin like some deserted mansion for want of an inhabitant. I have often had occasion to mark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses. Those disasters which break down the spirit of a man and prostrate him into the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that at times it approaches to sublimity. Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who had been all weakness and dependence, and alive to every trivial roughness, while treading the prosperous paths of life, suddenly rising in mental force to be the comforter and supporter of her husband under misfortunes, abiding with unshrinking firmness the bitter blasts of adversity. As the vine which has twisted its graceful foliage about the oak, and has been lifted by it in the sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is riven by the thunderbolt, cling around it with caressing tendrils and bind up its shattered brow; so, too, it is beautifully ordained by Providence, that woman, who is the ornament and dependent on man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity, winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting his drooping head and binding up the broken heart.

A LOVE OF A SHAWL,—In the Crystal Palace, New York, there is on exhibition an India Cashmere Shawl, made in Thibet by the patient industry of one of the most celebrated artists of India, Hadji Mehemmed Hassam, for a prince of the royal blood, which is invoiced for duty at the Custom House, at $2,700. Shawls of this class, says the New York Tribune, are never made in manufactories, but in private families, generally in the houses of the nobility, for their own use, and are only procurable by special favor, as some favorite piece of needle-work, made under similar circumstances, would be in this country. A part of the work in the corners tells its history in Turkish characters—that is, the name of the prince for whom it was designed, and when and where made. Its size is over one and a-half, by three yards within the border. This jewel of Persia is owned by V. Chiragy, the Turkish Commissioner to the World's Fair. The Tribune suggests that it be put up at auction, and guarantees the first bid will be a thousand dollars. If $250 are paid for a ticket to the opera, it is fair to estimate that in a community like New York, half price at least, will be bid for "a love of a shawl."

WHERE IS MRS. GRUNDY?—Those very sensitive souls who think it out of place for a lady to give evidence that she has knowledge and courage enough to master and control a spirited steed, *may be surprised* to learn that several public proofs were given that these ladies *dared* do this in other States, "in spite of my Lord Cardinal," or Lady Grundy, either! See reports of Fairs in other States.

FIRST LOVE.—Not one person in twenty marry their first love, and not one in twenty have cause to rejoice at having done so. What we love in those early days is generally rather a fanciful creation of our own, than a reality. We build our statues of snow, and weep when they melt.—*Sir Walter Scott.*

[For the California Farmer.]

As one item of this department, I can assure your readers, that cutting and drying seed potatoes on strings, as in the manner of drying apples with us, will prevent the disease in the plants thus grown. These so dried should be planted earliest; it harms not their growth if the eyes are not cut through, and the slices are not too thin. They can be sent to different and distant places much better, and an assortment obtained easier by this method than any other. The labor is trifling. It can be done even by children.

LEFE LAUREL.

TOMATO FIGS.—We have seen and tasted those delightful figs referred to in the following article from Hovey's Horticultural Magazine; and endorse all which he says in their favor. We hope that those who raise abundance of tomatos will save this recipe, and try the experiment, if only on a small scale.

Recipe for Tomato Figs.—Pour boiling water over the tomatos, in order to remove the skin; then weigh them and place them in a stone jar, with as much sugar as you have tomatos, and let them stand for two days; then pour off the syrup, and boil and skim it till no scum rises. Then pour it over the tomatos, and let them stand two days as before; then boil and skim again. After the third time they are fit to dry if the weather is good; if not, let them stand in the syrup until drying weather. Then place on large earthen plates or dishes, and put them in the sun to dry, which will take about a week, after which pack them down in small wooden boxes, with fine white sugar between every layer. Tomatos prepared in this manner will keep for years.

A few apples cut up and boiled in the remainder of this syrup make a very nice sauce.—*Mrs. Eliza Marsh.*

It is only necessary for us to add, that the committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society awarded Mrs. Marsh the Society's Silver Medal for excellent specimens exhibited November 29. They were tested by the committee, and pronounced to be superior to any they had ever seen. They were put up in small boxes, and to our taste were far better than two-thirds of what are sold in our market for the best Smyrna figs.—*Horticultural Magazine.*

OYSTER CORN CAKES.—A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph, after several years' experience, gives the following recipe: To one quart of green corn, rasped with a coarse grater, add two teacups of new milk and one of flour—mix well together, and add two eggs well beat up; season upon salt and pepper, and bake upon a griddle.

SWEET-APPLE PUDDING.—Take one pint of scalded milk, half a pint of Indian meal, a teaspoonful of salt, and six sweet apples cut into small pieces, and bake not less than three hours. The apples will afford an excellent, rich jelly.

SUET keeps good all the year round if chopped and packed in a stone jar and covered by molasses.

A VERY FAIR CROP.—The St. Charles (Mo.) Reveille says, that a farmer in that county raised 5000 bushels of wheat from 160 acres of lard, the present season, which be has sold at St. Louis for one dollar and ten cents a bushel. This is a little over thirty-one bushels per acre.

SAN FRANCISCO PRESS CLUB.—We received a polite invitation from the "Press Club," to a festival dinner at the Rail Road Hotel on Saturday evening last, for which we are grateful; a prior engagement up river prevented our acceptance of it. We appreciate such courtesies; they do much to make life pleasant. Would they were more frequent.

THE new loan of $200,000 for the fire department of this city, was taken by John Perry, at ninety cents on the dollar.

THE City Council of San Jose have authorized the Mayor to borrow $20,000, on the faith and credit of the city, at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per cent. per month. The money is to be expended for the purpose of erecting a hall for the accommodation of the legislature.

NEW OVERLAND EXPRESS LINE.—On the 1st inst., Adams & Co.'s new overland express line commenced to run from Los Angeles, via Salt Lake City, to St. Louis. The intention of this arrangement is to obtain mail matter from the Atlantic States in a shorter time than can be had by the ocean steamers. It is expected that by these expresses news can be transmitted from New York and other parts of the States in fifteen or twenty days, thus bringing us dates from five to ten days later than can possibly be brought by the way of Panama. The following is the list of places through which the express will pass, between San Francisco and Salt Lake City: Monterey, Santa Barbara, San Pedro, Los Angeles, San Diego, the Monte, San Bernardino, Cold Creek, Johnston's Springs, Parowan, Red Creek, Fillmore City, Nephi City, Summit Creek, Payson's, Springfield, Provo City, American Fork, and Salt Lake City.

THE Union Water Company, says the Sonora Herald, is now engaged in constructing a dam on the North Fork of the Stanislaus river, preparatory to commencing the work of extending its canal. It has now on the way, the boilers and machinery for a steam saw mill, to be erected at the head of their works, and by next summer will have completed the extension. This ditch company is paying large dividends to the shareholders, and at the same time has undertaken a very expensive extension. With this advantage, it will be enabled to supply a district of country twenty-five miles in length, and from the Stanislaus to the Calaveras.

NOBLE'S PASS.—The Shasta Courier publishes a statement from Mr. Isaac Roop, of Honey Lake Valley, who kept an account of the immigration that came through this Pass, this year, up to the 15th October. It appears that the number was 2,136 men, 716 women, and 376 children—or a total of 3,228 persons. These immigrants had with them 543 wagons, and upwards of 33,000 head of cattle, horses and mules. It rained in Honey Lake Valley one day in June, three in July, two in August, one in Sept., and one day so far in October.

THE Miners' Advocate in speaking of the tunnel mine of Messrs. Hepburn and Price, at Sugar Loaf Hill, says that since April last, it has paid from $20 to $30 to the hand. Sugar Loaf Hill, itself, will probably pay as much.

THE Nevada Journal of Friday last, learns that a prize fight is to come off in that neighborhood, between two well known champions, in about a week.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—By a late arrival, Honolulu papers have been received to the 20th Oct.

The Polynesian learns from a gentleman, resident in Honolulu, recently returned from Hawaii, that the volcano is in more action than it has exhibited since 1848–'49. The roads were also in good order for traveling, and to persons desirous of visiting this wonder of the world, the present is a most favorable time for an excursion.

Forty-five Hawaiians returned to Honolulu, in the brig Prince de Joinville, having been employed in the mines of California since 1849. The Polynesian says that they brought back about $55,000 in cash, the proceeds of their labor, averaging nearly $1,200 each, and hopes they will not throw away their funds in foolish indulgencies, but make themselves homes.

Over 10,000 letters are remaining in the post office at Honolulu. The list published in the Polynesian embraces 5,721 letters for 328 ships. In addition to the above, there are some 5,000 letters for whalers, advertised last May, but not yet called for.

The U. S. steam frigate Susquehanna, Captain Buchanan, which formed part of the Japan squadron, arrived on the 16th Oct., and was soon to leave for San Francisco. The steam frigate Mississippi was to leave China three days after the Susquehanna, for the Islands and this port.

PRESERVING FRUIT IN AIR-TIGHT CANS.—The business of preserving fruits, meats, &c., in air-tight cans, suitable for transportation, has become one of considerable importance within a few years, particularly since the existence of a large demand from California for these articles. As showing the extent to which this business is carried, it may be stated that one concern here, had an order from Boston last month, for 12,000 cans of peaches, and another for 7,000 cans of huckleberries. The common method has been, to heat the various substances to be preserved, to a high degree of temperature, and place them in cans, relying on the condensation of the vapors enclosed, for a partial vacuum; but the effect has been to impair the flavor of the contents in some degree.—*N. Y. Home Journal.*

FROM THE SOUTH.

CALIFORNIA CHILDREN.—We are informed by Marshal Cole, who has just completed the School Census, that there are 617 children in this city—of which 306 are males, and 311 females.—*Los Angeles Star, 2d inst.*

INTERESTING FROM THE COLORADO.—By an arrival at Los Angeles from Fort Yuma, the Star learns the following: The Yumas have been working faithfully this season, but the usual overflow not having taken place, they will have a scanty crop. All was quiet there. Many Sonorians are daily arriving to settle in this State; the reason they give for leaving, is, that the Apaches are becoming worse than ever, and have starved them out in their own country. It is stated that about one thousand would cross in the course of a month.

Of the stock trains, Ryan's, Pendleton's, and Campbell's are still behind; 1500 head are waiting at Sonito, to come on as soon as the boundary is run. A late account from the emigrant road, represents that the stock owners have suffered much from the Apaches, on the other side of Santa Cruz. A party of twenty men, under the command of Captain Callahan, went back from Santa Cruz, attacked the Apaches on the San Pedro river, killed some thirty of them, (losing a Mexican, their 2d Lieutenant,) and recovered 100 head of stock which the Indians had stolen. Dunlap's and Beck's trains are also on their way.

There is plenty of water this season, on the desert between Warner's Rancho and the Colorado river. About a mile and a half from Cook's well, at a laguna formed by recent rains, some 100 head of cattle, belonging to John James, died of poison; they all lie on about two acres of ground, and are supposed to have been poisoned by an herb growing there which has killed so many sheep.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Native Pines, Oaks, &c.**—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
13 corner of California and Montgomery streets.

☞ **Wanted.**—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
13 opposite Wells, Fargo & Co., California street.

☞ **"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."**—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that DR. GUYSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blotches, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, MERCURIAL COMPLAINTS, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 91 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

On the 15th November,
THE
DISTRIBUTION
OF THE
CALIFORNIA ART UNION
WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE
AT THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
The Public are invited to inspect this beautiful collection at DUNCAN'S CHINESE SALESROOMS. 18

MONTGOMERY PAINT STORE,
No. 150 Montgomery street,
(Opposite Montgomery Block,) San Francisco.
House and Sign Painting, Glazing Gilding, Graining.
&c., &c., &c.

Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand:

Atlantic, Union and French White Lead; 1st Quality French
Window Glass; Tieman's Colors, (in oil and water;)
Tieman's Zinc White; Artist's Materials; Rich
Stained Glass, Feather Dusters, Graining Colors, Whiting, Glue, Sand Papers, Camphene and Burning Fluid, Colored
Smalts, Gold Leaf and Bronzes,
Block Letters, Tinsel Foil,
etc., etc., etc.
Brushes in every Variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in the line, of the best quality.
11 RAYE & HANKS.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Merchandise and Ship Brokers,

HAVE removed to 137 *FRONT STREET*, up stairs, next to the corner of Jackson street, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interests of others having merchandize or produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

Chile and California Flour, Barrel Flour, Chile and California Barley, California and Chile Wheat and a great assortment of merchandise for sale.

Loans negociated upon produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of wheat made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants Line of sailing Vessels for Sacramento
11 4m

Opera Glasses.

JUST received, a fine assortment of Opera Glasses; also, a lot of rich Silver Card Cases and Boquet Holders, China manufacture.
G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

MARRIED.

On the 30th Oct., at Los Angeles, Captain Haley, late of the steamer Goliah, and Miss Ramona Sepulveda.

On the 1st Nov., in Nevada, Dr. R. H. Hunt and Mrs. C. J. Welch, all of that city.

On the 1st Nov., in Sacramento, Wm. Stevenson, Esq., Miss Sophia Anderson, both of that city.

On the 4th Nov., by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. N. D. Peck and Ellen Webber, all of this city.

On the 5th Nov., in this city, by Rev. M. C. Briggs, Wm. S. Snook and Miss Susan Helen Laughton, both of this city.

On the 7th Nov., in this city, by Justice Orrin Bailey, Capt. D. J. Gore, of Olympia, W. T., and Miss Sarah K. McFadden, of Edgecomb, Me.

DIED.

On the 3d Nov., in this city, of Panama Fever, Mr. Edward Bogardus, a native of Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, N. Y., aged 23 years.

On the 30th Oct., at Michigan Bar, Mr. Leonard Hopkins, of Barnstable, Mass.

On the 6th Nov., in this city, of consumption, Mr. Jas. Roach, of Dublin, Ireland.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 2—Schr Ada, Josselyn, Monterey, 2 days; produce.
Schr Odd Fellow, Austin, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; produce.
Nov. 3—Schr Favorite, Wheelwright, Santa Cruz, 36 hours, with 500 sacks potatoes.
Schr Young America, Charles, Pajaro, 30 hours; produce.
Nov. 4—Schr Sierra Nevada, Smith, Humboldt Bay, 40 hours, with lumber.
Nov. 5—Brig Charlotte, Wood, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber.
Schr Piedmont, Davenport, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber.
Nov. 6—Stmr Goliah, Erskine, San Diego, 2½ days, via intermediate ports, with mdse, etc.
Clipper bark Live Yankee, Gore, Philadelphia, 152 days, via Juan Fernandez 51 days; mdse.
Br brig Henry Williams, Spence, Sydney, 100 days, via Navigator Islands and Honolulu; in ballast.
Brig Colorado, Havens, Humboldt Bay, 3 days; lumber.
Schr Mary Taylor, Winants, Shoalwater Bay, 5 days; oysters.
Schr Sea Serpent, McDonald, Tomales, 30 hours; produce.
Schr Horace, Keyes, Tomales, 36 hours; produce.
Nov. 7—H B M frigate Amphitrite, Capt Fredricks, Honolulu, 17 days; all well.
Clipper ship Grace Darling, Doane, Boston, 138 days; mdse.
Bark Harriet Thompson, Johnson, Seattle, 14 days; lumber.
Schr Queen of the West, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 4 ds; lime, etc.
Sch Empire, Davis, Shoalwater Bay, 5 days; oysters.
Schr Palestine, Stoddard, Port Orford, 4 days; lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Nov. 3—Bark Naumkeag, Ariant, for Valparaiso; schr Astoria, Willoughby, Monterey.

Nov. 4—Stmrs Peytona, Hall, for Valparaiso; America, Fauntleroy, San Diego; clipper ship Midnight, Hatch, Calcutta.

Nov. 6—Ship Young America, Babcock, for Hong Kong; brig Brenda, Stone, Hong Kong; schr Ada, Josselyn, Monterey.

Nov. 7—Ships Live Yankee, Thorndike, for Hong Kong; Lizzie Jarvis (N G), Burrows jr, do; Lion (Fr), Barnet, do; Swed brig Neuren, Van Holden, do.

Agricultural Implements.

A GENERAL assortment of Implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plow Points.

A LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.

A FULL and general assortment of choice quality.
For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plows and Harrows.

A GREAT variety from the best manufacturers.
For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Bolting Cloth, &c.

BOLTING Cloth and Screen Wire. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

India Rubber Belting, &c.

INDIA Rubber Belting and Conducting Hose, of various widths and sizes. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Mills and Mill Machinery.

GRAIN, Saw, Shingle and Lath Mills. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Steam Powers, &c.

STEAM, Water and Horse Powers, of various kinds.
For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

MONEY will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositor. If payable on demand, they will be *without interest*, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of *one per cent. per month*, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing *one and a half per cent. per month* interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The money deposited is used only in *loans* guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collaterals, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.
No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank

IS now receiving deposits of cash from Ten Dollars upwards, at the rate of one and a half per cent. per month, and secured by mortgage for one year on a spacious fire proof brick building at lot 25x80, insured and advantageously located in this city. Also, for six months, secured by fine brick building and lot 22x137.
MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees.
98 Merchant street.
San Francisco, Nov. 2, 1854. 19

Happy Valley Flour Mills,
Corner of First and Mellus streets, San Francisco.

Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial compliments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from these Mills.

Domestic Flour.—A superior article for family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacramento street.

☞ A liberal allowance made to the trade.

J. N. BROOKS, } Proprietors.
F. C. HALL, }

☞ Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms.
19

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES H. BRISTOW,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
No. 11 Montgomery Block.

Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds and Protests prepared, and Acknowledgments taken.

☞ Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush.. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.

Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.

Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

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SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 *Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.*
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.

We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock.
At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ………………AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

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Downs' Revolving Clothes Rack.

THE Proprietor, Inventor and Patentee of this new and most useful and valuable Household Utensil, would ask the attention of the public to his Invention.

The proprietor can offer to the citizens, to families, to hotels and all public buildings where "clothes drying" is required, this *new* and unique Invention.

By this machine little or no yard room is required by clothes lines, either for a larger or smaller quantity.

A single upright post in the centre of the yard or at one corner of it, and you have one hundred and twenty-five or two hundred and fifty feet of clothes line—the clothes are placed upon the lines in a small space, and then raised above the yard so as to leave the free use of the yard even while the entire quantity of clothes is drying. Not only is the space in the yard saved, but the clothes are beyond the reach of injury from those in the yard, and beyond the reach of pilferers also, as well as from dirt and dust.

This machine will be on exhibition at the Fair, where all can see it in operation.

The necessary documents have been taken out to secure the rights of the Patentee, and all persons are cautioned against any infringement.

The following persons having seen it, will attest to its very great utility and value, and all who have seen it bespeak its praise. The inventor is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen, as to its merits: David Chambers, and Henry Haight, Esqs., and Warren & Co., who have examined the machine.

The machines will be offered soon after exhibition at the Fair

☞ Orders received at the SHOP of the Inventor,
14 and at WARREN & CO.'S

Fair Haven Oil Company,
CHURCH & MARTIN, AGENTS,
Manufactory, First street.
Office, N. E. corner California and Front streets, San Francisco.

THE above company have a process in their manufacture by which they extract all the *gummy* substance from Oils, leaving them *limpid*, and better adapted for lubricating and burning.
15

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.
5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

Premium Sheep for Sale.

THE fine Broad Tail Asiatic Sheep that attracted so much attention at the Fair are now offered for sale. Four full grown Bucks; handsome lambs, six months old. The subscribers will give all information and furnish the stock, acting for the owner. [18] WARREN & SON.

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

THE subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of

Tea Sets, Cups,
Waiters, Cake Baskets,
Pitchers, Castors,
Salvers, Spoons,
Goblets, Forks, &c.

These goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.
G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

HOTELS.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,......MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY,..............................CALIFORNIA.

L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. * 26

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO,.............CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists t about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
CHAS. G. HARRON, }
6 3m t

Splendid Private Residence.

THOSE who may be desirous of finding a beautiful location for a permanent home, for a healthy, pleasant and highly cultivated spot, can have that desire gratified by knowing that one of the finest spots in California is now offered for sale. Circumstances of filial affection requires the present owner to leave California, and no other reason could induce a sale.

The estate contains Two Hundred Acres, and is within about a dozen miles from the city of San Jose. It is in the highest state of cultivation and contains about two thousand best fruit trees of extra quality, many bearing fine fruit the present year—nearly two thousand dollars in cash being received from the Peach orchard alone. There is already upon the farm, ready for use, every implement, from a reaping machine to a garden rake; from a farm wagon to a sulky, and from a turkey to a pigeon. Also, three horses, a colt, thirty hogs, hens, chickens, turkeys, &c; one thousand bushels grain, hay in plenty, and all the needed and desirable comforts, except—man and wife to enjoy it. It is one of the most beautiful locations in the country, being fertile and productive. A small and neat cottage only at present is built, such as a bachelor has occupied.

Persons wishing to purchase a most valuable estate for their own enjoyment and improvement, and for a permanent home, will do well to give attention to this notice. All needed particulars will be given on application made at the office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER." 15-1m

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3¼, and Alviso 9½ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'lk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to
R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

California Starch.

ATTENTION of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure CALIFORNIA STARCH now manufactured by him. The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness; it can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country and the proprietor challenges competition.

This new California product of "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.

JOHN EVERDING, Manufacturer,
Water street, between Mason and Tyler,
14 North Beach, San Francisco.

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS and SILVER WARE, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.

N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

Dennis' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.

Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.

Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

FLOURING MILLS.

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street**, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the avor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Eureka Flour Mills.

FRESH FLOUR ground from pure California Wheat, and warranted *extra superfine*. For sale by
12 J. FRIEDLANDER & CO., 60 California street.

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated CHENERY & LAMBARD MILLS, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactured from California Wheat at the Lambard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
L street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, BARROLL & CO.,
2 10 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

New Invention!

BULKLEY'S STEAM DRY KILN.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citizens of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, the valuable Invention hereby announced. One of the greatest wants of California and vicinity, for years, has been the means of preserving her products so as to have a continued supply during the late months. The vegetable products to an immense amount are annually lost at the approach of the rainy season, its long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results to those products from the season; and the vast quantities that are exposed and accumulated in warehouses and elsewhere, have demanded some method of preserving these immense and valuable crops, that otherwise would be a loss to the producer and to the State. The loss of the Potato and Onion crop last year would count almost a million of money, and the loss the present year will be heavy, without preservation.

The undersigned, holding the "Patent Right of the Steam Dry Kiln," offers this invention with the confident assurance that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *ne plus ultra* for this very want. It has been thoroughly tried and approved, for these products, and for Grain also. It has been tried for Lumber, to which it has been more particularly applied in the States, for there the Vegetable products do not require so much care as here. To shippers of Grain this invention removes all the difficulty in sending Grain on long voyages, and under the drying process of this valuable invention our Grain growers can now send their Grain to New York with safety.

The proprietor needs only to append the following certificates. The name of Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq., carries a weight that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidences should be satisfactory.

The model machine will soon be placed on exhibition at the office of Warren & Son, where all information can be had.

JOSHUA HUTTS, Proprietor of Patent.

A Diploma and Silver Medal

Was awarded to the inventor at the last New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of its superior merits.

Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.

LAFAYETTE, January 7, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I congratulate you on the completion of your Dryer. I have for a long time urged the importance of extracting the moisture from grain and flour before shipment, to prevent fermentation. Your plan will obviate the difficulties hitherto experienced. There can no longer be any doubt that 18 pounds of water can be taken from a barrel of meal, and 15 pounds from a barrel of flour without affecting the taste or appearance of the same. Experiments at Lafayette show this. Nor is it a less gratifying circumstance that when the flour or meal is cooked, it reabsorbs proportionately more water, thus saving freight and the purity of the article. If the moisture is extracted, it must be obvious this meal will keep for long voyages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, your improvement is invaluable. The world has become somewhat skeptical on the subject of patent rights. The simplicity and compactness of your machinery enables you to exhibit a working model, to remove in a moment any doubts as to your ability to sustain your patent and prove its utility. One feature in your plan deserves particular notice; in fact, this constitutes your main claim, viz., not drying by common steam, or by fire heated pans, as has been done hitherto, but by using heated steam. Few persons are aware of the small expansion of steam, and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with little confinement. You will be able to raise a stream to the point of igniton, say 600 or 700 degrees, though a far less heat will answer all your purposes. I will only say that European prejudice against Indian corn is fast dying away, and we may anticipate large shipments both for man and beast. The great fertility of the West, and the reduction of freights both inland and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you success, I remain, yours respectfully,

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, late Commissioner of Patents.
To Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

LAFAYETTE, March 20, 1853.

DEAR SIR—I am highly pleased with your Dryer for lumber by *heated steam*. It seems almost incredible how soon even green lumber can be prepared for use. Twenty-four hours is all that is required. Steam has hitherto been used to advantage, but heated steam has not been applied for this purpose before your improvements. Every manufacturer of lumber would find it profitable to erect a cheap dryer on your plan. Full one-third of the weight of some kinds of lumber is removed by drying; the saving in cartage will more than repay the expenses of drying. When the difference between seasoned and unseasoned lumber is considered, no one who regards good work will regret the trifling expense of preparing the raw material.

Yours respectfully, HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.
To H. G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 12, 1853.

I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. Hickok's shops where the most of his wood work is done, that I put up and have used H. G. Bulkley's Patent Kiln, and heartily approve of everything W. O. Hickok has said about it, and am certain that no recommendation can be too strong in praise of said kiln. [17] W. H. SULLENBERGER.

Book Bindery.

No. 78 Merchant street, below, Adams & Co.

THE undersigned beg to inform the citizens of California that they are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK BINDING of every description, and in every style. Also, Blank Books made to order, of superior paper, and ruled to any desired pattern. We are Practical Binders, and feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction in *style* and *price*.

BALDWIN & EMERSON, San Francisco.
N.B.—Orders from the Country promptly executed. 7

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington street, between Battery and Front:

Eagle No. 2 Plows.
Eagle No. 20 "
Eagle No. 19½ "
Eagle No. 19 "
Eagle B "
Eagle M "
Trojan Nos. 4 and 5.
Minor & Horton's, Nos. 20 and 21.
Rover Steel Plow.
Peoria Steel Plow.
Ox Yokes and Chains.
Harrows & Harrow Teeth.
Road Scrapers.
Platform Scales, &c., &c.

Corn Mills,
Corn Shellers.
Straw Cutters.
Fan Mills.
Burr Mill Stone.
Bolting Cloth, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10.
Brass & Iron Wire Cloth, ass'd Nos.
Thermometer Churns.
Four Horse Farm Wagons.
Garden Hoes.
Manure Forks.
Ketchum's improved Mower.

Together with a general assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Garden and Field Seeds.

H. McNALLY,
16 Importer of Agricultural Implements.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.

For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power. BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 11 J street, Sacramento City.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARREN & SON.

Grass Seed.

20 BBLS. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately. Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to.

10 GEO. N SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

WHEAT from "Hill's Farm," Salinas, Monterey county, which obtained the *first premium* at the State Fair—California growth from Chili Seed—crop average yield 60 bushels per acre. Also, pure Chile Wheat. Apply to

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15-1m Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Splendid Hyacinths, Jonquils, Narcissus, &c.

LARGE and fine bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant gems may now be had at our room:—"CALIFORNIA FARMER" Office, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.,

Corner California and Montgomery streets.
16 WARREN & SON.

Extra Samples Grain, &c.

GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BARLEY or OATS, can find cash purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.

Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimen samples of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by application at our office, corner California and Montgomery sts.

17 WARREN & SON.

To the Farmers of California.

WE beg to call your attention to our superior facilities for transacting a General Produce and Grain Business.

Our warehouse, which we put up nearly a year since, covers an entire fifty vara lot, has a capacity of about *six thousand tons*, is thoroughly fire-proof, and constructed with especial reference to convenient and safe storage of merchandise.

We have also a fine wharf on Stewart street, where all Grain and Produce consigned to our house can be landed free of wharfage.

Our arrangements enable us to make liberal advances on Merchandise consigned to us for sale, or stored in our warehouse. An almost uninterrupted experience of five years in the business of this country, affords us, in an extensive acquaintance with business men, unusual opportunity for the prompt and judicious sale of any goods committed to our charge.

Referring to the well known houses named below,
We are, very respectfully,
14 Your obed't servants,
TILDEN & LITTLE.

Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co.
" PALMER, COOK & Co.
Messrs. LUCAS, TURNER & Co.
" HUSSEY, BOND & HALE.

Pacific Nursery,

MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA,

HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, **Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees** in great variety; 500,000 **Strawberry Plants**, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.

All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.

Prices guaranteed at the lowest *market rates*, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.

18 H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!

WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand large **Apple Trees**: two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year.

Two Thousand **Peach Trees**, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.

Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.

Fifteen Hundred **Cherry Trees** from two to four feet high.

Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.

Apple Trees from..................$1 00 to $250
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from.........,1 50 to 250

Extra sized trees in proportion.

BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.

Orders left with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 18 6m

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubarb Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
8 Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach	Tree,	44	varieties;
Pear	do	44	do
Apple	do	54	do
Plum	do	15	do
Apricots		6	do.
Almonds		2	do
Quinces	do	2	do
Cherry	do	many	do
Grapes,		12	do

Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Fig Trees;
Pomegranates;
Walnuts;
Chestnuts;
Locust Trees, very large;
Rose Acacias, } for hedges.
Osage Orange, }

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, MR. DELABIGNE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

8 1tf L. PREVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of **Peaches**, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of **Pear Trees** will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn **Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds**, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.

OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camellia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming *Roses*, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing *Roses*, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;

Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutillums, *Azaleas*, Orleanders, Passiflorns, Honeysuckles, *Carnations*, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson*, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

AT the Nursery of William Hall, in Bradford, *Massachusetts*, all the various kinds, warranted true to names. Gentlemen in California, intending to set out trees, should forward their orders during this month.

Refers to Capt. H. C. Cheever.
" " Isaac A. Morgan.

October, 5th, 1854.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $1 per doz; Hovey's $4 *per doz*, and Elten $1 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.

25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall

To Loan,

50,000 ON Wheat, Flour, Barley, and other California Produce. By
TILDEN & LITTLE, Empire Warehouse,
15 Beale street, near Market

WRITE SOON.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Long parting from the hearts we love,
Will shadow o'er the brightest face;
And happy they who part and prove
Affection changes not with place.

A sad farewell is warmly dear,
But something dearer may be found
To dwell on lips that are sincere,
And lurk in bosoms closely bound.

The pressing hand, the steadfast sigh,
And both less earnest than the boon,
Which, fervently, the last fond sigh,
Begs in the hopeful words "Write soon!"

"Write soon!" oh, sweet request of truth!
How tenderly its accents come!
We heard it first in early youth,
When mothers watched our leaving home.

And still amid the trumpet joys,
That weary us with pomp and show,
We turn with all the brassy noise
To hear this minor cadence flow.

We part, but carry on our way,
Some loved one's plaintive spirit-tune,
That as we wander seems to say,
"Affection lives on faith; write soon!"

A Snake Story.—"During the Florida war," said the speaker, "I was with the American army. One day I shouldered my gun, and went in pursuit of game. In passing through a swamp, I saw something a few feet ahead of me, lying upon the ground, which had every appearance of a log, it being some forty feet in length, and about one foot in diameter. So positive was I that it was nothing but a log, that I paid no attention to it; the fact is, I would have sworn before a court of justice that it was a log and nothing else. You see, I never heard of snakes growing to such huge dimensions, and the fact is, I never should have believed it if I had. Well," he continued, "between me and the log (as I took it to be) was a miry place which it was necessary for me to avoid. I therefore placed the butt of my gun on the ground ahead of me, and springing upon it, lit right on top of—what do you suppose?" "A boa constrictor," said one. "No." "An anaconda," said another. "No." "What *could* it have been?" said a third. "Just what I supposed it to be—a *log*," said the wag.

A Good One.—The Editor's Table of the Knickerbocker has the subjoining *morceau*: A young gentleman, a member of our college, was expelled for the crime of drawing young ladies to his room at night, and letting them down in the morning, by means of a rope and basket, arraged from his window. Of course a great deal of gossiping conversation was the consequence. The following colloquy occurred between two young ladies: "Jane, do you really believe that student draws up girls to their rooms?" "Certainly, my dear; more than that, *I know* they do. I was myself going by the college, one morning—it was just before light—'twas *very* early in the morning; and I heard a noise in the direction of the college buildings. I looked that way, and as plain as I see you now, I saw a girl in a basket, about half way from a three-story building to the ground; and just then, the rope broke, and —*down I came!*" "*Oh, Jane!*"

Thankfulness.—Thank whenever your heart is joyful, and the occasion not mean: not as children who are taught to do it in good manners for every little thing—much less for meat and drink in particular—unless when you give them to the poor, or when you yourself have failed in spirit for need of them, but chiefly for things spiritual and noble—for good and beauty of His works—for the happiness of your friends—for the advancement of your fellow creatures.

"People may say what they will about country air being so good for them," said Mrs. Partington, "and how they fat up on it; for my part I shall always think its owin' to the vittles. Air may do for camamiles and other reptiles that live on it, but I know that men must have something substantialler."

While Raphael was engaged in painting his celebrated frescoes, he was visited by two cardinals, who began to criticise his work, and found fault without understanding it. "The Apostle Paul has too red a face," said one. "He blushes to see into what hands the Church has fallen!" said the indignant artist.

A country editor received a remittance with a request to "send the paper as long as the money lasted." He indulged in a bit of a spree the next week, got broke, and respectfully announced to his subscriber that according to his own terms, his subscription was out.

John Randolph met a personal enemy in the street one day, who refused to give him half the sidewalk, saying that he never turned out for a rascal. "I do," said Randolph, stepping aside and politely raising his hat; "pass on,—pass on."

Printers' accounts are said to be like faith, "the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not seen."

Hope is the last thing that dies in man; and though it be exceedingly deceitful, yet it is of good use to us.

In the intercourse of our life we are more frequently pleased by our faults than by our good traits.

When you go to drown yourself, strip, and lay your clothes carefully on the bank. They may fit your wife's second husband.

BANKERS.

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].
Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

Deposits draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with Interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.

7 ROBINSON & CO.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
Sacramento City.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.
DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.
COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Drexel & Co	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.

1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis,	David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco.	Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co	London.
F. Huth & Co	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros, & Co.	London.
Hottinguer & Co.	Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co.	New York.
Phenix Bank	do
J. E. Thayer & Bro.	Boston.
Horace Bean & Co.	New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co.	St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers	Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

To Farmers and Gardeners.

WICKERSHAM'S

Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.

FOR sale—Wickersham's Iar-famed Patent Wrought Iron Fence, for enclosing and sub-dividing lands. It can be furnished at but little above the cost of ditching, and is much more preferable, because it does not require a heavy annual expenditure to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fires which so constantly sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring wooden fences to be renewed, nor carried away by flood from the overflow of the low lands; it is free from decay, which places it beyond comparison with wood or any other material now in use; it is valued the most highly where it has been tried the most thoroughly; it is light and graceful, yet strong, and cannot be broken down by horses or cattle. The testimony which has been given by those who have used it in the Atlantic States, is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of California.

A complete model is now on exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, at Musical Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery, where a full description may be seen, with the testimony of those who have erected it in the Atlantic States.

Farmers are invited to examine this fence, as there has never been any of the same kind in this country previous to the arrival of this lot, and from its peculiar construction there is not the least doubt but that it will be extensively used in this State.

J. T. Heston has now on hand, and will be constantly receiving supplies from the manufacturer, which will enable him to fill orders to almost any amount.

For particulars address J. T. HESTON,
At Warren's Agricultural Rooms;
Or, P. COGGINS, cor. Sacramento and Pike streets.
October 8, 1854. 15

Watches and Jewelry.

WE would direct the attention of those in want of fine Watches to our present stock, comprising manufactures of F. B. Adams & Son, T. F. Cooper, M. I. Tobias & Co., and David Taylor, names too long and favorably known to require comment. We are also sole agents in California for the sale of Samuel Lowry's Watches, which, for correctness of time and beauty of finish, stand unrivalled.

We are constantly receiving, by every steamer, additions to our stock of Diamonds and Jewelry, which we will sell as low as any others in the business, and are prepared to substantiate all that we guarantee. G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
139 Montgomery street, two doors south of Clay.

N.B.—Watches of all descriptions repaired by skillful and experienced workmen. 4-tf

First Premium Daguerreotypes.

R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.

Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. 16

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADAMS & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To England, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis,
Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville,
New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.		
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	Milwaukie.		
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio	Cleveland.		
Utica City Bank	Utica.	Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.	Bank of Attica	Buffalo.
Rochester City B'k.	Rochester.	Geo. Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Michigan State B'k.	Detroit.	Clinton Bank	Columbus, O.

☞ In the Northern Mines we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Benicia, Coloma, Georgetown, Greenwood,
Sacramento, Grass Valley, Placerville, or Hangtown, Shasta City,
Marysville, Nevada, Mormon Islands, Salmon Falls, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through Langton & Bro.'s Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar, Sicard's Bar, Kennebec Bar, Union Bar, Rose's Bar, Foster's Bar, Winslow's Bar, Oak Valley, Indian Valley, Sleighville, Cox's Bar,
Deer Creek Crossing, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, Sweetland's, Hoyat's Diggings, Cherokee Corral, Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba, Slate Range, Junction House, Frenchman's Bar, Bullard's Bar, Mine-ota Diggings,
Park's Bar, French Corral, Boston Bar, Hunt's Ranch, Barton's Bar, Wombow's Bar, Slate Range, Nevada House, Empire Ranch, Downieville, Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the Southern Mines, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by Brown's Express, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

Insurance.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

7 ADAMS & CO.

Gatling's Premium Grain Drill.

THIS excellent machine, which has gone into extensive use in the Atlantic States, is now for the *first time* offered to the Farmers of California This Drill answers three desirable ends: the saving of labor; the avoiding wastage; and rendering the greatest return for capital expended.

Simple and durable in its construction, it rarely needs repairing, which, when necessary, the most ordinary mechanic can easily perform. For particulars see hand-bill accompanying the drill.

That this is the result of its operation the subjoined certificates will abundantly show:

Santa Clara, Sept. 4th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson of this place), to put in seventy-five acres of wheat. The machine operated very satisfactorily: preferable to broad-cast sowing, in producing more bushels per acre with less labor: also in putting in all the grain neatly, not losing any, subject to the consumption of birds or squirrels. Result of eight acres, part of seventy-five acres, was *seventy bushels per acre.* LEMUEL ROBINSON.

Santa Clara, Sept. 7th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson, of Santa Clara), to put in twenty acres of wheat. I was very much pleased with its operation, and consider it a great saving of labor, putting the grain in neatly—nothing liable to waste—while the product for me was *one-third* more than the broad-cast sowing alongside in the same field. P. J. DAVIS.

Santa Clara, Sept. 11th, 1854.

I certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill for the purpose of putting in ten acres of wheat, and can state with confidence that it takes less seed, and produces more bushels to the acre, with less labor than the broad-cast sowing. I would also state that I sowed broad-cast and drilled at the same time upon the same kind of land, and the yield was much greater upon the drilled ground. I give the Drill a decided preference to the broad-cast sowing. FELIX REINEY.

S. HENDERSON, proprietor,
13-1m and Agent for sale of Mills.

New Planing Machines.

THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive right for the State of California, to use and vend **Norcross' Patent Planing Machines**, would respectfully call the attention of parties engaged in the manufacture of lumber to the operation of the above machine. To those acquainted with the machine it is deemed unnecessary to urge anything in its favor; but to others would state that to this machine was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Rotary Cutter Planing Machine, after a trial of three weeks in competition with two of the best Woodworth Machines, at the Fair of the American Institute, New York; and also from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association at Boston. It is highly recommended by the most eminent mechanical experts in the United States, and parties having used the machine, as can be shown by affidavits and certificates in my possession.

To set aside all doubts which may arise in the minds of the public relative to "infringement," it is only necessary to quote the closing paragraph from the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice Catron:

"Therefore, The defendant, Norcross, has made a new and independent invention, and does not use the arrangement or mode of combination of the plaintiff, and hence it is not an infringement."

Machines, together with rights for counties, towns, or single machines, for sale at the **Washington Mills**, Market street, San Francisco, where the above machine may be seen in operation, and all necessary information obtained relative to the same.

7 D. W. VAN COURT, Proprietor.

Farms for Sale—Small Farms.

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS desirous of securing a Valuable Tract of Land well located, are invited to visit the Salinas Valley, Monterey County. The property offered for sale is known as "Hill's Farm," near the Town of Salinas. The land is rich alluvial bottom, of the best quality, in proof of which the crops of '53 and '54 are submitted. The yield of barley in '53 averaged over 100 bushels per acre; the best giving 149 21-50 bushels per acre, and took the premium at the exhibition of '53 of a silver cup. The wheat crop of the present year is believed to be the best raised in the State, yielding 60 bushels per acre, and some as high as 85 bushels. The first premium given by the State Fair is given to the undersigned.

The facilities for sending to market are good, and the expense of putting produce in San Francisco from the Farm at present is but $12 per ton. Two lines of stages pass daily from San Jose and Monterey; and steamboats from Monterey. Post Office, Store and Blacksmith shop in the village. For persons having small or large means it is thought to offer a good opportunity for settlement as any part of the country. Tracts of Land from 40 to 160 acres, will be sold for cash, and on time, or for Stock at cash value.

For further particulars, apply to J. BRYANT HILL,
Postmaster, Salinas.
or to WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15 Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAT
EAGLE
STORE

COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,

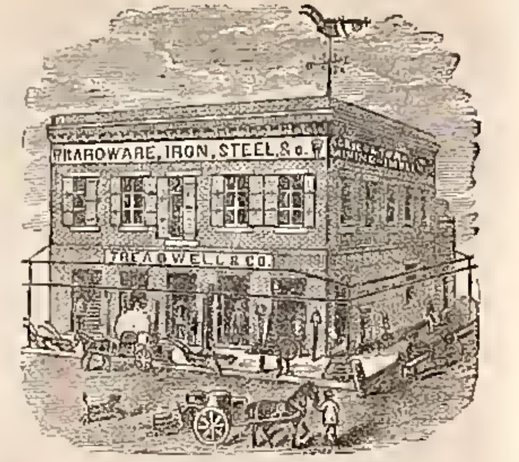
(PREMIUM HAT STORE.)
157 *Commercial street, San Francisco.*

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at Collins & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

17 COLLINS & CO.

TREADWELL & CO.,


HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, &c.
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CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of tools and implements for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on apace with the Age and Times!

Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!

Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to Vance's who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d. Because he has *the largest light in the world*, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights —that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: in order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

☞ Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.

☞ New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

Smith & Van Dyne having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

Montgomery Paint Store,

No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE and SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

Atlantic, Union and French White Lead;
Tieman's Zinc White; English Boiled Oil;
Turpentine; 1st Quality French Picture Glass;
Window Glass; Tieman's Colors, in oil and water;
Artists' Materials, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
Brushes in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.

6 RAYE & HANKS

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1854. NO. 20.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY WARREN & SON.
Office cor. California and Montgomery sts.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

[For the California Farmer.]

TO MY ABSENT SISTER.

ALONE at twilight's dewy hour
I think of those far o'er the sea,
Of absent friends and early days,
That still are dear to memory.

I would not check the thoughts that bring
The sweet remembrance of those hours,
When life seemed full of hope and joy—
A path of sweetest, brightest flowers.

Though far away, where friends of youth
Can live within thy sunny smile,
Do thoughts of one, though distant now,
Ever a weary hour beguile?

And wilt thou at this quiet hour
Send back a kindly thought to me,
And breathe a prayer for the absent one,
Who still in love remembers thee?

Farewell! may sorrow never chill
Thy fond, thy loving, trusting heart;
May life seem ever bright to thee,
And every hope and joy impart.

ISORA.

Marrying a Clerk;
OR, THE MERCANTILE ANGEL.

BY WARREN ASTON.

CHAPTER I.

"THE contemptible little jackanape! he had the audacity to ask me to play whist with him!" exclaimed Sophia Danvers to her sister.

"And why should he not, sister?" answered Mary Danvers, calmly.

"Why should he not, indeed! Did he think I would bemean myself by playing whist with a new clerk—one of my father's servants?" and Sophia tossed her head in proud disdain.

"I can see no impropriety in your associating with him, Sophia. He is certainly a handsome, intelligent young man."

"Behaves well enough, for aught I know; but only to think of it, a clerk in our drawing room! For my part, I wonder how father could ever think of such a thing as admitting him into the family."

"I suppose it is because he likes the looks of him."

"What will Mr. Augustus Fitzherbert say when he finds us associating with poor clerks—the trash of the counting rooms?"

"It matters little to me what he thinks; he is a conceited puppy, and I wonder that you can endure his presence," replied Mary, smartly.

"But he is the leader of the TON, Mary," said Sophia, astonished at the plebeian notion of her sister.

"He is a perfect flat for all that, and infinitely inferior in all that constitues a man, to Mr. Harlowe, whom you affect to despise."

The conversation was interrupted by the entrance of Mr. Danvers.

"How could you bring that horrible clerk into the house papa?" said Sophia, as the merchant prince seated himself by the blazing grate.

"Horrible clerk! pray what is the matter with him?" asked Mr. Danvers, evincing some surprise at the speech of his daughter.

"Why, he is a clerk."

"But a respectable young man."

"I was a clerk, once, Sophia; I commenced by sweeping out a store and carrying bundles about the city."

"How absurd you talk, papa."

"But Mr. Harlowe is a very estimable young man; I am confident you will find him a very agreeable companion."

"I shall have nothing to say to him," replied Sophia, with a shrug of the shoulders.

"Beware, Sophia; there is an old proverb you know, about entertaining angels unawares."

Sophia laughed heartily at the idea of a poor clerk being an angel.

"But what says Mary?" asked the merchant, turning to his gentle-hearted daughter.

"O, I like him very much, we are already fast friends," replied Mary, and a slight blush seemed to emphasize the remark.

"Just like her, papa, I should not wonder if she goes heels over head in love with your mercantile angel."

"She must do as she pleases about that," returned Mr. Danvers, smiling.

"Pooh, Sophia; who said a word about falling in love? Can't a body be civil to a gentleman without falling in love with him?"

The pretty Mary blushed as she spoke, in good earnest—so palpably blushed that her father begun to think the affair was something more than a jest.

"But pray, papa, when does your new partner arrive?" said Sophia. "If all the accounts I have heard of his wit, gallantry, and personal attractions are true, I shall certainly set my cap for him."

"He will appear one of these days," replied Mr. Danvers.

"I hope, you will not keep this stupid clerk in the house when he comes. I certainly shall 'lose caste' if you do: it is really abominable."

Small loss, my child; if we are dependent upon apes and puppies of fashionable life for our position in society, the sooner we lose it the better for our own self-respect," said Mr. Danvers, smiling good humoredly.

"Now, Sophia, you have given me a lesson, now let me give you one. The idols you worship are more senseless than those of the Feejee Islands. Fashionable society is as hollow as a brass pan; place no reliance upon it. The fops and fools that follow in your train, are as soulless as they are brainless."

"I wish Augustus Fitzherbert could hear you say so," said Sophia.

"Mr. Augustus Fitzherbert was a journeyman barber in New Orleans less than a year ago. I had the honor of being shaved by him last winter, when I was there."

"O, horrid, papa; why have you not exposed him?"

"Why should I, my child? He is as good a fellow, as sensible a person, and, according to your statement, as fashionable a man as Mr. Finstock, whose great grandfather was Governor of the State."

"Is it possible that Mr. Fitzherbert was a barber?" exclaimed Sophia, terrified at the appalling truth.

"Nothing else, my child."

"An imposter?" added Mary.

"Just so; probably he is trying to obtain a rich young wife."

"It is abominable, I declare. One hardly knows now-a-days who is respectable and who is not," said Sophia.

"Therefore, my child, we ought not to speak so disparagingly of persons in humble life as you have done to-night."

"Pooh, a clerk!"

At this moment Mr. Harlowe, the new clerk, entered the room, and as Sophia would have expressed it, had the impudence to seat himself by the side of Mary Danvers, who appeared not at all averse to this close proximity with him.

Frederick Harlowe was, as Mary had said, a handsome, intelligent and agreeable young man. And Sophia, if she could have forgiven him for being a clerk, would have appreciated his society as highly as did her sister.

With her father's permission, Mary accepted an invitation from Frederick to attend Alboni's last concert.

They had scarcely left the house before Mr. Augustus Fitzherbert was ushered into the sitting room. This gentleman was an exquisite of the "first water." In his personal appearance he certainly was sufficiently endowed to challenge the admiration of the fair sex; but unfortunately he was sadly lacking in that necessary element in a man of sense—brains.

Sophia could hardly refrain from expressing the contempt she felt for the journeyman barber in "mufti." The leader of the "TON," was in her estimation a ruined man.

The dandy, as a matter of courtesy, inquired for Mary, and was informed that she had gone to the concert with Mr. Harlowe.

"With Mr. Harlowe—a clerk—aw?" said the ex-journeyman barber, with a sneer, as he twirled up the long "rat-tail" of his moustache.

"A very worthy young man," replied Mr. Danvers.

"No doubt of it, saw; but a clerk—aw?"

"Pray, were you never a clerk, Mr. Fitzherbert? I was."

"Aw clerk? no saw, nevaw."

"Did I not meet you in New Orleans last winter?"

The dandy started like a parched pea from a hot pan.

"I have a faint recollection of having met you in a barber shop there," continued the merchant, tormentingly.

"Aw, very likely saw. I patwonise the bawbaws."

"And now I think of it you wore a little white apron, and, if mistake not, I had the pleasure of being shaved by you in person."

"Quite a mistake, saw, I assure you."

Suddenly Mr. Augustus Fitzherbert, whose real name was John Smith, remembered an imperative engagement, and hastened to take his leave.

He was seen to enter the cars for New York on the following day, and has not been heard of since.

CHAPTER II.

Of course the readers understand, that Frederick Harlowe and Mary are deeply, irretrievably in love with each other by this time. The poor clerk won his way to the heart of the poor girl, and she, poor thing, had been captivated by the manly attractions, the noble soul of him who offered incense before her shrine.

As the world goes, it would be deemed a very wicked thing for a poor clerk to fall in love with the daughter of his aristocratic employer. Some people would say it was ungrateful in him thus to spirit away the affections of a confiding girl, when his position and prospects did not warrant his assuming to be her husband.

The questions are still open to the casuist. He may debate them at his entire satisfaction. But Mr. Danvers, either because he was more sensible than the aristocratic merchants of the day, or for some other potent reason, neglected to make any fuss about the matter, and suffered the clerk to woo and win his daughter without ever remonstrating against the base wickedness of the act.

But Sophia was deeply grieved by her sister's folly, as she deemed it, and used all the arguments in the range of her shallow sophistry to dissuade her from her folly and madness of wedding a clerk.

Mary was obstinate. The only excuse she offered in palliation of the flagrant misdemeanor, was that if she loved a scavenger she would cling to him with the last breath she was permitted to draw.

"A ring!" exclaimed Sophia one day; when matters appeared to have taken a decided turn. "Well, I suppose you are engaged."

"Well, we are, Sophia," replied Mary, with a face radiant with happiness.

"And you intend to be married?"

"Certainly we do—that is the end of an engagement."

"My conscience! only to think that the daughter of a merchant prince should become the wife of a poor insignificant clerk."

"Nothing very alarming about it, Sophia; it would'nt be half so ridiculous as another daughter of a merchant prince becoming the wife of an ex-journeyman barber. I believe Mr. Fitzherbert was your beau-ideal of what a fashionable husband ought to be."

"The impostor!"

"I am at least sure that Frederick is not an impostor—a humbug; one would not be likely to assume the character of a clerk."

"Perhaps not. But pray, sister, when do you expect to become the wife of this counting-room cherub?"

"The day has not been fixed yet; in the spring, probably."

"And may I ask what you intend to do with yourself? His salary is only a thousand dollars a year."

"We can get along very well on that."

"Yes, I suppose so, and live in some tenfooter, in a dark ally."

"We intend to live out of town in a nice little cottage."

"Yes! a nice little cottage?" drawled Sophia, in derision. "O, sis, I will show you how to live when I am married. None of your nice little cottages for me, But I wonder when the new partner is coming?"

"Papa told me this morning that he had deferred the arrangement until the spring, and that the gentleman would attend to his business at the south as heretofore."

"How provoking. I have been reserving my affection on purpose for him. I mean to make a conquest of him in just one month."

"How foolish you talk, Sophia; one would think you had entirely forgotten your maidenly delicacy."

"Pooh! I am jesting; its between us,"—and Sophia relapsed into a revery, which we are almost sure related to the aforesaid partner, who was not only a nice young man, but was to put fifty thousand dollars into the concern when he became a partner.

The winter passed by and the spring came. Frederick and Mary were to be married in a few days. Mr. Danvers, to the infinite chagrin of Sophia, had readily consented to the match. The proud sister, though in the natural goodness of her heart she would not have Mary's affections blasted, would fain have a like opposition to save appearances. The bridal day came, and after the ceremony had been performed, the happy parties started for their new residence in the suburbs. Sophia, who had acted as bridesmaid, was to accompany them.

The carriage wound through an elm-shaded road, and suddenly brought to the view of the delighted party a splendid country residence.

"That is the cottage," exclaimed the bride.

"That—a—cottage! why, Mary, it is a palace;" replied Sophia, in utter astonishment, for she had never taken interest enough in her sister's affairs to visit her proposed residence.

The carriages stopped before the door, which was half hidden behind a vine-laced portico, and the party alighted.

The place was a perfect paradise, and many were the encomiums lavished upon it by the bewildered Sophia.

"You cannot imagine how surprised I was when I first beheld it," said Mary, when she and Sophia were alone. "It seemed more like a dream of a fairy land than reality. But Frederick is so odd about these things."

"I think he is. Why sis, it will certainly ruin him, a poor clerk on a thousand dollars salary."

"Well, he knows best; he says the rent is nothing."

"Nothing, indeed; but it will eat up his poor pittance."

"Well, I gave him a lesson on extravagance; but he only laughed in my face, and said he knew what he was about."

"But here are Frederick and my father; I am sure papa has been scolding him for his recklessness."

"He does not look as though the scolding had produced a very powerful effect," said Mary, as she saw her husband's smiling countenance.

"What a beautiful home;" exclaimed Sophia, as Frederick Harlowe joined the group.

"A fitting nest for my pretty bird," replied the husband gaily, as he chuckled his pretty wife under the chin.

"I should think your thousand dollars a year would have suffered some," said Sophia, bluntly.

"O, your father has been so very good as to elevate me a peg, so that I can well afford to incur the expense."

"Yes, my child," interposed Mr. Danvers, "you know that I said something about entertaining angels unawares. Mr. Frederick Harlowe is the new partner."

"What an abominable cheat, papa. I will warrant you told Mary of it in the beginning; she has been busy till the deed is done," said Sophia, in an impudent humor.

"Nay, she knew nothing of it till a few days before her marriage. This was all Mr. Harlowe's whim. He must explain for himself."

Mr. Harlowe did attempt to explain his motive for entering the family incog, but it was a lame explanation; the reader who readily penetrates the secret thoughts of the story, has already divined his motive. He wanted a wife, and had the sense to seek for goodness in preference to name and position in society. He won the daughter of a merchant prince as a simple clerk, and there was no doubt she loved him.

Mary was very much surprised, and perhaps not a little chagrined to find the romance of marrying a clerk so suddenly disappear; but in the wealth of mutual love they were richer than the smiles of fickle fortune, which had blessed them with an abundance of the good things of life.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.—The man who stands upon his own soil, who feels that by the laws of the land in which he lives—by the laws of civilized nations—he is the rightful and exclusive owner of the land which he tills, is by the constitution of our nature under a wholesome influence not easily imbibed from any other source. He feels—other things being equal—more strongly than another, the character of a man as Lord of an inanimate world. Of this great and wonderful sphere, which, fashioned by the hand of God, and upheld by this power, is rolling through the heavens, a part of his—his from the centre sky. It is the space on which the generation before moved in its round of duties, and he feels himself connected by a visible link with those who follow him, and to whom he is to transmit a home. Perhaps his farm has come to him from his fathers. They have gone to their last home! but he can trace their footsteps over the scenes of his daily labors. The roof which shelters him was reared by those to whom he owes his being. Some interesting domestic tradition is connected with every enclosure. The favorite fruit tree was planted by his father's hand. He sported in boyhood beside the brook which still winds through the meadow. Through the field lies the path to the village school of earlier days. He still hears from the window the voice of the Sabbath bell which called his father to the house of God; and near at hand is the spot where his parents laid down to rest, and where, when his time has come, he shall be laid by his children. These are the feelings of the owners of the soil. Words cannot paint them—gold cannot buy them; they flow out of the deepest fountains of the heart, they are the life springs of a fresh, healthy and generous character.—*Edward Everett.*

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1854.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want Agents in all the Principal towns and cities, for the CALIFORNIA FARMER. To good, active and prompt men, we can *offer good inducements.* None need apply who cannot give guarantee of strict performance of duty.

THE FARMER A STEAMER PAPER.

Those who wish to inform their friends of the *true* condition of California, her RESOURCES AND PROSPECTS, should send the "FARMER." Merchants would serve their correspondents in this way, in a great degree.

REMOVAL.

☞ THE CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE WILL BE FOUND IN BRANNAN'S GRANITE BUILDING (MASONIC HALL), during the rebuilding of our present location. We invite our friends to call and see us; we have daily additions to our *museum* of valuables.

WARREN & SON,
Montgomery street.

The California Farmer,

"We will come and see you, friends." From our many correspondents we are frequently invited, and most kindly so, to come into the interior; and most heartily have we desired to do so, but our duties here have heretofore prevented.

We hear from many places, asking "Why can we not have the Farmer? How shall we get it? Where is the agent? The mail is so uncertain we cannot depend on that." We would say to all our friends in all the towns and cities of California, that they can always have the California Farmer by calling on Adams & Co, or Wells, Fargo & Co., at any of their offices throughout the State, who are our agents to transmit funds. Send us the subscription and we will see you have the paper.

Thanksgiving is coming—we must be at *home on Thanksgiving day.* Then we will make ready and soon come and see our friends in all the cities, towns and villages in the State, if life and health permit, and God willing; and we hope when we call that every cultivator of the soil, and every friend of Home Industry will be willing, aye, glad to give a helping hand to these great interests of the State.

Thanksgiving.

Whose heart will not throb at the sound of this word—whose eye will not yield a tear—whose memory holds not a picture of this holy day. Surely every heart that gave its first throb upon New England soil, must ever thrill with the tenderest emotions, as they recall that happiest of all "home scenes,"—that day, when parents and children, kindred and friends, gather around the social board loaded with the bounties of a kind Providence, and with grateful and joyful heart enjoy them all.

Let not this day, or its dear associations be forgotten; and though we may be "far awa" from many of our dear kindred, let memory call them to us, let a joyful throb of the heart greet them, and thus hallow this glorious day,—a day ever to be kept in grateful remembrance.

Steamer Queen City.—This fine steamer left her berth at the wharf on Saturday last, at 4 P.M., in company with the steamers New World, Confidence, and Cornelia. The New World took the lead and kept it very well, but it should, however, be borne in mind, that the N.W. had a very light freight, compared with the Queen City—the latter having over 200 tons. The Queen City passed both the other boats, and reached Benicia only five minutes after the New World. The Helen Hensley, which left an hour and a-half before the Queen City, was met in the slough, and passed upon going through.

Whatever may be said of the old favorites on the Sacramento line, every one must accord to the new line a good degree of enterprise and effort in placing before the community such splendid boats. At 11, P. M., the Queen City passed out of the slough into the main river, steamed it finely, and arrived at the levee at 1, A. M., being but eight hours; and more than twenty minutes was lost in the slough by delay in waiting for the Helen Hensley, that was ahead. This we consider one of the quickest trips up the river on record.

New Odd Fellows' Hall in Sacramento,—The new Odd Fellows' Hall in Maddux's building, was dedicated by the Order on the 11th inst., with appropriate ceremonies. A fair representation of the several lodges assembled at Masonic Hall and proceeded in procession through the principal streets to the new Hall, under the direction of P. G., W. C. Felch, Acting Grand Marshal, and Aids. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, desirous of witnessing the ceremonies, had had assembled in the Hall, which soon became jammed to completion. On announcement of the peculiar object of the occasion having been made under the direction of M. W. Grand Master John F. Morse, that officer introduced P. G. Newton Booth, who addressed the audience in an appropriate manner. This Hall is admirably adapted to the purpose, being 38 by 51 feet, and elegantly furnished at a cost of nearly $4,000.

Post Offices.

Shall there never be any remedy for the evils under which we suffer. Not a mail comes in but we receive complaints loud and bitter against the Post Offices that are scattered over the State.

We have many subscribers that give us statements of the abuse which is practised upon our people in our several towns and villages. That there is gross imposition practised upon our citizens there can be no doubt, for we have facts that can be substantiated of the gross negligence, and our citizens are the sufferers. In several places we learn that letters and papers are thrown out in a promiscuous manner upon the counter, and any one can take what they please. Papers, particularly, being thus exposed, of course become the public property; and if those who value the papers they subscribe for find they cannot get them regularly, they will of course discontinue them. It is this that causes many to discontinue their papers, and if the press knew their own interests they would take measures to remedy it.

There are Post Offices in some places—but no regular time of sending the mail. It is just as they can light on chances to send it.

Is this just to our citizens? We hope these evils will soon be remedied!

Mrs. Robb.—The friends of this lady will be most happy to learn that her recent musical tour through the interior has been completely successfull and triumphant; it can be said that it has been the most successful musical tour that has ever been made on the Pacific coast. At very many places no hall could be found large enough to contain the audience that would nightly gather to welcome this favorite of song.

We most sincerely rejoice at this well deserved prosperity, this strong proof of the approbation of the very best portion of our citizens. It is rare, very rare, that a lady ballad singer can pass throughout a State like California and maintain such a reputation, so high a character, as has Mrs. Robb. This lady, in addition to her high musical character, has acquired a name honored for her lady-like deportment and the excellence of her spotless private character. We learn she will return to Sacramento and San Francisco in three or four weeks, and in a brief time will return to the Atlantic States. Sincerely do we hope that the citizens both of Sacramento and San Francisco will not permit this opportunity to pass without paying a just appreciation of such worth by some token of regard, and we hope that at both cities a generous feeling will prompt such a benefit complimentary as shall be honorable to the donors and the lady.

Improvements at Sacramento—We took a trip up-river the past week, and rode to some of the pleasant spots around Sacramento—that "famous city" that ere long will rival some of the proud ones of the East—we saw life visible in all the various departments in trade. All were active, and we learn from every quarter that business has never been equal to it since 1851—streets thronged, and loaded teams dot the roads for miles, all cheerful and happy. The new Court House, where the Legislature will soon convene, is nearly finished, and is an honor to the builders as well as to the city and county. The new church of Mr. Benton is a splendid specimen of architecture and an ornament to the city. We rode to Smith's Gerdens, where everything denoted prosperity—flowers blooming, fruit growing, new buildings going up, workmen busy, and all indicating progress. We visited Pattersons, here also was activity—stages coming and going, loaded teams bearing the products to the city and bearing goods from it. We here noted the contemplated Depot of the Railroad, and were informed that the hotel is to be enlarged to nearly double its size, with a hall one hundred feet long, and these things are in some degree based upon what now seems to be a sure thing. The Sacramento Valley Railroad, and this road, we believe will give an impetus to trade and make Sacramento a city whose light cannot be hid.

Sacramento Valley Railroad Meeting.—In accordance with previous notice a meeting of the stockholders of the Sacramento Valley Railroad was held at their office in Sacramento on Saturday last. On motion W. J. Pardee, Esq., was appointed Chairman; and C. A. McNulty, Esq., Secretary. Upwards of fourteen thousand shares were represented at the meeting. The following Board of Directors were elected for the ensuing year: Henry Haight, C. K. Garrison, Richard Cheney, W. S. Pardee, H. B. Truett, E. W. Burr, Levi Parson, and C. A. McNulty. After the election a meeting of the new Board was convened, Mr. Pardee in the chair. After the appointment of one or two committees the Board adjourned to assemble in San Francisco on next Saturday, the 18th inst.

The National Baby Show.

The National Baby Convention, at Springfield, Ohio, was duly held October 5th. The Boston Journal calls this one of the most remarkable fairs ever held in this or any other country, and says, without doubt every parent in the country has been interested in this gathering of beautiful babies and proud mothers, and will gladly peruse a report of the saying and doings on the occasion, which is furnished by the Cincinnati Times:

"The managers of the 'show' appeared to be taken aback at the interest taken in the affair. They had supposed that even their liberal premiums would not tempt more than a dozen babies or so, and had made arrangements accordingly. Ten o'clock, in the morning, fully convinced them that they had underrated the 'importance of the occasion.' Devoted mothers and doating fathers, with their little pets in their arms, came pouring into the Fair grounds, each, no doubt, confident of leaving it with one of the prizes. A small canvas tent had been assigned as the receptacle of the entries, and into that mothers, babies and nurses were ushered by gentlemen wearing rosettes upon their breasts. Soon there was 'music within.'

Astonished, probably, at finding themselves in 'mass meeting assembled,' the little ones sent up a cry which shook the canvas-top, and pierced the ears of the people. In vain did the brass band toot their instruments, to drown if possible 'the piercing cry.' *Young* America was aroused, and scorning to be beat, sent forth notes which shamed the keys of the bugle and made the trombone blush for its weakness.

The tent presented a novel, amusing and interesting sight. The mothers and nurses were seated and had the 'little darlings' all ready for inspection, that is as near ready as could be. To see so many babies together was novel; to note the maternal efforts to present them in the best mood, was amusing, and to gaze upon their innocent faces and purest charms was very interesting.

There sat a mother, her eyes directed alternately on the judges and on a cherub which lay in her lap. By her sat another, holding up proudly a lovely little girl, whose flaxen curls and sweet blue eyes would soften the heart of the greatest baby-hater in Christendom. Next to her a nurse was endeavoring to quiet a stout, black-eyed, rosy-cheeked 'one-year old,' who insists on pulling the jet black ringlets of another one about its own age. One lady pointed with pride to the chubby legs of her darling boy, while another glowingly refers to the delicate but well-formed features of her sweet babe. One boasted of having the largest of its age; another of the smallest and smartest. Some of the babies seemed to feel their importance on this occasion, and, in spite of the most earnest entreaties, would be in mischief, and keep up a continual noise. Others appeared unwilling to 'believe their eyes,' and lay quietly in their mother's arms, watching the proceedings with apparent interest, while others insisted on hiding their innocent faces in their mother's bosoms, as if they knew their refuge was there.

One hundred and twenty-seven babies were entered for exhibition. And they came from almost everywhere. Several counties, including Hamilton of Ohio, were well represented, and then there were babies from Indiana, Louisiana, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. We would publish the names, but for the serious protests of the parents, who do not desire the world to know that their babies entered for prizes and did not get one.

The judges were a long time in their investigations. After they retired, the mothers, with their children in their arms, walked into the Floral Hall, where they remained, while the spectators crowded past them to take a look at the babies. This ended the great Baby Show—the first, but certainly not the last, in Ohio.

Though the 'show' was ended, the excitement was not over. Everybody wanted to know the premium babies, and the judges were not ready to report. Some ladies were sure that 'this duck of a child,' or that 'love of a baby,' would carry off the silver ware, while every parent interested was sure of a prize. The judges not being able to consult without interruption on the ground, retired to the Anthony House in the city. There they were followed by hundreds anxious to learn the result. The session was a long one, but about 6 o'clock, in the evening, the final decision was made, and the prizes awarded as follows:—

First prize, a splendid service of silver plate, including a large salver, to the daughter of Wm. Romer, of Vienna, Clark county, aged 10 months.

Second prize, a service of silver plate, to the son of Wm. McDowell, of Fulton, Hamilton Co., Ohio, aged 13 months.

Third prize, a plain service of silver, to the daughter of Mr. A. Canon, of Philadelphia.

Great dissatisfaction was expressed at the award of the first prize. It was thought it would be given at once to the daughter of Mr. Howe, of Cincinnati, and it was even proposed to take up a subscription on the spot, to purchase her a gift worth at least as much as the prize. It was understood that her claim had been strongly urged, and that the prize was awarded to the other child by a majority of only one vote.

Those in the minority were determined she should not pass unnoticed, and after the award had been made known, waited on the little favorite, and through Mr. DeGraff, of Dayton, presented her with a large and costly statuette of our Savior Blessing Little Children. This act was highly applauded.

Thus ends our report of the National Baby Show. We understand it will be repeated next year, when with the experience of this year before them, the managers will be able to prepare all the necessary accommodations for the entries."

HORTICULTURAL.

Levee of the American Pomological Society.

This interesting meeting, held in the city of Boston, which we publish to-day, should arouse the cultivators of Fruit in this country to immediate action. Shall the thousands and tens of thousands of fruit trees that have been planted the past year, and will be planted the present year, be suffered to lose half their value by reason of neglect?

Unless cultivators of Fruits take more interest in Pomology, unless they come together, confer with one another, establish a true "standard of fruit," and correct nomenclature of fruits,—and do it immediately, we shall be put back *five years.*

The example, the influence, the practical influence of the Fruit cultivators of Massachusetts has been of the highest value, probably more than that of any State in the Union; and the example, influence and devotion which has been given to this science by the Hon. M. P. Wilder, the President of the National Society, has been felt the world over. We trust his example will awaken men in this country, to greater exertion:

By invitation of the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President of the American Pomological Society, now in session in this city, the delegates in attendance were invited to a levee at the Revere House. Many prominent citizens and official personages were also present. After an hour of social intercourse, the company marched into the dining hall, where a splendid repast was spread. The tables were loaded with the most tempting fruit, and ornamented with the magnificent flowers; from the chandeliers clusters of superb grapes were suspended, and added a crowning decoration to the festival.

Mr. Wilder welcomed the strangers from distant States to Boston, and expressed his gratification at meeting in a social manner the members of the Pomological Society. He said it was not his purpose to call upon his friends for formal speeches, nor to summon "spirits from the vasty deep"—nor to invoke the presence of the "rapping spirits,"—nor should he, in these days of temperance and of the Maine law, before the Governor and Mayor, offer ardent spirits; but it was his purpose to place before the guests a specimen of American fruit—the berry and the *juice.* He expressed his indebtedness to generous and thoughtful friends in Ohio, who had forwarded some rich specimens of the juice of the grape for the purpose of having it tested by the members of the Pomological Society; he proposed, therefore, that the company resolve itself into a "Tasting Committee of the Whole" upon the Ohio vintage, and he would propose—

The Vintners of Ohio—By never allowing the juice of the grape to be distilled or adulterated, may they prove to the true promoters of temperance that it can produce joy without sorrow, and health without detriment to the public weal.

This sentiment was followed with a general report from bottles of "Longworth's Sparkling Catawba," "Werk's Isabella Wine," and American Hock. Short and appropriate addresses were made by Gov. Washburn, Mayor Smith, Hon. Mr. Benson of Maine, Ex-Mayor Seaver, Mr Prince of Long Island, Mr. Barry of New York, Hon. Samuel Walker of Roxbury, W. S. King, Esq., Seth Sprague of Duxbury, Charles L. Flint, Esq., Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, Hon. E. L. Keyes of Dedham, Hon. J. W. Proctor, and others. The Levee passed off in the happiest manner, and was in the highest degree creditable to the taste and liberality of Mr. Wilder.

We also copy below a vote of thanks of the Pomological Society, to its President, Col. Wilder,—and he justly merits every word said. No man has given his life more earnestly to a cause than he, and every lover of fruit and flowers, and all the sweet influences they exert upon us, will do something to sustain and promote the cause in which he is engaged.

Resolved, That the thanks of this society are most cordially presented to the President, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, for the prompt, able, and impartial manner in which he has presided over its deliberations; and we hereby assure him that the members will long cherish a lively recollection of the pleasure enjoyed at his bountiful and brilliant festive entertainment with which he complimented the society.

Mr. Lines, of Connecticut, was unwilling that this resolution should pass with a single vote. It was due to the gentleman who has presided over the discussions of the society with so much dignity and ability. He considered that the position in pomology which the President had reached, conferred more honor upon him than the Presidency of the United States could do. A gentleman who confers such immense benefits upon the whole country,—he might say the world,—as the Hon. Mr. Wilder does, is entitled to distinguished honors. He hoped this resolution, too, would be passed by a standing vote.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

President Wilder made the following happy response to the last resolution:—

Gentlemen,—The resolution which you have just adopted awakens in me feelings of gratitude and affection. The interest which I have ever felt in the prosperity of this Association, has induced me to accept of your suffrages and to occupy the chair for another term.

I beg to tender you my grateful acknowledgments for your co-operation and support, and to assure you of my unabated interest in the objects of the Society and in your personal welfare. May you go on, prospering and to prosper, and when we have done cultivating the fruits of earth, may we have the unspeakable felicity to meet in celestial fields, and gather ambrosial fruits from the Tree of Life.

There being no more business before the Convention, it adjourned at a quarter past 2 o'clock, to meet in Rochester, N. Y., in September, 1856. —*N. E. Farmer.*

Grafting the Grape.

STANISLAUS COUNTY, Nov. 9, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In common with several of my neighbors, living on the Tuolumne river. I desire to be informed as to the method of ingrafting or innoculating Grape Vines. Along our river bank there is an abundance of the Frost Grape that grows vigorously, and we have made several attempts to ingraft them, but none have succeeded. Perhaps you will have the leisure, or some of your vine-growing correspondents, to inform us through the FARMER, of the mode, if any, of ingrafting or innoculating our worthless vines with slips or buds from the choice domestic varieties. Yours, &c., FARMER.

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In replying to the above communication, however willingly we may do it now, we desire hereafter that our friends would not hesitate to give us their true names; it carries a better influence with it, and oftentimes we desire a personal interview when in the vicinity of the writers.

We recommend to our correspondent the simple process of grafting, similar to the side grafting of the stone fruit; the cleft graft, side graft, or the bark graft, will always do, provided a good and compact wax is applied. We have always found the best plan was to bind up the vine with a strip of cloth, well saturated with the wax while warm. The most important thing in grafting the grape, is the *time of grafting*—this should be done just before the sap begins to flow; at such a time the vine is dormant, and will not bleed. The graft becomes fixed, the action of the sap when it moves causes the graft and wood to swell and the flow of sap entering the new graft by the bark, becomes united and sends forth its bud and leaf; then the union becomes complete, and the native root feeds the luxuriant vine and gives back the luscious grape, of France, England, or Spain.

December, or January, is the time for grafting the Grape. It is presumed that all understand the simple process of making the grafts and inserting them,—if not, many of the standard works on Horticulture will quickly explain. The most care is required in binding firmly, and guarding the grafts. Vines thus ingrafted, should be well cared for and cultivated highly.

We are always happy to respond to inquiries, but wish real names, for the good of all.

"APPLES OF GOLD IN PICTURES OF SILVER." *How shall they be preserved?*—We were shown one of the most splendid specimens of the "Golden Pippin," from Oregon, that we presume has ever yet been grown. It was brought to our office by I. C. Woods, Esq., received by him from Oregon. We note the weight, one pound, fourteen ounces—fair and very beautiful. It was Mr. Woods desire to preserve this noble specimen and send it forward to the Great Exhibition at Paris, if it could be done; we are satisfied, however, of the impossibility of its being done—fruit being perishable in its own nature. However perfect the covering upon the outside, decay would *commence within*, and in a brief time it would fall to pieces by the decay and pressure of the atmosphere. If the covering were thick, the beauty and originality of the fruit would be lost. The only way of preserving its size, color and form is to have a perfect *fac simile* in wax. In this manner a perfect resemblance can be had, so perfect as to deceive the eye. Such specimens of our *best* California and Oregon Fruit we have now on exhibition at our rooms. We are rejoiced to see the house of Adams & Co., thus interested in Pomology; we consider it an *express favor* done to the science in general, for which all should rejoice.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—Mr. James G. Henrickson, of Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J., after forty-nine years of patient "whittling," has made a machine that will not only "go of itself," but will compel divers other bodies to which it is attached to go likewise; in short, it has power! "The success is in the direction in which so many have so long labored in vain, namely, by the use of arms and balls attached to a cylinder so as to keep the extra weight always on one side, and therefore to give the cylinder a constant inclination to turn round. The machine requires no starting; take away the blocks, and it goes off 'like a thing of life.' The model was in our office yesterday, and attached to some clock-work, which it turned without once stopping to breathe. We see no reason why it should not go until worn out."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

A Chapter on Seeds.

BY THOMAS MEEHAN, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THERE are probably few branches of horticulture so ill understood as the management of seeds. A package of seeds may be placed in the hands of two men, divided between each, and sown by each in his own peculiar way; and while one succeeds in raising plants, the other fails. Sometimes the individual who succeeds in raising some particular seed one season, will himself fail in another, though to all appearances the seed was gathered, preserved, and treated exactly in the same manner. For want of attention to these variations and their causes, many erroneous notions respecting the vegetative power of seeds have arisen, and many contradictory statements made by various writers, which needs only a slight reflection on the principles of successful seed-saving and sowing to reconcile. For instance, some old writer, I think Hanbury, asserts that seeds of the Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar Styraciflua*) will germinate the same season of sowing; while another old writer, I am not certain, but think Philip Miller, flatly contradicts this, satisfied that they will not grow under two years. Succeeding writers have followed the one or the other, according to their own observations or taste; and to this day I am not aware that it is generally known that *both are right* to a certain extent. I might instance many such cases. I could name a man in a western State, whose business reputation is actually not in the highest standing with some of his eastern acquaintances, because he was unlucky enough to observe that *he* had no difficulty in raising in the same season Peach trees from stones sown in the spring, without previously cracking them; and yet any man may do the same for himself,—he may raise either Sweet Gums or Peach trees in either one year or two, and yet in either sow the seed in the spring of the year. We have only to understand two things: 1st, What preserves the vitality of seeds? 2d, What induces their germination?

The vitality of seeds is an interesting study. There is probably no inherent reason why any kind of seed may not be preserved sound to an indefinite period. Wheat and other cereals which have been taken from Egyptian tombs and monuments, in which they had been enclosed hundreds of years, have readily germinated. In newly plowed-up pastures, which may have lain unbroken many years, we constantly see myriads of Rag-weed (*Ambrosia artimesiæfolia*) springing up from seed which must have lain dormant during that period. The St. John's wort (*Hypericum, perforatum*), Hedge Mustard (*Sisymbrium officinale*), and the Wild Carrot, are also familiar examples, puzzling to many of our "farmers," who can scarcely be made to believe that they are not "natural" to the soil, springing spontaneously and equivocally therefrom. It is recorded that in some countries the *Sinapis arvensis*, a kind of Mustard, most generally springs up in clay taken from very deep wells; and a few years ago I saw it stated, in one of our Patent Office Reports, that the Great Yellow Mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*) commonly made its appearance after fires on the prairies. Yet the seeds of all the plants I have mentioned, under ordinary circumstances, germinate in a few weeks, and some of them even in a few days after sowing.

There is another class of seeds which preserve their vitality to irregular periods, without any extraordinary intervention. The seeds of the Cucumber and Melon will keep fresh so long, that gardeners say the longer they are kept the better they are; which, if true, would render them of remarkable value by "the end of the world." Nevertheless, they certainly will keep fresh a great many years. The Turnip, the Balsam, or Lady Slipper of Philadelphians, and the Parsley, are instances of easy vitality, though of a few years less than the gourd tribe; while the Onion, Spinach, or Lettuce, will seldom germinate over one year.

In all these cases, their preservation is owing to their not being in a position to admit of the mechanical action of heat and moisture in preparing their integuments, or outer coverings, for the chemical action of the elements conducive to germination—an explanation that will be better understood after we examine what induces germination. It will be sufficient here to remark that the vitality of seeds is entirely dependent on this relative position of heat and moisture. Some seeds require more moisture than others to tempt them to germinate; others must be indulged with more heat than water, in comparison: but every kind of seed requires its own due proportion of each. Seeds of many plants, as the Water Lilies, will only grow in water; and of these, some, as the *Victoria*, must have an accompanying degree of heat of over 70°, while our Yellow Pond Lily will germinate at 55°. Other plants, as the Balsam, Thunbergia, Globe Amaranthus, &c., will readily grow in comparatively dry soil. In this class the same difference in the required degree of heat is apparent as in the last class; for while the Indian Mallow (*Abutilon avicennæ*) will not germinate unless accompanied by a heat of over 60°, the garden Speedwells (*Veronica arvensis, V. Buxbaumii, V. serphyllæfolia,* &c.,) will readily appear through the soil with the heat any where above 32°.

A knowledge of the separate requirement of each seed constitutes practical talent, and this cannot be acquired without extensive experience and observation; but, a few principles can be derived from these, which will do much to simplify the labors of those who have to go over the same ground.

I have said that heat and moisture act mechanically in the process of germination,—and they do so in this manner: On the application of heat, the pores of the skin are expanded into the outer case or husk of the seed; into these pores moisture is admitted; and then commences the chemical action which is to effect its germination. An element of the water which chemists call oxygen, seizes on one of the elements of the husk, carbon, the charcoal principle, and forms a new combination, and disappears in the shape of a gas, carbonic acid, and of the chief sources of food of the young plant, as soon as it shall have produced perfect leaves. As soon as this combined force has *eaten* its way through the husk, it has to perform a similar duty for the "kernel" inside. When this portion of the seed has been in like manner operated upon, it receives its commission to go forth, increase, and multiply, and in short takes upon itself all the duties and responsibilities of a living plant.

"But you have said nothing about air. Heat, air and moisture are frequently written of in treatises on germination. What office does air in the process?" None whatever, my good friend. Air is a positive injury in the case, though of immediate importance directly after the pushing of the embryo. Air, in conjuction with light, hardens the outer coat—chemically speaking, fixes the carbon—which it is the object of germination to destroy. I have no doubt seeds would swell in distilled water, though I can think of no direct experiment of the kind just now; but even water plants must send their true leaves to the surface in search of air, immediately after germination.

All these principles teach us that in preserving the vitality of seeds, or in accelerating their germination, a great part of our attention has to be directed to their outer coverings. Seeds cannot lose their vitality while these remain perfect, while they will be in a condition to vegetate whenever this covering is prepared to admit moisture. The different results in the experience of different parties in the time required by certain seeds to grow, is entirely dependent on this. If A preserves his seed during the winter so that the husk becomes hard and bony, while B guards his from such a contingency, the latter will arrive at much more speedy results than the former. Let us take an example: the Sugar Maple will do. A gathers his at the fall of the leaf, preserves it in a dry seed-room, sows it in the spring, and it does not come up till twelve months afterwards. But B gathers his at the same time, puts it in the ground at once, and gets fine plants the next season; or, he gathers his seeds by *the end of August*, saves them in a cool room till spring, sows them, and then gets plants also "right away," in either case getting ahead of his neighbor, "But where is the difference?" Simply that B never allows his seeds to get hard. He places them in the ground to keep their shells soft; or, to the same end, he gathers them, not before their embryos are fully formed, but before their coats have become indurated, and adds to his precaution by keeping them cool till sown. This is a simple experiment, which any one may test for himself.

In successfully raising seed, there is more in this gathering of them before they are what is popularly called quite ripe, than one is at first disposed to admit. I was many years ago struck by this through accident. On a visit to a friend, he pointed out what he then considered extremely rare, a most beautiful double orange African Marigold. My friend wished to keep it to himself,—he would give no seed, but he presented me with a flower. When this flower had faded, and was cast aside, seeing the seed looked black and good, I saved them, and at the next spring's sowing I sowed them at the same time with the yellow, which we had. They appeared several days before the others. Simple as this was, it led me to ponder on what we gardeners had always held inexplicable, namely, that on sowing Hawthorn seeds, some should come up in one year, while, of the same sowing, some should not appear till the second or third year; and I have since been led to the conclusion, by many similar observations and experiments, that those which came up first were "greener" when gathered than those which took a longer period.

At the risk of being a little "dreadful" in long narrations, I will detail a few observations on the *Victoria* seed, which bears well on the present subject. The seeds received from England by Mr. Cope, through Mr. Downing and Sir W. J. Hooker, readily germinated. Those which ripened at Springbrook in September and October the fall following, also readily grew any time through the winter, on being sown for a few weeks. Our plant was flowering all that winter and spring, and in the summer I set myself to collect a good quantity of well-ripened seeds, but they were too fast for me, bursting and sowing themselves. Subsequently I cut one off before it was ripe, or at least before it burst open. These were put in an old wine bottle, and many of those self-sown were raked up with a net and placed in another bottle, which chanced to be a white-colored one. They were all placed in the same place. Those in the black bottle grew in a few weeks, *in* the bottle. Looking alone at the known influence of the absence of light in assisting germination, I took that to be the cause; but last year the circumstances were repeated in every respect except that the bottles were reversed, and with the same result except that the seeds which grew this time were in the light-colored bottle. This seems confirmatory of what I have advanced in favor of seeds not seemingly ripe; but the *Victoria* still further "confirms this confirmation." The well-ripened seeds, by Mr. Cope's liberality, were distributed over the whole Union; but, with one instance I believe excepted, failed to grow. Even in our own tank I could never succeed in raising one of these so-ripened seeds, except in February, March, or April, after they had lain a very long time in pans; and those which were self-sown in summer, never appeared any season till the following spring, when they would all appear simultaneously. Last year, warned by these observations, I sowed all the seed in the latter part of the season, and before they were quite ripe; and I am informed that this season no difficulty whatever is experienced in raising seedlings in a few weeks, whenever wanted.

So much for saving seed which we wish to germinate readily. But let it not be forgotten, that if we wish to preserve seed safe and sound to a remote period, the reverse of this must be aimed at; that is, the riper the seed can be obtained, the better. Now, suppose the seed come to hand dry and hard, perhaps from some foreign country, —perhaps old, or perhaps from having been preserved only for a few months in an old coat-pocket, seed chest, or some other dry, warm place,—how are we to proceed? Still look to the softening of its shell. Suppose, for instance, we have a barrel of peach stones to sow at once some spring, which perchance have been stowed away during the whole winter in the dry store of some dealer. What shall we do; crack them? Yes, that may do, but it is a tedious operation—can't afford so much time; can do for them in a better way than that. Lay them anywhere aside thinly. To-day, with a water-pot, pour boiling water on them; to-morrow let them dry; the next day again pour boiling water on them, as before. Several successive days of this treatment will do. Another way is, to expose them anywhere to a heat of 100°, or thereabout, for a few hours; afterwards pour cold water on them; then dry them again. Repeat the operation a few times, and you may easily have Peach trees the same year from stones sown in the spring. We have over a quarter of an acre on our Bethlehem road nursery, from seed sown this spring under the latter process. This mode of softening shells is adapted to any kind of hard, bony seed. The heat expands the pores, the moisture enters, and the work of a whole winter's freezing is effected in a few days.

There are many kinds of seeds which have not exactly "shells" for protection, but which nevertheless get pretty hard coverings, if once allowed to get dry. Many of the sterculiaceous and leguminous plants are of this description. I have seen, of the former tribe, seeds of the Hand-plant (*Cheirostemon platanoides*) remain three years perfectly sound in a pot, resisting every attempt of change of heat and moisture to get them to germinate; when a simple soaking in boiling water for a few hours, on their arrival from Mexico, and for a few hours before sowing, would probably have caused them to spring up in as many days. Boiling water is very efficacious, poured over such seeds, and left thereon a few hours; or where there is an objection to the use of such hot assistants, though I have never found it to hurt anything, the seeds may be steeped for two or three days in cold water. I have raised *Virgilea luteas* from hard and dry seed in this manner in a few days, after being gathered ten months. Alkalies, acids, and various preparations, have also been used with various success, in softening the integuments of seeds. I do not myself value any of these means much, believing as I do that a proper and judicious employment of heat and moisture is abundantly sufficient for every purpose.

I think I could add much more of interest on this interesting subject, but the intense heat and my numerous engagements make me feel that I have said enough for once; and I venture a guess, on looking over my pages, that the editor himself will have a good cause for coming to the same conclusion. I will therefore finish by recapitulating, that seeds may be preserved to any length of time, "safe and sound," by so regulating heat that it shall not abstract the moisture from the outer coat, and so regulating moisture that it shall not rot it; and that seeds may be made to grow at any time, by so gathering and preserving them that the outer covering never becomes absolutely hard; or, if once become hard, employing variations of heat and moisture to soften it.—*Rochester Horticulturist.*

FROM THE TEJON—KERN RIVER MINERS.—The Southern Californian states that Mr. Hereford, of Adams & Co's Express, arrived at Los Angeles, direct from the Tejon settlement. He says there are from five to six hundred Indians on that reservation, and there is no foundation for the report that the Indians are discontented and leaving; but on the contrary, they appear perfectly contented, and are making permanent improvements in building houses, &c., for future homes, and making preparations to put in a large crop next year. They have built a house one hundred by forty-two feet, which is now occupied as a granary, and is well stored with wheat and barley. The timber for a new mill has been got out, and it is expected by the time the next crop is gathered they will have every facility to manufacture flour.

There are about one hundred miners on Kern and White rivers, who are doing very well since they discovered where the gold lies on Kern river. Instead of finding it immediately on the margin of the river, where they have hitherto sought for it, they now find it from thirty to sixty feet back from the river, and in may instances it pays very rich; one man took out in three days one hundred dollars; and the report is that many are doing equally as well.

GOOD CLAIM.—The claim of Messrs. Houghtailing & Co., at Middle Bar, has turned out equal to the expectation of the proprietors. In five days last week they have washed out the immense amount of 241 ounces of gold. There is still a large portion of the claim to work, which they will continue to work so long as the weather continues favorable.—*Calaveras Chron.*

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, NOV. 16, 1854.

Why is the Farmer Discontented?

"A Prophet is not without honor, except in his own country, and among his own kindred."

We have looked around us so often in wonder at the indifference which has been manifested by those who are engaged in the ennobling science of Agriculture, that we have at times felt indignant at the seeming heartlessness and ingratitude of many for the blessings they have it in their power to realize here, if they would but give their heart to the work, and devote but a tithe of their interest to those lawful occupations, which they give to the scrabble in politics or other trifling topics of the day.

We are among those who believe the parable of the "Talents" will be as truly applicable to men who are engaged in business for themselves, as if they were the *servants of others—they are stewards of Agriculture;* an interest and a calling that will affect the happiness of all mankind, and if they do not give their whole attention to it, they "bury their talents;" and it will be demanded of them, and will be taken from them and given to those, who, having more talents, have the *heart* to use them rightly.

We believe the cause of the present cloud that shrouds this great interest, is the result of so many being engaged in it who are like the "nether mill-stone," they are a dead weight; they neither give their time or attention to it; Nor have they any love for their employment, and consequently all goes wrong, and the whole interest suffers.

But we did not intend to say but a word or two ourselves—we take pleasure in introducing our cotemporaries, the editors of the New England Farmer, published in Boston. Their able article is so very appropriate and so much in accordance with our own views, and so much like what we desire to say, that we take great pleasure in presenting it entire, as a most able and valuable address,—and we trust our readers will peruse it carefully:

Those who have been engaged in mercantile, commercial or other pursuits in the early part of manhood, but who have left those pursuits for the cultivation of the farm, are usually contented with the change, particularly if they gained some knowledge of the practice of agriculture in boyhood. It is mostly among those born and bred on the farm, who have little knowledge of the necessary care and unceasing labor in other pursuits to insure success, where men and women labor grudgingly; from motives of duty and necessity, but without those agreeable realizations which alone make labor pleasant. It is said that as a people we are restless; never satisfied with the house we have erected, the farm we have subdued and cultivated, the ship we have sailed, or the fortune we have acquired.

We have so far been providing for our *physical* wants, in the agricultural community, without taking into account the fact, that the *mind* demands aliment as well as the body, and that it must be supplied or it will do one of two things: it will sicken by becoming indifferent to its own interests and the world around it, and sink, and die in idiocy; or it will embrace violent extremes of imaginary duties, and seek, by ever-varying change, that mental sustenance, which it failed to find in quiet and homely scenes.

This is the prime cause of discontent in rural life. The physical powers are occupied by a routine of duties supposed to require little mental effort, while those of the mind are disregarded and unprovided for. While the *body* labors, the *mind* has little sympathy with it—the forces of the man are divided, and discontent and disquiet are the consequence.

We shall only speak of this evil among the rural population—the farmers, and their sons and daughters—and in order to do this, we ought first to speak of the dignity and importance of agriculture as an employment.

Of the importance of agriculture as the means and chief source of subsistence to all animal life, it is scarcely necessary to enlarge. The fact must be evident to all, that with the cessation of two or three successive crops, the races must become extinct; a fact which should teach us our obligations to Him who holds the destinies of nations in his hands, and to whom our profound gratitude is ever due. But the *moral consequences* of agricultural employment are less obvious, and require more consideration.

Agriculture means field culture, and its importance is obvious, not only by affording the direct supply of our greatest wants, but as the parent of manufactures and commerce. Without agriculture there can be neither population nor civilization. Hence, it is not only the most universal of arts, but that which requires the greatest number of operators; the main body of the population in every country is employed in the pursuit of agriculture: and the most powerful individuals, in almost all nations derive their wealth and consequence from their property in land.

Recent discoveries in chemistry and physiology have led to most important improvements in the culture of plants, and the breeding and rearing of animals; agriculture is, in consequence, no longer an art of labor, but of *Science:* hence the advantage of scientific knowledge to agriculturists, and the susceptibility in the art of progressive advancement. "Agriculture," Marshall says, "is a subject which, viewed in all its branches, and to their fullest extent, is not only the *most* important, and the most difficult in rural economies, but in the circle of human arts and sciences."

Such is the *importance* of agriculture to us all. It cannot lack *dignity*, for it is the mother of all other arts and sciences. It was not too low for Cato, Cincinnatus, and Washington; and it never can be too low for the most exalted mind on earth.

Discontent, then, does not spring from a want of importance and dignity in the occupation, but because *that occupation is not understood.* Farming should not be looked upon as the end of life, merely as a means of subsistence; this, as well as all other pursuits, should be adopted with the view of enabling men not only to improve and beautify the earth, but to cultivate the moral, intellectual, and social powers, and to fill, according to their capacity, their proper station among their fellow-men. It should not tend to make men mere machines, who toil for the sole purpose of gratifying their appetites; but it should elevate and refine, to the highest degree of perfection, the better faculties of our nature.

The profits of productive farming would, when conducted scientifically, enable the farmer to accumulate wealth, and enjoy all the comforts and luxuries of refined life. Every community could be made up of the best society—every family could have a good library, and its accomplished sons and daughters; farmer's sons need not leave the favorite pursuit of their fathers, and go into the learned professions, from the erroneous idea that they are more honorable or profitable. Farmers' daughters need not despise the delightful and healthful employment of the dairy, the kitchen, or the loom, and seek elevation in the miserable pursuits and fashions of the city.

Nothing conduces more to the elevation and refinement of the mind than the study of nature; the man who holds frequent communion with nature, and studies and obeys her laws, is always made a better and happier man.

But it is said that the working man cannot study; that study and labor are incompatible and uncongenial. Washington and Franklin both possessed that kind of knowledge which enabled them to be eminently useful to the world, and yet both were emphatically laboring men; laboring not only in directing others, but with their own hands. Many other signal examples might be cited to strengthen the point, were it necessary.

"Manual labor," says the Phrenological Journal, "when not excessive, invigorates the body, and rouses the mind. Muscles strengthened by exercise, and a brain refreshed by pure blood, enable the mind to conceive with clearness, and act with vigor and force. The delicate lark soars high but soon falls; it is only the eagle, with broad and strong wing and clear eye, that can sustain long flights in upper air, and gaze at the sun.

"The man with a learning mind, who digs the ground, or sows the seed, makes rapid progress. He sees the benevolence of God in every opening bud and blushing flower. He learns lessons of utility, of design in the natural world, and with a soul enlarged, he applies to books and art the exponents of other men's minds,—and looks into his own to discover the laws by which it is governed, and the links by which he is bound to his fellow-men.

"The working man, in all ages of the world, has been more successful in doing good, in advancing the interests of humanity, than a man learned only in book knowledge. The latter may desire to do as much, but never can accomplish it, being ignorant of the material on which he is working.

"As the world advances, its workers take a higher position; the dignity of labor becomes apparent. The time draws near when he who *does* nothing will *be* nothing, and when there will be no aristocracy but that of labor; no noblemen but the workers."

But the worker must also be a *thinker;* he must become nature's ardent student, and work out, and think out the wonderful processes ever going on in her strange crucible. He must not be discouraged that he knows so little yet of those things which are constantly under his observation; that the knowledge man has accumulated in all the generations of his existence, forms but a small mound in comparison with the unknown.

The Pioneer.

We look for the regular appearance of the Pioneer, and with increased interest; for we have wished to believe that this periodical is to be the *ne plus ultra* of the literature of California. We have often been interested deeply—again instructed—and then amused, sometimes wonderfully so—then again complimented; and after all this, would it not be ungrateful to criticise—nay, would it not be hash? Yet for all this, we cannot help exclaiming, "Oh, what a falling off was there."

We opened and read the quotation which we took to be the "indice" of the first article—

"When she had passed, it seemed like the ceasing of exquisite music."

We read with much interest this beautifully descriptive story of death; like Pierpont's "Passing Away," it tells upon the senses. Having read this, we were in hopes the whole number would bear the same character, for excellence at least.

The sketches of the Revolution in California, and an Evening in Vienna; the "Nonpareil," with California in 1852, and A Trip to the Mines in 1854, form the principal and leading articles in this number. When we referred to the "Summary of Events," we did suppose that events important as the Agricultural and Stock Exhibitions of California, would have rendered them worthy of some notice; we did suppose that even a "Literary Periodical" of their standing could have found room to have spoken of the gems that "Flora" and "Pomona" had sent to their festal rites. But alas, Flora and Pomona were not worthy a place in the Life Literature of California. True, we find space afforded for the following:

"Oct. 4.—The Agricultural Exhibition commenced at Musical Hall."

Extensive notice that! October 5, same notice repeated.

"Oct. 6.—Exhibition of California Cattle and Horses at Pioneer Race Course."

But when the important "Promenade Concerts," and "stag dances" commenced at Musical Hall, a page of the Literary Journal of California can be afforded to picture that festive scene; more than a page is required to describe *minutely* the particular style of the dances, and the refined language "verbatim et literatim," of the select assemblage—for it must have been select(?). Hear what the Pioneer says:

"An oval track was soon left for them (the dancers), and as they passed successive portions of the crowd, their efforts were accompanied by laughter, ironical applause, and shouts of 'Good boy,'—'put in the big licks, old fellow,'—'there ye go with yer eye out,'" &c.

And this the language to present upon a parlor table, as the literature, the highest literature of the Golden State.

But we did not mean to criticise; we only meant to say that if the *celebrated* "Promenade Concerts" were worthy of one page and a quarter, and such a refined notice, the Exhibition of the Products and the Manufactures of California required more than *seven words.* If our neighbors of the Pioneer think we are too severe, we ask them, in all candor, to judge us righteously. We are jealous of a cause we love. Agriculture and Horticulture, as exhibited at Musical Hall, were worthy of a better notice than was rendered to them by the Pioneer.

Old Californians.—We had a pleasant interview with one of our oldest pioneers, D. W. Harrington, Esq., a resident near San Jose. We were much interested by the narrative of our friend, in the brief interview we had with him, of his perils and fatigues during past years. Mr. H. came to California in 1831, with Capt. Wyeth, of West Cambridge, Mass., via Fort Vancouver; returned to Missouri and tried to organize a company, in 1835; failing in this, he returned with the early pioneer Col. Jos. Walker, of San Juan. Mr. H. was associated with many of our best and most distinguished pioneers—Maj. Hensley, Wm. D. M. Howard, Esq., and others—to whom California has been indebted for her present enterprise and advancement. The recital from our friend of the varied scenes of the early life of the Pioneer, were indicative of the "times that tried men's souls," and such hardships as will probably never be experienced again by men under the American flag.

A Remarkable Fact is recorded in a late Paris paper, to the effect that out of upwards of 16,000 persons, subscribers to the public baths of Paris, Bordeaux, and Marseilles, and who were in the daily habit of bathing, only two cases of the cholera had occurred during an epidemic.

Plant Trees---Plant Trees.

The autumn is the time to plant trees of all kinds, except the Evergreens—and they should be planted in the spring, at the time their buds are just bursting into new life. Fruit trees should be planted at that period of time when the "tree is at rest," when the earth has been so far mellowed by rains in this country, that they can be lifted with all their fibrous roots, and planted again, giving free scope to every root. Thus planted, the trees have time to rest, and have their young roots become set in the soil, and recommence their growth with the earliest season and without check. Thus every moment of time is saved, and trees are greatly advanced before those planted in the spring are usually set.

We commend those who are about to establish nurseries, orchards, and gardens, to the several advertisements in our columns. To Messrs. Beard and Lewellen, of San Jose Mission; to L. Prevost & Co., of San Jose; A. P. Smith, Esq., of Sacramento; W. C. Walker, Esq., and F. Sonntag of Mission Dolores; these all are well known and excellent nurseries in all their several branches.

We have also to note the fine sample trees of Wm. Neely Thompson, Esq., from his excellent nursery at Suscol Ranch; we have seen specimen trees of the highest character from thence at his office, on Market street wharf, that are equal to any growth we have ever seen, and we are pleased to know he has many thousand valuable trees for sale the present season. We would invite our friends to call there, and see these sample trees, for we assure them, they can be fully relied upon. Again, we say—Plant Trees! Plant Trees!

A True Subscriber.

We publish the following letter from a subscriber in Napa county, who had sent his subscription to journal, and it failing to reach us, he sent a second time. There is a tone in this letter that we like; there is an interest and a sympathy that gives it a value far beyond all pecuniary consideration.

We wish our friend to know that we do appreciate every kind word and every encouragement given to the enterprise in which we are engaged, believing as we do that the best interests of society, and the "social happiness" of our people, are immediately and forever affected by this interest, and that on the prosperity of agriculture and its kindred sciences depends the permanency of California. Would we could find more of this feeling prevailing among our "rural population," not on our own account only, but for their own happiness and prosperity.

We *have* subscribers to whom we commend the spirit of this most valuable communication, which we annex:

———, November 4, 1854.

Messrs. Warren & Son: I trust that no negligence will occur this time in handing over to you the amount of my subscription for your well conducted agricultural paper.

I am well aware, gentlemen, of the difficulties you are surmounting toward the object of your desire, in promoting the permanent interests and social happiness of our somewhat isolated population. This is no doubt a task worthy your being. Yours respectfully, ***.

Omissions and Corrections.—We desire to call the attention of our readers to the valuable communication of Dr. C. F. Winslow, in No. 17. The pressing duties that devolved upon us that week, relative to the reports of the Fair, caused us to omit a duty which we very much regret. Dr. Winslow's "Remarks on Magnetic Forces" are worthy the attention of those engaged in science, and should receive particular notice.

The sketches of the "Natural History of California," by our able correspondent from Monterey, should receive the attention of our people, and we trust that these subjects will receive a due attention from all who are identified with the best interests of the State.

In the sketch of the "Queen City," in the mottos on the table, the words upon one of the cakes were reported wrong. It read: G. R. Barclay—"an *enemy* of the combination." George R. Barclay is ever the friend of man. It was too harsh a word, and should have read: "opposed to combination. That manly opposition, or rather competition, which is just, was all that was expressed upon the motto, or by those interested."

Gathering and Storing Winter Fruit.—Winter apples and pears should be carefully picked from the trees by hand, packed up in barrels, with buckwheat or other chaff, and stored in a cool dry room, in which the temperature ranges, as near as possible, just above the freezing point. If such a room should eventually become too cold, put them in an airy, dry cellar, sufficiently cool as not to allow them to freeze.

Agriculture and the Professions.

When young men are about completing their education, they very wisely ask themselves what they shall do. A few, scanning the various pursuits, luckily hit on something in harmony with their tastes, while the greater part look only to the professions as the legitimate sphere of educated men. Now this conclusion is all wrong. A college education aims at a professional life no more than any other; but only at a general discipline and culture of mind which may be applied to all pursuits. There are, no doubt, some in each class, who are adapted to and will honor any of the professions; but the greater part are not, and they enter them rather because they are honorable, than in hopes of honoring them. But we have no little sympathy with those luminaries which seek to shine by a reflected light. We have been taught to believe that the man should honor his office, not the office the man: and that it is better to move at the head of even a humble calling, than follow in the rear of a dignified profession. We would rather raise potatoes which somebody will eat, than make speeches which no one will hear, or write books which no one will read.

But if these young gentlemen will carefully look around, they will perhaps find other avenues to wealth and distinction besides the professions. Take, for instance, agriculture—not simply the art of plowing the ground, but agriculture viewed in all its practical and scientific bearings, and they will possibly find scope for the display of at least moderate capacities. Indeed, if we mistake not, some enter the professions, who would not find a waste of talent in agricultural pursuits, and who are certainly quite as well suited to them. But so many young men are captivated with the idea of professional or political titles and life, that they overlook what they call the humbler vocations. So away they go, talking of Robert Halls and Daniel Websters, between whom and themselves there is no more comparison than between the Alps and an ant-hill. We would not be thought to underrate the professions by any means; but we believe strongly in an adaptation, a fitness for things. If a man has not a natural capacity for one pursuit, let him take up another for which he has a natural capacity. Better handle the plow with grace, than make a stupid argument.

Nor yet does this avocation preclude access to political distinction, to which so many young men aspire. We know some farmers who stand as good a chance for office as many of their professional brethren, and who are as well able to flourish as delicate a hand, or quiddle as accurately, or talk as honiedly; but in good sense and sound judgment—the essential elements of a man—they are by no means inferior. We always like to see such men—good honest souls!—who lean not on the dignity of their profession, but on themselves. Such men are at once the strength and pride of the country.

Let not young men, therefore, think a profession the *sine qua non* of human greatness, but let them cast about and see what they are fitted and have a taste for. They will then go to work thoroughly and earnestly, and be sure to succeed, while on the other hand, they will most surely fail.—*American Agriculturist.*

Is there no Land to Spare?

In these days of sultry heat and feeble health, when they of the town are longing for country rambles, country breezes and country vigor, and and they of the wide fields are the only ones who find reason for self-gratulation and room for self-enjoyment, city people cannot fail to long for some cheaper and more available means of obtaining rural pleasures, than any now in their power. Those who go to "Watering Places," grumble over the difference between their ideal life in a cottage and the actual life in a ball-room, that greets them at these fashionable rural resorts,—while those who leave them grumble yet more over the, if possible, still greater disparity between their idea of the expense, and the "little bill" with which the landlord smilingly bids them adieu. We want room to breathe. We don't want to be scorched by our brick walls and rocky pavements,—to be imprisoned so closely between these gridiron casements, and beneath these tin Dutch-oven roofs. Whither can we turn for relief?

We are a great nation. So politicians tells us. So Young America is ready to take oath. So a pretty large expanse of green or red or blue, on the map of the world testifies. So many days journey east or west, north or south, and this without coming to the boundary lines of the confederation, cannot fail to convince any faithless fogy. And yet, with all this boundless room for expansion for ourselves, and for location for foreigners, scarcely a town in the Old World is so condensely squeezed up, so loftily piled story on story as the cities in which we Americans have voluntarily immured ourselves. No wonder, that our respiration is thick, and drawn with difficulty. No wonder that our housewives are always complaining of lassitude. No wonder that we are as a nation short lived. No wonder at all that the cholera comes to the conflict here, sure of victory and victims,—that even in our western cities encompassed as they are by the broad prairie, the feet of those that carry out the dead are keeping up a ceaseless march. Again we ask, where *can* relief be found?

The view we have taken of our wants, their cause and pressing nature, renders it not inappropriate for us to suggest any means that may avail to lessen, if not entirely to remove them.

Our prescription is: Open our cities and towns more to the free air, give us larger squares, where all may get a good sight at the sky, where all may taste a fresher and more invigorating atmosphere,—may give exercise to limbs weary of monotony, to lungs worn with impure inhalations, to eyes dulled by the details and devices of pen and needle and tool. Let us be no longer privy to a lingering suicidal policy, but if man must make towns, get some small share of God's gift of country to dilute their dullness and freshen their insipidity. We need Parks, and *Parks* worthy of the name.

And we employ this term in no new signfication. We would give it,—not the meaning with which we are too apt to be-little the word, not a meaning that would make it applicable to a plot of one or two or ten or twenty rods, or even of as many acres.—but the meaning it has in London, in Paris, in Vienna. Within the limits, or accessible in the suburbs of the first of these cities, there are *six thousand acres* open to the enjoyment of its population. Paris has nearly if not quite as much; Vienna is not far behind the others. A little while ago New York woke up to the importance of the subject; but now it seems almost forgotten in the din of business, in the conflict of interest,—in the inflation and breaking up of fortunes. But not New York alone,—every place of whatever size, ought to adopt this great health measure,—more important in its immediate effects than half-a-dozen free dispensaries of doctor's drugs, and more lasting than the monuments of those who are every day dying from want of it.

With these public parks, which might be truly styled "Elysian fields," our citizens in moderate circumstances would not be driven to the verge of bankruptcy to find summer retreats for their families. They should be large enough for the rich who have their carriages and horses, to drive and ride in. And that class, above whose reach all ruralizing is now placed, and whose only resource for air is to mingle in the streets after nightfall and gratefully bless God for what little dew comes down between the hot walls to cool and moisten their tired steps, would find in them a perennial source of comfort and health. They would tend infinitely to the contentment and happiness of all. They could not fail to exert a refining influence, not only on the uneducated, but on every class which would partake of their pleasures. "Make the public parks or pleasure grounds attractive by their lawns, fine trees, shady walks, and beautiful shrubs and flowers, by fine music, and the certainty of 'meeting every body,' and you draw the whole moving population of the town there daily."

There is much more that might be said on the subject to advantage, and we may take it up another time. But for the present, let us repeat our text, and hope it may preach its own sermon to every heart—*We need Parks. Is there no land to spare?—Country Gentleman.*

Sowing Yellow Locust Seed.

As timber for posts is becoming scarce, it may be well to sow a few quarts of locust seed, to raise plants for the formation of a grove. It will not be time for some weeks to sow the seed, and we anticipate it, to enable our readers to make the necessary preparations. The ground to be selected should be a deep, well-exposed loam; it should be manured, plowed deep, harrowed and the seed sown thinly, in drills two inches deep, four feet apart. Before being sown, the seed should be soaked in hot water for twenty-four hours; all the seeds which float to be cast aside. The plants, when they come up, must be kept clean. At one and two years old the young trees will be fit to be transplanted. They should then be set out in a deep, warm soil, which has been well manured, plowed and harrowed, in rows twelve feet apart, ten feet asunder in the row, which will give to each acre 363 trees. In twelve years they will be large enough for posts—and we all know they make durable ones. A grove once set will, after being cut down, renew itself, and furnish a new supply of post timber every twelve or fifteen years.

We have stated that these trees might be cut over every twelve or fifteen years for purposes of fencing, and we will add, that such of those as remained from twenty to twenty-five years, if fair, vigorously grown, healthy trees, would be worth three dollars apiece for ship building—would at all times command ready sale to shipwrights, as also with railroad companies, for use on the tracks. What an acre of land would bring for such purposes, if sold, can easily be calculated. As a matter of convenience and profit, it is with the owners of land to determine whether their interest would be subserved by setting out a grove of a few acres in extent; the number, of course, to be determined by the size of their respective farms.—*Am. Farmer.*

The Germans.—These Germans seem an odd race, a mixture of clay and spirit—what with their beer drinking and smoking, and their slow, stolid ways, you would think them perfectly earthly; but an ethereal fire is all the while working in them, and bursting out in most unexpected little jets of poetry and sentiment, like blossoms on a cactus. Nowhere in Europe is railway traveling so entirely convenient as in Germany, particularly in Prussia. All is systematic and orderly; no hurrying or shoving, or disagreeable fuss at the stations. The second class cars are, in most points, as good as the first class in England; the conductors are dignified and gentlemanly; you roll on at a most agreeable pace from one handsome station-house to another, finding yourself disposed to be pleased with every thing. There is but one drawback to all this, and that is the smoking.—*Notes of Travel.*

It is supposed that the Mormon population of Utah territory now exceeds 50,000.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The Good and the Beautiful.

Feed the Birds.—When we act as we ought—when the voice of humanity speaks and we respond promptly to it—when we feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and relieve the oppressed, the *good* prevails, and we verily entertain angels unawares, and are made happier. When we shut out human sympathy and close the avenues to humanity and love, the cloud comes upon the better nature, angels of good depart, we cleave to earth and are wretched. The beautiful custom of the Norwegians, which we insert below, we commend to our readers at the coming Christmas. "Feed the birds," and it will expand the heart till its humanity shall bid it feed men:

A Beautiful Custom.—One of the prettiest Christmas customs is the Norwegian practice of giving, on Christmas day, a dinner to the birds. On Christmas morning, every gable, gateway, or barn door is decorated with a sheaf of corn fixed on a long pole, wherefrom it is intended that the birds shall make their Christmas dinner. Even the peasants will contrive to have a handful set by for this purpose, and what the birds do not eat on Christmas day, remains for them to finish at their leisure through the winter. The caroling of the birds about these poles made a Norwegian Christmas in the fields quite holy to me. On New Year's day, in Norway, friends and acquaintances exchange calls and good wishes. In the corner of each reception room there stands a little table, furnished all through the day with wine and cakes, and fine refreshments for the visitors; who talk, and compliment, and flirt, and sip wine, and nibble cake from house to house with great perseverance. (Can there be imagined a prettier Christmas custom than that of a corn-sheaf for the birds?)

We add the *beautiful*, from the gifted mind of Willis, and hope these incidents may be treasured and practiced upon by humans—and humanity will spread over our fair land until it shall become indeed the home of the "good, true and beautiful." We would most cordially invite our fair friends to join their voices to make the department assigned to the "Fair," in our humble journal, vocal with truth and usefulness. We would invite them to visit our museum, where may be found those gems of nature that are sent to beautify this fair earth and make it an Eden below. Our best efforts shall be given to make the Ladies Department most worthy their perusal; but we need their aid to make it what it should be:

A Bird Visit.—Last night we had a bird-visit which has furnished quite a day of poetry for the children. Writing, in my own room, at a late hour, I was interrupted by a sudden fluttering of wings against the window, which, at first, I thought an accident of some bird startled from her nest and bewildered by the light. I looked out but could see nothing. The night was dark and stormy; and wishing the flutterer safe from all perils of foxes and tree-toads, I resumed my pen. In a few minutes the attempt to enter was made again, and repeated upon the larger window of the adjoining room in which slept my infant in her cradle. The nurse raised the lattice, and in came the stranger—circling around and around the cradle, and at last alighting upon the curtains of the bed—a little gray harbinger of spring, who sat and looked about her with the confidence of one sure of a welcome. She alighted presently on the ottoman in the window, and was easily caught by the hand and put under an open-braided basket, to be safe for the night from the unwinged familiars of the house; but oh, the interest of the story and the bird together, for the children in the morning! Could any mortal persuade *them* that there was no meaning in her visit? They watched the little feathered bosom with its throb of watchfulness, and mused upon its midnight coming with child-wonder; and it is laid away, for life, among their vague thoughts of things supernatural. Such are waking dreams that need not be interpreted to be felt to have a meaning. When the little warbler flew forth again—released into the morning air—it was, even to my world-worn belief, an angel on its return.

[For the California Farmer.]

Family Groups.

Never was there a house large enough for two families, is the old adage. But there have been many, and will be more. The fact is, one hollow block with common kitchen, and improved methods of warming and cooking, will accommodate two, or five hundred, as its size may be, and why need they quarrel under one roof, more than across the street? All may be separate as to interest, and each let each alone. But all may be farmers, or whatever else, and dwell in an establishment, each having his or her room, as well as to work in great factories under one roof, and all go on sleekly.

It makes it so much better for the women, and in fact something of this kind must be adopted, or we become sour as monks and ascetic in habit. Twenty or thirty families can dwell together in one building, and have all the ground for leagues disposed of to each, much more cheap and delightfully, so far as labor, health, morals, and safety are concerned, than any other way; not as a community, but for common comfort. It takes no longer to cook for twenty than for two.

Where there is every convenience to have a common washhouse, common kitchen, for all the families of a section, each one can order a bill of fare to suit himself, and men, women and children can group together; nor need they go abroad for joy. I hope California will have many such family groups. All are perfect individual sovereigns as much as though each family had a separate tenement, and it saves a world of needless work for the women. Lefe Laurel.

[For the California Farmer.]

Should not woman develope muscular energy? Is it not honorable for her to ride, drive, or row a boat? Too bad to confine the free, like prisoners or princesses, for none others are ever allowed a guard at the public expense; and to shut up women from sun and air, is to enshrine sickliness and make all the nation be at the expense of supporting this delicate divinity.

In aping gentility, as we deem it exists in foreign lands, we have well nigh become like a parcel of bullets all cast in the same mould, or militia train bands in uniform. This spoils American scenery and society, makes all we are and have insipid and monotonous, and when foreigners have seen one woman, one town, one village, city, or any one thing in America, save some natural curiosity, they have seen the whole, as to the main things.

Our women are beginning to wake up to the subject of improving natural beauty, rather than making all things after one model. Place a house in the most beautiful spot on the premises, rather than where it will be convenient to build, as men generally say, and my word for it no inmate will be solemn or cross. If women must be shut up, let it be in a pretty place with a fair prospect, and not with such a dense sunshade as I have often observed, where one could never see out. No wonder we are white as coffined day, and nearly as helpless. Lefe Laurel.

Shall the Children Dance?—The New York Sunday Times, thus replies to this interrogatory:—Yes, send the little ones to dancing-school. Let their growing love of the elegant and refined be molded into graceful motion; but at the dancing-school, as elsewhere, let them be strictly guarded from all improper influences. Children need a never-ceasing supervision that their budding proclivities take a proper shape, and shoot forth into healthy directions, that they may ripen into the full and perfect blossom. Let them dance and sport on the sunny side of life whilst they may. Let them bask in the smiles of life's bright embodiment of innocent gaiety, the fair Mistress *Allegro*, leaving, for the unappreciating ones, the measured dullness of her tragedy-loving sister, *Penseroso*. Too soon comes sorrow—too soon the bitter heart-burnings and heart-achings that chase away the glad smiles from the young lip, and the joy-blooms from out the young heart.

Let the young dance, then, while they may—whilst their soul is in the fullness of its illusion that life is but one long gala-day. They need not follow in the footsteps of the older ones, who are foolishly led to turn night into day, dancing in heated and crowded rooms until broad day-light. No, that is the perversion of what is a good thing in itself—that only tends to destroy the precious health and life with which we are intrusted. Dancing parties at home and at school need not necessarily be injurious to children, but on the contrary, a benefit to them. Only let the rooms be well ventilated, and the hours held in moderation, and to all looking with reasonable and indulgent eyes upon the askings of the little world growing up around us, dancing must seem, as it appears to us, a recreation to be fostered, and not frowned upon.

Reason and Rectitude—*Male and Female.*—Woman is consistent, man reasonable. The whole character of the former is more consonant with itself, as that of the latter is more consonant with the truths of the external world. This is so because woman excels in perceptive and moral, man in reflective brain. I do not say this is the distinctive phrenology of the sexes, for woman must be allowed to develop her mentality untrammeled, before that can be determined. How can we expect reason and reasonableness to show themselves as governing traits in her character, when her whole education, intellectual, moral and social, has so little in it to call out and strengthen the element of reason in her mind. As it is, women are *unreasonable* oftener than they are *bad*; and fret man's *intelligence* oftener than they shock his *moral sense*. With man, we find just the reverse to be true. He is morally delinquent oftener than he is unreasonable; and often wounds woman's delicate sense of recitude and taste, while he seldom disappoints her intellectual standard and convictions.

In conclusion: there is much yet to be learned in respect to the nature and operations of mind; and the world will be greatly indebted to those who shall materially enlarge our knowledge upon so important a subject.—*Phrenological Journal.*

FROM THE EAST.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP ARCTIC.—The mail steamer Arctic, of the Collins line, on her homeward voyage from Liverpool, when off Cape Race, on the 27th September, came in collision with a French iron propeller, the Vesta, and was so badly injured that she filled rapidly, and in about five hours went down stern foremost—carrying with her every female on board, and all her cabin passengers except about twenty. Part of her officers and nearly all of her crew seized the boats and deserted the ship at an early hour. Capt. Luce, who stood nobly by his vessel, went down with her, but gained a foothold on a piece of the floating wreck, from which, with two others, he was picked up by a passing vessel forty-eight hours afterward. Two boat loads of survivors, embracing forty-four persons, of whom the larger part were seamen and firemen, reached the coast of Newfoundland in safety. The propeller had her bows completely carried away, but reached St. John's. The fog which prevailed prevented her rescuing any of the Arctic's passengers. Among the lost by this dreadful catastrophe, are the wife, son and daughter of E. K. Collins, Esq.; Edward Sanford, Esq., of New York; several members of the family of James Brown, Esq.; Catherwood, the artist, and many others.

THERE is great excitement in the West just now, caused by the instability of the banking institutions. The Kentucky Trust Company, the Ohio Savings, and the Cornersville bank, are reported to have failed, and several private bankers in Cincinnati are said to be in a precarious condition.

DR. GRAHAM, who killed Major Loring in the St. Nicholas, has been convicted of manslaughter in the second degree. The punishment is State Prison for not less than 4 nor more than 7 years.

The State Senate of Pennsylvania, as reconstituted by the recent election, pretty certainly stands: Whigs, 16; Democrats, 17—including one Independent on either side. The House will consist of about 50 hitherto known as Whigs; 40 Democrats, and 10 Anti-Nebraska Democrats. A United States Senator is to be chosen.

Bigler, (Dem.) is beaten for Governor by upwards of 36,000 majority. Pollock, (Whig) who is elected, was also the candidate of the Know Nothings. While Bigler is thus overwhelmed, the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court is elected, over his Whig opponent, by nearly 40,000 votes. The Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, Henry S. Mott, is also elected by an immense majority. He was supported by the Know Nothings, and received 8,000 majority in Philadelphia alone.

OHIO ELECTION.—The majority for the fusion or anti-Nebraska State ticket is estimated at over 70,000. The Whigs, Freesoilers, and all the opponents of the Administration, united under the name of "Republicans." They have chosen the entire delegation to Congress, consisting of 21 members, all anti Nebraska men—4 Democrats, 5 Freesoilers, and 12 Whigs. Dr. Olds, who was Chairman of the Committee of the Whole on the Nebraska bill, was defeated in the Columbus district by 3,360 majority.

INDIANA.—In this State also the opponents of the Administration have carried every district in the State for members of Congress. In the present Congress the Whigs have but one member, the Democrats ten. Eleven anti-Nebraska men are elected.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The election in this State took place on the 10th inst. Wm. Aiken, Democrat, was re-elected to Congress in the Charleston district, without much opposition. Five Democrats are doubtless re-elected in the other districts, as usual, but we have no particulars.

FLORIDA.—The Savannah Georgian says the Democrats have swept Florida from stem to stern.

Hon. Jacob Collamore and Hon. Lawrence Brainard have been elected United States Senators by the Whigs and Freesoilers of the Vermont Legislature. The former for the long term.

FROM EUROPE.

THE most important news from Europe is the reported capture of Sebastopol by the allied forces.

"It is reported that after one of the most sanguinary battles of modern times, Sebastopol has fallen! The facts, as far as known, are that a battle took place on September 20th at the river Alma—the French and English, with a loss of 2,800 killed and wounded, stormed the Russian intrenchments and drove the enemy back. The Russians are reported to have next made a stand on the Katcha,—another battle was fought there on the 23d Sept., resulting in the defeat of the Russians, who were pursued by the allies to the landward walls of Sebastopol. More fighting took place under the walls. According to the report on the 25th, Fort Constantine was invested by sea and land, and after an obstinate defence, was carried by storm. The allies then bombarded the city and the fleet. Ten Russian ships of the line were burned and sunk; eight hundred guns were silenced; twenty-two thousand prisoners were taken, and the Russian loss, in dead and disabled, is estimated at not less than eighteen thousand in Sebastopol alone! In the midst of this tremendous havoc, Menchicoff, with the shattered remains of his force, retired into a position in the inner harbor, and threatened to fire the town and blow up the remaining ships, unless the victors would grant him an honorable capitulation. The allied generals demanded his unconditional surrender, and, in the name of humanity, gave him six hours for consideration. The six hours had not expired when the last accounts left, but it was rumored that he had surrendered, and that the French and English flags waved over Sebastopol. A later report says that Menchikoff has surrendered, but of this there is no confirmation whatever."

It is stated that five hours after the bombardment Fort Constantine blew up. Ten thousand Russians were buried in the ruins. Prince Menchikoff fled to Fort Alexander, where 18,000 Russians surrendered. The Allied Fleets simultaneously destroyed the outer harbor forts and vanguards of the Russian fleet. Prince Menchikoff is reported to have unconditionally surrendered on the 26th.

The Morning Chronicle, after investigating the sources from which we derive the intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol, remarks that there were many details of the story which savored rather too much of the melo dramatic effect to be implicitly adopted, and asks why the news sent to Omer Pacha should not have been simultaneously sent to the English and French Governments? Still, adds the Chronicle, there can be little doubt that by this time the desired success has crowned our efforts, and at all events it can only be postponed a few days longer.

OPERATIONS THREATENED IN THE BALTIC.—A dispatch from Berlin, dated Sept. 27, states that the French Admiral Deschenes has had his return to France countermanded. He is ordered to collect his ships in Kiel Bay, and to take them back to the Gulf of Finland. From Paris, it is stated confidentially that Gen. Niel has demonstrated to the Emperor Napoleon the practicability of taking Cronstadt this season, and that the attempt will be immediately made.

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE of all kinds in the vegetable kingdom, is abundant, but commands fair remunerating prices.

Provisions come in, in large quantities; already Pork and Beef is being packed with success here. "California Lard" has made its appearance, and is of excellent quality.

Grain has advanced from ¼ to ⅜ cents ⅌ lb., and very little is now coming in—the farmer's word is "hold on." We opine that it is the "right way,"—it must advance; and when we consider the quantity lost in harvesting, the amount not harvested, and the smut, we have good reason for our belief that the price must advance.

Fruit of high character, still comes from Oregon. Grapes have fallen off in quantity, and few now only can be exported.

Trade is brisk, money easier, times better, and countenances more cheerful. Better times have come.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Our New Office.—We invite our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite Le Count & Stronge. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedule and invoices we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Grains, Houses, Lands, Inventions, Works of Art of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will but call and see us.

WARREN & SON.

☞ Native Pines, Oaks, &c.—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
13 corner of California and Montgomery streets.

☞ Wanted.—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
13 opposite Wells, Fargo & Co., California street.

☞ "A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that DR. GUYSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blotches, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, MERCURIAL COMPLAINTS, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WHEREAS, under the guidance and protecting care of Almighty God, to whom we are in duty bound to address devout gratitude for past blessings and earnest supplications for the future, the people of California have rapidly advanced in the paths of progress and of peace, and been signally blessed with health and plenty within their habitations;

And, whereas, the people of this State have, during the past year, not only been exempt from the ravages of contagious diseases which so fearfully desolated hearths and homes in other States of the Confederacy, and the severe affliction which has diminished their harvests and seriously affected their property, but have been blessed in an almost unparalleled degree in all the elements of happiness and State greatness;

And, whereas, it is the duty of a grateful and happy people in an appropriate manner to render acknowledgments and thanksgiving to the Divine Ruler of the Universe for the multiplied blessings He has been pleased during the past year to bestow;

Now, therefore, I, John Bigler, Governor of the State of California, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the 23d day of November, A. D., 1854, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God, and all good citizens of the State are requested to observe the same as such.

{ L.S. } Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of Sacramento, this 18th day of October, A.D. 1854.

(Signed,) JOHN BIGLER.

Attest: J. W. DENVER, Secretary of State.

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

THE subscribers invite attention to their large and general assortment of Silver and Silver Plated Ware, consisting of
Tea Sets, Cups,
Waiters, Cake Baskets,
Pitchers, Castors,
Salvers, Spoons,
Goblets, Forks, &c.

These goods are all of the best quality, imported expressly for our own trade, and are offered at reasonable prices.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,
4 tf 139 Montgomery st., two doors south of Clay.

MARRIED.

On the 7th Nov., in this city, at the Catholic church on Vallejo street, Mr. John H. Williams, of San Francisco, and Miss Selina Dalbury, of New York city.

On the 9th Nov., at the San Joaquin Female Seminary, by Rev. Wm. C. Mosher, Mr. Timothy Hoyt, of New York, and Miss Emma L. Lothrop, of Boston.

On the 9th Nov., in this city, by Rev. W. Rollinson, Mr. John P. Lane and Miss Jane Hetherington, all of this city.

On the 12th Nov., at Green's Ranch, by Justice Orrin Bailey, Mr. A. Smith Green and Miss Hannah Sullivan, all of said co.

On the 13th Nov., in Grass Valley City, Amador county, by Rev. I. B. Fish, Mr. J. O. Sherwood, of Gold Spring Ranch, and Miss Kate Virginia Bell.

DIED.

On the 7th Nov., in this city, Col. Thos. Thorne, of Quartzburg, Mariposa county, aged 43 years.

On the 10th Nov., at Placerville, Wm. Pettit, son of Charles H. and A. M. Pettit, aged 2 years and 4 months.

On the 10th Nov., in this city, Mrs. Anne E. Hepworth, aged 26 years, wife of John M. Hepworth.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 8—Clipper ship Climax, Freeman, New York, 132 days with 1208 tons coal.
Clipper bark Rebekah, Corwin, Huahine, 33 days, with fruit.
Schr Mount Vernon, Dame, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime, etc.
Schr Loo Choo, Smith, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.
Nov. 9—Ship Bay State, Crowell, New York, 176 days, via Rio Janeiro 117 days, with 830 tons coal.
Bark Chas Devens, Haley, Oregon, 6 days; lumber.
Ham bark Sophia Heyn, Nancke, Hamburg, 156 days, via Valparaiso 53 days; mdse.
Brig Vesta, Miller, Columbia river, 16 days; lumber.
Brig Potomac, Camman, Columbia river, 10 days; lumber.
Chil brig Ann, ——, Peru, 49 days; mdse.
Schr Pontiac, Lemmon, Mendocino, 2 days; produce.
Nov. 10—Brig Susan Abigail, Todd, Humboldt Bay, 3 ds; lumber.
Nov. 11—U S steam frigate Susquehanna, Franklin Buchanan, Honolulu, 11 days; 4 passengers.
Stmr Columbia, Dall, Oregon, 60 hours; mdse and pass.
Nov 12—Ship Stephen Baldwin, Smith, Hong Kong, 70 days, mdse, and 190 Chinese.
Brig Argyle, Bartlett, Iquique (Peru), 59 days; nitrate soda.
Schr Huntress, Hines, Bodega, 24 hours; produce.
Nov. 13—P M steamship Golden Gate, Watkins, Panama, 12 days, via intermediate ports, with mails and passengers.
Stmr America, Fauntleroy, San Diego, 2 days; mdse, etc.
Ship Jas Edwards, Barker, New York, 185 days; coal.
Schr J M Ryerson, McCarty, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.
Schr Ada, Josselyn, Monterey, 2 days; produce.
Schr A M Simpson, Kendall, Bodega, 12 hours; produce.
Schr Henry, Fitch, Bodega, 14 hours; potatoes.
Schr Damariscove, Brown, Pajaro, 2 days; grain.
Nov. 14—Whale ship Herald, Harris, Ochotsk Sea, via Honolulu 22 days, with oil.
Brig Wm Penn, Swain, Humboldt Bay, 5 days; lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Nov. 8—Schrs Gazelle, Hurd, for Honolulu; Young America, Charles, Santa Cruz.

Nov. 9—Ship Nor' Wester, Eldridge, for Shanghae; bark Oreole, Dannemno, Hong Kong; schr Favorite, Wheelwright, Monterey.

Nov. 10—Schr Vaquero, Newell, for Honolulu.

Nov. 11—Stmr Goliah, Erskine, for San Diego.

Nov. 13—Stmr Golden Gate, Watkins, for Benicia; brigs Tigris, Mead, Australia; Desterrado (Mex), DeGuisto, Mazatlan.

Nov. 14—Stmr Polynesian, Rogers, for Callao.

Agricultural Implements.
A GENERAL assortment of implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plow Points.
A LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.
A FULL and general assortment of choice quality.
For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plows and Harrows.
A GREAT variety from the best manufacturers.
For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Bolting Cloth, &c.
BOLTING Cloth and Screen Wire. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

India Rubber Belting, &c.
INDIA Rubber Belting and Conducting Hose, of various widths and sizes. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Mills and Mill Machinery.
GRAIN, Saw, Shingle and Lathe Mills. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Steam Powers, &c.
STEAM, Water and Horse Powers, of various kinds.
For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

MONTGOMERY PAINT STORE,
No. 159 Montgomery street,
(Opposite Montgomery Block,) San Francisco.

House and Sign Painting, Glazing Gilding, Graining.
&c., &c., &c.

Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand:
Atlantic, Union and French White Lead; 1st Quality French Picture Glass; Tieman's Colors, (in oil and water;) Tieman's Zinc White; Artist's Materials; Rich Stained Glass, Feather Dusters, Graining Colors, Whiting, Glue, Sand Papers, Camphene and Burning Fluid, Colored Smalts, Gold Leaf and Bronzes, Block Letters, Tinsel Foil, etc., etc., etc.
Brushes in every Variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in the line, of the best quality.
11 RAYE & HANKS.

PURE MEDICINES!
LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.
MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is One, and we mean to keep No. 1.
5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

First Premium Daguerreotypes.
R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.
Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. 16

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES H. BRISTOW,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
No. 11 Montgomery Block.
Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds and Protests prepared, and Acknowledgments taken.
☞ Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WLLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
93 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock.
At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

Downs' Revolving Clothes Rack.
THE Proprietor, Inventor and Patentee of this new and most useful and valuable Household Utensil, would ask the attention of the public to his Invention.

The proprietor can offer to the citizens, to families, to hotels and all public buildings where "clothes drying" is required, this new and unique Invention.

By this machine little or no yard room is required by clothes lines, either for a larger or smaller quantity.

A single upright post in the centre of the yard or at one corner of it, and you have one hundred and twenty-five or two hundred and fifty feet of clothes line—the clothes are placed upon the lines in a small space, and then raised above the yard so as to leave the free use of the yard even while the entire quantity of clothes is drying. Not only is the space in the yard saved, but the clothes are beyond the reach of injury from those in the yard, and beyond the reach of pilferers also, as well as from dirt and dust.

This machine will be on exhibition at the Fair, where all can see it in operation.

The necessary documents have been taken out to secure the rights of the Patentee, and all persons are cautioned against any infringement.

The following persons having seen it, will attest to its very great utility and value, and all who have seen it bespeak its praise. The Inventor is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen, as to its merits: David Chambers, and Henry Haight, Esqs., and Warren & Co., who have examined the machine.

The machines will be offered soon after exhibition at the Fair.
☞ Orders received at the SHOP of the Inventor,
14 and at WARREN & CO.'S

Farms for Sale—Small Farms.
IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS desirous of securing a Valuable Tract of Land well located, are invited to visit the Salinas Valley, Monterey County. The property offered for sale is known as "Hill's Farm," near the Town of Salinas. The land is rich alluvial bottom, of the best quality, in proof of which the crops of '53 and '54 are submitted. The yield of barley in '53 averaged over 100 bushels per acre; the best giving 149 23-50 bushels per acre, and took the premium at the exhibition of '53 of a silver cup. The wheat crop of the present year is believed to be the best raised in the State, yielding 60 bushels per acre, and some as high as 85 bushels. The first premium awarded by the State Fair is given to the undersigned.

The facilities for sending to market are good, and the expense of putting produce in San Francisco from the Farm at present is but $12 per ton. Two lines of stages pass daily from San Jose and Monterey; and steamboats from Monterey. Post Office, Store and Blacksmith shop in the village. For persons having small or large means it is thought to offer a good opportunity for settlement as any part of the country. Tracts of Land from 40 to 160 acres, will be sold for cash, and on time, or for Stock at cash value.

For further particulars, apply to J. BRYANT HILL,
Postmaster, Salinas.
or to WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15 Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

California Starch.
ATTENTION of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure CALIFORNIA STARCH now manufactured by him. The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness; it can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country and the proprietor challenges competition.

This new California product of "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.
JOHN EVERDING, Manufacturer,
Water street, between Mason and Tyler,
14 North Beach, San Francisco.

Jewelry and Silverware.
OUR immense stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS and SILVER WARE, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.
N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

Dennis' Wire Works.
ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.
Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.
Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

Fair Haven Oil Company.
CHURCH & MARTIN, AGENTS.
Manufactory, First street.
Office, N. E. corner California and Front streets, San Francisco.
THE above company have a process in their manufacture by which they extract all the gummy substance from Oils, leaving them limpid, and better adapted for lubricating and burning. 15

Premium Sheep for Sale.
THE fine Broad Tail Asiatic Sheep that attracted so much attention at the Fair are now offered for sale. Four full grown Bucks; handsome lambs, six months old. The subscribers will give all information and furnish the stock, acting for the owner. [18] WARREN & SON.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!

WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand large **Apple Trees**; two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year.

Two Thousand **Peach Trees**, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.

Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.

Fifteen Hundred **Cherry Trees** from two to four feet high.

Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.

Apple Trees from..................$1 00 to $250
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from........ 1 50 to 250

Extra sized trees in proportion.

BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.

Orders left with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 18 6m

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubarb Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
Boston, Mass.
8

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any reason or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees, 44 varieties;
Pear do 44 do
Apple do 54 do
Plum do 15 do
Apricots 6 do
Almonds 2 do
Quinces do 2 do
Cherry do many do
Grapes, 12 do

Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Fig Trees;
Pomegranates;
Walnuts;
Chestnuts;
Locust Trees, very large;
Rose Acacias, } for hedges.
Osage Orange, }

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, MR. DELABIGNE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

6 istf L. PREVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of **Peaches**, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn **Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds**, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Buquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.

OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camellia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;

Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutilums, Azaleas, Oleanders, Passiflora, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nilson*, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
Successors to Warren & Son.
4-1m

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

AT the Nursery of William Hall, in Bradford, Massachusetts, all the various kinds, warranted true to names. Gentlemen in California, intending to set out trees, should forward their orders during this month.

Refers to Capt. H. C. Cheever.
" " Isaac A. Morgan.

October, 5th, 1854.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elton $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.

25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall

To Loan.

50,000 ON Wheat, Flour, Barley, and other California Produce. By

TILDEN & LITTLE, Empire Warehouse,
Beale street, near Market
15

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 65 Washington street, between Battery and Front:

Eagle No. 2 Plows,
Eagle No. 20 "
Eagle No. 19½ "
Eagle No. 19 "
Eagle B "
Eagle M "
Trojan Nos. 4 and 5.
Minor & Horton's, Nos. 20 and 21.
Rarey Steel Plow.
Peoria Steel Plow.
Ox Yokes and Chains.
Harrows & Harrow Teeth.
Road Scrapers.
Platform Scales, &c., &c.

Corn Mills,
Corn Shellers.
Straw Cutters.
Fan Mills.
Burr Mill Stone.
Bolting Cloth, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10.
Brass & Iron Wire Cloth, ass't'd [Nos.
Thermometer Churns.
Four Horse Farm Wagons,
Garden Hoes.
Manure Forks.
Ketchum's Improved Mower.

Together with a general assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Garden and Field Seeds.

H. McNALLY,
16 Importer of Agricultural Implements.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbillicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums, Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—

1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.

ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.

For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power. BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 11 J street, Sacramento City.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARREN & SON.

Grass Seed.

20 BBLS. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately. Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to.

10 GEO. N. SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

WHEAT from "Hill's Farm," Salinas, Monterey county, which obtained the *first premium* at the State Fair—California growth from Chili Seed—crop average yield 60 bushels per acre. Also, pure Chile Wheat. Apply to

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15-1m Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Splendid Hyacinths, Jonquils, Narcissus, &c.

LARGE and fine bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant gems may now be had at our room:—"CALIFORNIA FARMER" Office, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.,

Corner California and Montgomery streets.
16 WARREN & SON.

Extra Samples Grain, &c.

GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BARLEY or OATS, can find cash purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.

Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimen samples of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by application at our office, corner California and Montgomery sts.

17 WARREN & SON.

To the Farmers of California.

WE beg to call your attention to our superior facilities for transacting a **General Produce and Grain Business.**

Our warehouse, which we put up nearly a year since, covers an entire fifty vara lot, has a capacity of about *six thousand tons*, is thoroughly fire-proof, and constructed with especial reference to convenient and safe storage of merchandise.

We have also a fine wharf on Stewart street, where all Grain and Produce consigned to our house can be landed free of wharfage.

Our arrangements enable us to make liberal advances on Merchandise consigned to us for sale, or stored in our warehouse. An almost uninterrupted experience of five years in the business of this country, affords us, in an extensive acquaintance with business men, unusual opportunity for the prompt and judicious sale of any goods committed to our charge.

Referring to the well known houses named below,

We are, very respectfully,
Your obed't servants,
14 TILDEN & LITTLE.

Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co.
" PALMER, COOK & Co.

Messrs. LUCAS, TURNER & Co.
" HUSSEY, BOND & HALE.

Pacific Nursery,

MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA,

HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 500,000 **Strawberry Plants**, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.

All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.

Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.

16 H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

FLOURING MILLS.

Happy Valley Flour Mills,

Corner of First and Mellus streets, San Francisco.

Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial compliments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from these Mills.

Domestic Flour.—A superior article for family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacramento street.

☞ A liberal allowance made to the trade.

J. N. BROOKS, } Proprietors.
F. C. HALL, }

☞ Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms. 19

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street**, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Eureka Flour Mills.

FRESH FLOUR ground from pure California Wheat, and warranted *extra superfine*. For sale by

12 J. FRIEDLANDER & CO., 60 California street.

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated CHENERY & LAMBARD MILLS, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactured from California Wheat at the Lambard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
L street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, HARROLL & CO.,
10 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

Gatling's Premium Grain Drill.

THIS excellent machine, which has gone into extensive use in the Atlantic States, is now for the *first time* offered to the Farmers of California. This Drill answers three desirable ends: the saving of labor; the avoiding wastage; and rendering the greatest return for capital expended.

Simple and durable in its construction, it rarely needs repairing, which, when necessary, the most ordinary mechanic can easily perform. For particulars see hand-bill accompanying the drill.

That this is the result of its operation the subjoined certificates will abundantly show:

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 4th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson of this place), to put in seventy-five acres of wheat. The machine operated very satisfactorily: preferable to broad-cast sowing, in producing more bushels per acre with less labor: also in putting in all the grain neatly, not losing any, subject to the consumption of birds or squirrels. Result of eight acres, part of seventy-five acres, was *seventy bushels per acre.* LEMUEL ROBINSON.

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 7th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson, of Santa Clara), to put in twenty acres of wheat. I was very much pleased with its operation, and consider it a great saving of labor, putting the grain in neatly—nothing liable to waste—while the product for me was *one-third* more than the broad-cast sowing alongside in the same field. P. J. DAVIS.

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 11th, 1854.

I certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill for the purpose of putting in ten acres of wheat, and can state with confidence that it takes less seed, and produces more bushels to the acre, with less labor than the broad-cast sowing. I would also state that I sowed broad-cast and drilled at the same time upon the same kind of land, and the yield was much greater upon the drilled ground. I give the Drill a decided preference to the broad-cast sowing. FELIX REINEY.

S. HENDERSON, proprietor,
13-1m and Agent for sale of Mills.

New Planing Machines.

THE undersigned having purchased the exclusive right for the State of California, to use and vend **Norcross' Patent Planing Machines**, would respectfully call the attention of parties engaged in the manufacture of lumber to the operation of the above machine. To those acquainted with the machine it is deemed unnecessary to urge anything in its favor; but to others would state that to this machine was awarded the Gold Medal for the best Rotary Cutter Planing Machine, after a trial of three weeks in competition with two of the best Woodworth Machines, at the Fair of the American Institute, New York; and also from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association at Boston. It is highly recommended by the most eminent mechanical experts in the United States, and parties having used the machine, as can be shown by affidavits and certificates in my possession.

To set aside all doubts which may arise in the minds of the public relative to "infringement," it is only necessary to quote the closing paragraph from the final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Justice Catron:

"Therefore, The defendent, Norcross, has made a new and independent invention, and does not use the arrangement or mode of combination of the plaintiff, and hence it is not an infringement."

Machines, together with rights for counties, towns, or single machines, for sale at the **Washington Mills**, Market street, San Francisco, where the above machine may be seen in operation, and all necessary information obtained relative to the same.

7 D. W. VAN COURT, Proprietor.

Book Bindery,

No. 73 Merchant street, below, Adams & Co.

THE undersigned beg to inform the citizens of California that they are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK BINDING of every description, and in every style. Also, Blank Books made to order, of superior paper, and ruled to any desired pattern. We are Practical Binders, and feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction in *style* and *price*.

BALDWIN & EMERSON, San Francisco.

N.B.—Orders from the Country promptly executed. 7

HOTELS.

American Hotel,

NAPA CITY,..............................CALIFORNIA.

L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. 26

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO,.............CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,......MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. (17) R. J. MURRAY.

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON, }

Splendid Private Residence.

THOSE who may be desirous of finding a beautiful location for a permanent home, for a healthy, pleasant and highly cultivated spot, can have that desire gratified by knowing that one of the finest spots in California is now offered for sale. Circumstances of filial affection requires the present owner to leave California, and no other reason could induce a sale.

The estate contains Two Hundred Acres, and is within about a dozen miles from the city of San Jose. It is in the highest state of cultivation and contains about two thousand best fruit trees of extra quality, many bearing fine fruit the present year—nearly two thousand dollars in cash being received from the Peach orchard alone. There is already upon the farm, ready for use, every implement, from a reaping machine to a garden rake; from a farm wagon to a sulky, and from a turkey to a pigeon. Also, three horses, a colt, thirty hogs, hens, chickens, turkeys, &c; one thousand bushels grain, hay in plenty, and all the needed and desirable comforts, except—man and wife to enjoy it. It is one of the most beautiful locations in the country, being fertile and productive. A small and neat cottage only at present is built, such as a bachelor has occupied.

Persons wishing to purchase a most valuable estate for their own enjoyment and improvement, and for a permanent home, will do well to give attention to this notice. All needed particulars will be given on application made at the office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER." 15-1m

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON,

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Burroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3½, and Alviso 9½ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'lk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.

For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

To Farmers and Gardeners.

WICKERSHAM'S

Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence,

FOR sale—Wickersham's far-famed Patent Wrought Iron Fence, for enclosing and sub-dividing lands. It can be furnished at but little above the cost of ditching, and is much more preferable, because it does not require a heavy annual expenditure to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fires which so constantly sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring wooden fences to be renewed, nor carried away by flood from the overflow of the low lands; it is free from decay, which places it beyond comparison with wood or any other material now in use; it is valued the most highly where it has been tried the most thoroughly; it is light and graceful, yet strong, and cannot be broken down by horses or cattle. The testimony which has been given by those who have used it in the Atlantic States, is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of California.

A complete model is now on exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, at Musical Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery, where a full description may be seen, with the testimony of those who have erected it in the Atlantic States.

Farmers are invited to examine this fence, as there has never been any of the same kind in this country previous to the arrival of this lot, and from its peculiar construction there is not the least doubt but that it will be extensively used in this State.

J. T. Heston has now on hand, and will be constantly receiving supplies from the manufacturer, which will enable him to fill orders to almost any amount.

For particulars address J. T. HESTON,
At Warren's Agricultural Rooms;
Or, P. COGGINS, cor. Sacramento and Pike streets
October 8, 1854. 15

[For the California Farmer.]

IMPROMPTU LINES.

Time was, when from my brain
Bright thoughts have gushed and fell
In golden showers, like rain;
And life was like a fairy spell:
But oh! how dull and dim
The present seems to me;
My heart hears not a hymn
Of youth's past harmony,
And from my soul hath gone
All save bitter memory.

The past, an ocean seems,
With islands dotted o'er;
Those islands are my dreams—
Beyond my sight—the shore.
As lakes that cheat the eye
Of thirsty Arab bands,
Those dreams are passing by,
And storms my soul unmans.
My hopes, in fragments spread,
Lie on the ocean's surge—
All, save despair, hath fled:
Disease death's arrows urge
To lay me with the dead!

When love and hopes expire,
Life is a mockery!
Then why not quench life's fire?
Drink Lethe's draught, and die! C. W. B.

Reformation of William Wirt.

The distinguished William Wirt, within six or seven months after his first marriage, became addicted to intemperance, the effect of which operated strongly on the mind and health of his wife, and in a few months more she was numbered among the dead. Her death led him to leave the country where he resided, and he moved to Richmond, where he soon rose to distinction. But his habits hung about him, and occasionally he was found with jolly, frolicsome spirits of bachanalian revelry. His true friends expostulated with him on the injury he was doing to himself; but he still persisted. His practice began to fall off, and many looked on him as on the sure road to ruin. He was advised to get married, with a view of correcting his habits. He consented to do so, if the right person offered. He accordingly paid his addresses to Miss Gamble. After some months' attention, he asked her hand in marriage.

She replied: "Mr. Wirt, I have been well aware of your attentions for some time back, and should have given you to understand that your visits and attentions were not acceptable, had I not reciprocated the affection you have evinced towards me. But I cannot yield my assent until you make me a pledge never to taste, touch or handle any intoxicating drinks."

The reply to Wirt was as unexpected as it was novel. His reply was, that he regarded that proposition as a bar to all further consideration of the subject, and he left her. Her course towards him was the same as ever; his, resentment and neglect.

In the course of a few weeks he went again and solicited her hand. But her reply was, that her mind was made up. He became indignant, and regarded the terms she proposed as insulting to his honor, and vowed that it should be the last meeting they should ever have. He took to drinking worse and worse, and seemed to run to ruin.

One day, while lying in the outskirts of the city, near a little grocery or grog-shop, drunk, a young lady, who it is not necessary to name, was passing that way to her house, not far off, and beheld him with his face upturned to the rays of the sun. She took her handkerchief, with her own name marked upon it, and placed it over his face.

After he had remained in that way for some hours he was awakened, and his thirst being great, he went into the little grocery or grog-shop to get a drink, when he discovered the handkerchief, at which he looked, and the name that was on it. After pausing, he exclaimed: "Great God! Who left this with me? Who placed this on my face?"

No one knew. He dropped the glass, exclaiming: "Enough! enough!"

He retired instantly from the store, forgetting his thirst, but not his debauch, the handkerchief, or the lady, vowing, if God gave him strength, "never to touch, taste, or handle intoxicating drinks."

To meet Miss Gamble was the hardest effort of his life. If he met her in her carriage or on foot, he popped around the nearest corner. She at last addressed him in a note under her own hand inviting him to her house, which he finally gathered courage enough to accept. He told her if she still bore affection to him he would agree to her own terms.

Her reply was: "My conditions are now what they have ever been."

"Then," said Wirt, "I accept them."

They soon married, and from that day he kept his word, and his affairs brightened, while honors and glory gathered thick upon his brow. His name has been enrolled high in the temple of fame, while patriotism and renown live after him with imperishable lustre.

A lady playfully complaining of the wearing of whiskers and moustaches, declared: "It is one of the fashions I invariably 'set my face against.'"

A Good Reason.—Mother, this book tells about the 'angry waves of the ocean:' now what makes the ocean get angry? Because it has been crossed so often, my son.

A divine, once praying said, "O, Lord, give us neither poverty nor riches," and pausing solemnly a moment, added, "*especially poverty.*"

One swallow does not make a summer, but one grasshopper can make a spring.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Invention!
BULKLEY'S STEAM DRY KILN.

The undersigned takes this opportunity to offer to the citizens of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, the valuable invention hereby announced. One of the greatest wants of California and vicinity, for years, has been the means of preserving her products so as to have a continued supply during the late months. The vegetable products to an immense amount are annually lost at the approach of the rainy season, its long continuance, and the exposure that necessarily results to those products from the season; and the vast quantities that are exposed and accumulated in warehouses and elsewhere, have demanded some method of preserving these immense and valuable crops, that otherwise would be a loss to the producer and to the State. The loss of the Potato and Onion crop last year would count almost a million of money, and the loss the present year will be heavy, without preservation.

The undersigned, holding the "Patent Right of the Steam Dry Kiln," offers this invention with the confident assurance that it is the very thing needed—that it is the *ne plus ultra* for this very want. It has been thoroughly tried and approved, for these products, and for Grain also. It has been tried for Lumber, to which it has been more particularly applied in the States, for there the Vegetable products do not require so much care as here. To shippers of Grain this invention removes all the difficulty in sending Grain on long voyages, and under the drying process of this valuable invention our Grain growers can now send their Grain to New York with safety.

The proprietor needs only to append the following certificates. The name of Henry L. Ellsworth, Esq., carries a weight that is convincing to intelligent men, and the other evidences should be satisfactory.

The model machine will soon be placed on exhibition at the office of Warren & Son, where all information can be had.

JOSHUA BUTTS, Proprietor of Patent.

A Diploma and Silver Medal

Was awarded to the Inventor at the last New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Rochester, as a testimonial of its superior merits.

Letters from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth,

Lafayette, January 7, 1853.

Dear Sir: I congratulate you on the completion of your Dryer. I have for a long time urged the importance of extracting the moisture from grain and flour before shipment, to prevent fermentation. Your plan will obviate the difficulties hitherto experienced. There can no longer be any doubt that 18 pounds of water can be taken from a barrel of meal, and 15 pounds from a barrel of flour without affecting the taste or appearance of the same. Experiments at Lafayette show this. Nor is it a less gratifying circumstance that when the flour or meal is cooked, it re-absorbs proportionately more water, thus saving freight and the purity of the article. If the moisture is extracted, it must be obvious this meal will keep for long voyages, passing through the hottest climates. To the Navy, your improvement is invaluable. The world has become somewhat skeptical on the subject of patent rights. The simplicity and compactness of your machinery enables you to exhibit a working model, to remove in a moment any doubts as to your ability to sustain your patent and prove its utility. One feature in your plan deserves particular notice; in fact, this constitutes your main claim, viz., not drying by common steam, or by fire heated pans, as has been done hitherto, but by using heated steam. Few persons are aware of the small expansion of steam, and how easily it can be heated to a high temperature with little confinement. You will be able to raise a stream to the point of ignition, say 600 or 700 *degrees*, though a far less heat will answer all your purposes. I will only say that European prejudice against Indian corn is fast dying away, and we may anticipate large shipments both for man and beast. The great fertility of the West, and the reduction of freights both inland and on the ocean, justifies this anticipation. Wishing you success, I remain, yours respectfully,

Henry L. Ellsworth, late Commissioner of Patents.

To Henry G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Lafayette, March 20, 1853.

Dear Sir—I am highly pleased with your Dryer for lumber by *heated steam*. It seems almost incredible how soon even green lumber can be prepared for use. Twenty-four hours is all that is required. Steam has hitherto been used to advantage, but heated steam has not been applied for this purpose before your improvements. Every manufacturer of lumber would find it profitable to erect a cheap dryer on your plan. Full one-third of the weight of some kinds of lumber is removed by drying; the saving in cartage will more than repay the expenses of drying. When the difference between seasoned and unseasoned lumber is considered, no one who regards good work will regret the trifling expense of preparing the raw material.

Yours respectfully, Henry L. Ellsworth.

To H. G. Bulkley, Esq., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 12, 1853.

I hereby certify that I have had charge of one of W. O. Hickok's shops where the most of his wood work is done, that I put up and have used H. G. Bulkley's Patent Kiln, and heartily approve of everything W. O. Hickok has said about it, and am certain that no recommendation can be too strong in praise of said kiln. [17] W. H. Sullenberger.

ADAMS & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

Our Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to the vent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To England, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis,
Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville,
New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co	Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Utica City Bank	Utica.
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Rochester City B'k.	Rochester.
Michigan State B'k	Detroit.
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo.
Geo. Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, O.

☞ In the Northern Mines we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville,
Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada,
Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands,
Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls,
Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through Langton & Bro.'s Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar, Beer Creek Crossing, Park's Bar,
Sicard's Bar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, French Corral,
Kennebec Bar, Sweetland's, Boston Bar,
Union Bar, Hoyt's Diggings, Hunt's Ranch,
Roso's Bar, Cherokee Corral, Barton's Bar,
Foster's Bar, Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba, Womhow's Bar,
Winslow's Bar, Slate Range, Slate Range,
Oak Valley, Junction House, Nevada House,
Indian Valley, Frenchman's Bar, Empire Ranch,
Sleighville, Bullard's Bar, Downieville,
Cox's Bar, Minesota Diggings, Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the Southern Mines, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by Brown's Express, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

Insurance.—We have made arrangements for Insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

7 ADAMS & CO.

BANKERS.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
Sacramento City.

Will sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia, for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[Established February, 1851].
Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

The establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

Deposits draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.

7 ROBINSON & CO.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

Bankers, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond. Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq	Cincinnati, Ohio:
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.

1

ADAMS & CO.,

Bankers, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

Bankers, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co.	London.
F. Huth & Co.	London
American Exchange Bank	New York,
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BURGOYNE & CO.,

Bankers, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros. & Co	London.
Hottinguer & Co	Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co.	New York.
Phenix Bank	do
J. E. Thayer & Bro.	Boston.
Horace Bean & Co.	New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co.	St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers	Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

Money will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be *without interest*, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of *one per cent. per month*, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing *one and a half per cent. per month* interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The money deposited is used only in *loans* guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collaterals, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.

No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank

Is now receiving deposits of cash from Ten Dollars upwards, at the rate of one and a half per cent. per month, and secured by mortgage for one year on a spacious fire proof brick building at lot 25x76, insured and advantageously located in this city. Also, for six months, secured by fine brick building and lot 22x137. MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees.

98 Merchant street.

San Francisco, Nov. 2, 1854. 19

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ....AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

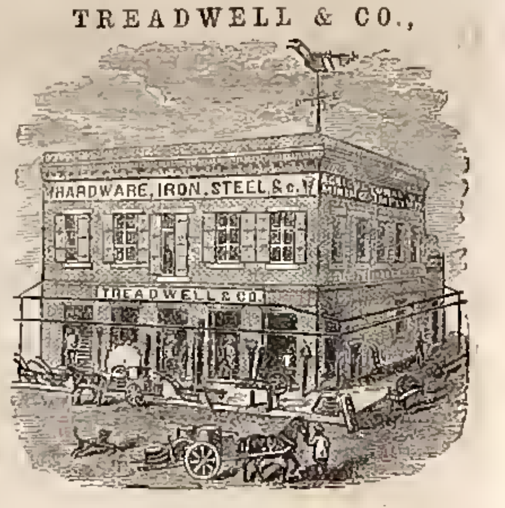
For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,


HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL &c.
TREADWELL & CO.

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of tools and implements for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on apace with the Age and Times!

Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!

Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

Why should every one go to Vance's who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d. Because he has *the largest light in the world*, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

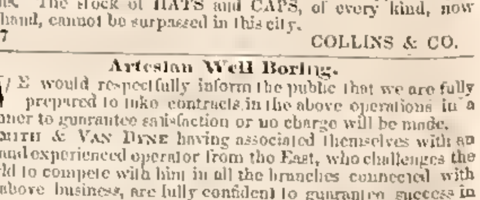
5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

☞ Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.

☞ New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17



COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,

(PREMIUM HAT STORE,)
157 *Commercial street, San Francisco.*

The undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at Collins & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

17 COLLINS & CO.

Artesian Well Boring.

We would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

Smith & Van Dyne having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

Montgomery Paint Store,

No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

House and Sign Painting, Glazing, Gilding, Graining, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

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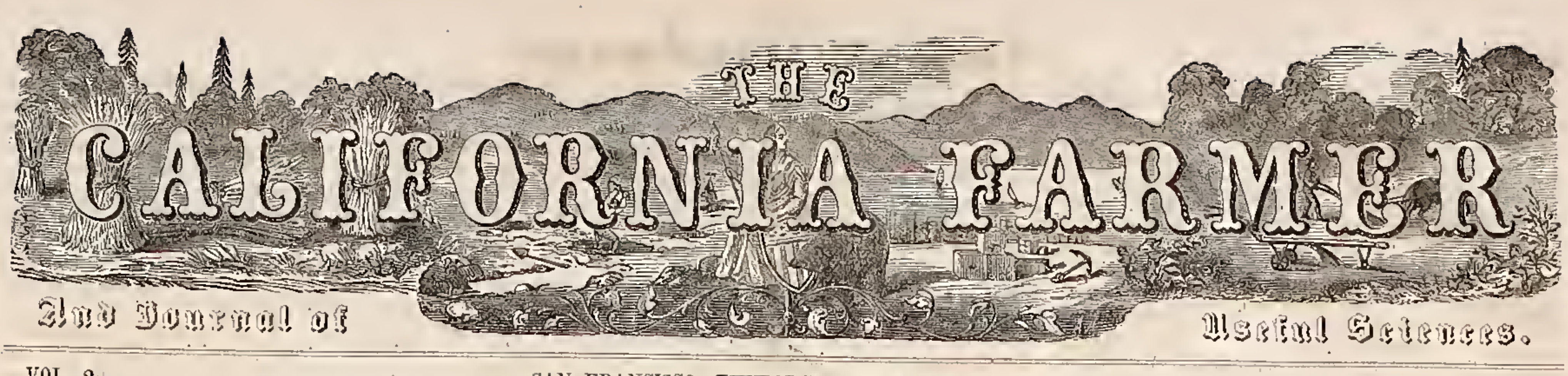
6 RAYE & HANKS



THE CALIFORNIA FARMER
And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1854. NO. 21.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office cor. California and Montgomery sts.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

[For the California Farmer.]

AN IMPROMPTU SONNET, ON WEBSTER'S REPLY TO HAYNE.

BENEATH the domed capitol, throng'd men
And women fair; hushed as in a trance
(Not more moveless was the heaven's expanse),
Of awe and expectation, each. Then
A voice, that solid silence broke, was heard,
And words—each a thunder bolt—rolled the sea
Of mind along, hour after hour, and stirr'd
The heart, like peals of organ minstrelsy.
His country's weal was in his god-like look:
Beneath his waving hand,—as when of old,
The angered Jove, Olympian mountains shook—
The living masses, like an ocean rolled.
He ceased; crouched the harmless thunders slept,
And anarchy from his great presence crept.

C. W. B.

THE HARVEST HYMN.

GOD of the rolling year! to Thee
Our song shall rise, whose bounty pours,
In many a goodly gift, with free
And liberal hand, our autumn stores;
No firstlings of our flock we slay,
No soaring clouds of incense rise,
But on thy hallowed shrine we lay
Our grateful hearts in sacrifice.

Borne on thy breath, the lap of spring
Was heaped with many a blooming flower;
And smiling summer joyed to bring
The sunshine and the gentle shower;
And autumn's rich luxuriance now,
The ripening seed, the bursting shell,
The golden sheaf and laden bough,
The fulness of thy bounty tell.

No menial throng, in princely dome,
Here wait a titled lord's behest,
But many a fair and peaceful home
Hath won thy peaceful dove a guest;
No groves or palm our fields adorn,
No myrtle shades or orange bowers,
But rustling meads of golden corn,
And fields of waving grain, are ours.

Safe in thy care the landscape o'er,
Our flocks and herds securely stray;
No tyrant master claims our store,
No ruthless robber rends away;
No fierce volcano's withering shower,
No fell simoon, with poisonous breath,
No burning suns, with baleful power,
Awake the fiery plagues of death.

And here shall rise our song to Thee,
Where lengthened vale and pastures lie,
And streams go singing wild and free,
Beneath a blue and smiling sky;
Where ne'er was reared a mortal throne,
Where crowned oppressors never trod,
Here, at the throne of Heaven alone,
Shall man in reverence bow to God.

Anecdotes of Girard.

I CANNOT let this opportunity slip by without saying something about another mercantile celebrity of the United State, viz.: Stephen Girard. This man was born in a village near the banks of the Garonne. He was the son of a peasant, and had left his own county as a common sailor. Having gradually risen to the post of second mate, he came as such to Philadelphia, where he remained, and opened a tavern on the banks of the Delaware, for such of his countrymen as were engaged in West India trade, particularly that with St. Domingo. The revolution of St. Domingo caused an emigration which continually brought him fresh customers, and, having built some small vessels to bring his fugitive countrymen away in safety from the Island, he bartered flour and meal for coffee, until his capital, which had been scarcely worth mentioning at first, gradually increased, and enabled him to build larger vessels and extend his spirit of enterprise in all directions. His frugality bordered on avarice. Sailors' fare was to him the best, and the freighting of vessels his favorite pursuit. The success which attended his exertions at length became unexampled; for he never had his ships insured, but always chose skillful and experienced captains, thus saving himself the heavy expense of taking out insurance policies, and continued acting on this principle, gradually increasing his capital, more and more, until it had finally swelled to an enormous amount. Illiterate, as a French common sailor must needs be, and scarcely able to write his own name, he called all his ships after the great authors of his native country, and thus enjoyed the sensation of beholding the American flag waving above a *Montesquieu*, a *Voltaire*, a *Helvetius*, and a *Jean Jacques Rousseau*. His ships, which he was in the habit of sending successively to the Island of Mauritius, at that time the Isle de France, to Calcutta, and Canton, and each of which cost from forty to sixty thousand dollars, brought back cargoes worth from one to two hundred thousand dollars, to Philadelphia, and thence to Europe, particularly to Messrs. Hope & Co., at Amsterdam, and were never insured. Remarkable good fortune attended all these enterprises. Until the year 1815, not one of his ships was ever lost or captured. It will be easy to form an idea of the amount of capital accumulated by this saving of insurance premiums, when one reflects that the latter went as high as from ten to fifteen, and even twenty per cent.

Girard's right hand was a countryman of his named Roberjeot, who, however, had received his mercantile education entirely at Hamburg, under the tutelage of Professor Busch. This Roberjeot was the only man whom he now and then, but no oftener than now and then, took into his especial confidence, and he had worked in the house of Girard, for a respectable, yet very moderate salary, during the lapse of twenty years; frequently something was said about increasing it, but nothing of the sort was ever done. Roberjeot, who had had some desire to be taken care of in his old age, resolved to let his patron know that if he desired to keep him any longer, he must take that matter into serious consideration, and give him a handsome sum, that he might put aside and turn to good account. Girard, a little nettled by this, replied that he would give him ten thousand dollars, but Roberjeot demanded sixty. He was told to wait until the next day, when, without hearing another word in relation to the matter, he received what he had asked for—sixty thousand dollars.

Magnanimous as Girord could be in many things, he was, on the other hand, equally petty in many others. Of his numerous relatives in France, who were all poor peasant folks, he would never hear a syllable mentioned. When some of them, upon one occasion, ventured to cross the ocean, and visit him in Philadelphia, he immediately sent them away again, with a trifling present. In one particular instance, he exhibited unusual hard-heartedness. His captains had received the strictest orders not to bring either strange goods, passengers or letters back with them. One of his ships was returning from Bordeaux, and through another, which had hurried on before it, he learned that it was conveying him some relations of his as passengers; he instantly sent to Newcastle, on the Delaware, where the ships coming in from sea usually touch, an order to the captain, forbidding him to land any passengers, but to remain at that point until another had been procured to take them back to Bordeaux, when he might come up to Philadelphia with his cargo. The captain was then replaced by another person. He, however, made an exception in favor of two nieces, the orphaned daughters of a brother who had died in poverty. He allowed these girls to come to him, and gave one of them permission, along with some twenty thousand dollars, to marry the brother of General Lallemant, who had emigrated to America upon the restoration of the Bourbons, after the battle of Waterloo. In his will he bequeathed to the other an equal sum.

He learned a sharp lesson from his favorite correspondents in Europe, Messrs. Hope & Co., of Amsterdam, who possessed his entire confidence. Notwithstanding the reliance he placed in them, he had sent a Quaker, by the name of Hutchinson, to Amsterdam, with explicit instructions to watch those gentlemen closely, and see that they accounted for the real prices received by them for his consignments, &c. It was a rule in the house of Messrs. Hope, to compute one-eighth per cent. more than the daily noted rate of exchange, when sending the regular receipts to bank, and this was done to cover a variety of minute office expenses which could not be brought into a stated account. Thus, for instance: Mr. Hutchinson was informed that they had sold a thousand bags of coffee from the cargo of the ship *Voltaire*, at so and so much per cent. Hereupon, that gentleman came, next day, to the counting-room, and interrupted Mr. Labouchere in his meditations, and, running his finger along the printed price-current he held in his hand, pointed out to him that the rate must be paid at one-eighth per cent. less. The oft-repeated hints Mr. Labouchere had given the young Quaker, who invariably came in with his hat on his head, and, without permission, marched directly up to the door, and pushed on to the private counting-room—the sanctum sanctorum of Dutch merchants—had all proved of no avail; at last they got to let him stand there, without paying any attention to what he had to say. He then wrote to Philadelphia to his principal, who dictated, for his benefit, the most offensive letters to Messrs. Hope, which finally decided the latter to let him know at once, that there existed so wide a difference between their ways of doing business and his, and all attempts to teach him better had so signally failed, that, for the sake of their own comfort and tranquillity, they should be compelled to decline any further transactions with him. There then came a kind of apology, a promise to manage differently in future, &c., &c. But the house in Amsterdam remained firm in the resolution they had taken, offering, however, to do him the favor of recommending to him as his future correspondents, Messrs. Daniel, Crommelim & Sons, their neighbors. The astonishment of these latter gentlemen themselves when the first important consignments began to reach them from Girard, and the surprise of the whole Bourse of Amsterdam, that any one could reject such business as his, requiring no advances, may be readily conceived.

The Messrs. Hope had, after the annexation of Holland to the Empire, withdrawn, or rather had in a measure been compelled to withdraw, from all trade in goods and wares, since the famous Berlin and Milan decrees of Napoleon had thrown great difficulties in the way of trade, and much impaired the security of commercial intercourse. However, when, after the fall of Napoleon, in 1814, Holland again obtained her independence, and the house of Messrs. Hope, having been established on a new basis, resumed its former rank, Girard was anxious to renew the connection which had been interrupted for several years. Upon occasion the assurance was at once given, that the style of correspondence to be carried on between the two houses should be altogether changed. But Mr. Labouchere was not accustomed to alter his tone. He took the pen in his hand, and replied to the desire expressed by Mr. Girard, with the regret that he could not consent, feeling convinced that the latter gentleman might indeed reform his language, but not his principles, and that hence the best course would be to regard the acquaintance as having terminated.

Mr. Jerome Sillem, who had just entered the firm of Messrs. Hope, objected, that this was going too far; he had, personally, nothing against Girard, and so lucrative a business as his was not to be wantonly thrown away. Mr. Labouchere, replied, that even if he (Mr. Sillem) had nothing to say against Mr. Girard, the house of Hope was not, on that account, bound to change its views, or relinquish anything of its dignity, and that he (Sillem) enjoyed the advantage of an admission into the firm only under the condition that he would sustain its well-known principles. In a private conversation that soon afterwards occurred, between Mr. Labouchere and myself, I could not avoid remarking, that I was inclined to agree with Mr. Sillem, since Girard had, to some extent, apologized, &c., &c. I now give his reply, so as to leave no gap in my characteristic sketch of this remarkable man. He said to me, "You may be assured, Mr. Nolte, that this refusal will do the house of Hope more honor, and, by its result eventually, more good, than all it could have gained by these fine transactions with Mr. Girard." Hereupon I turned the subject, and kept my own opinion to myself, with the conviction that the honorable part of this refusal could not be anywhere denied; but that in regard to its effect upon the trading community in the United States, Mr. Labouchere was indulging an illusion; if he were really expressing his true opinion, which, by the way, I had no reason to doubt.

Girard also belonged to the list of the best American correspondents of the Barings, in London, and when one of the head partners of that house, Francis Baring, the second son of Lord Ashburton, visited Philadelphia, his birth-place, in the year 1818, he called at the counting-room of Mr. Girard, whom he, however, did not find there at the time. Mr. Roberjeot, the already-mentioned oldest clerk in that establishment, told him, if he wanted to see Mr. Girard himself, he must visit him early in the morning, at his large farm, in the neighborhood of the city. Baring went to the place indicated, asked for Mr. Girard, and received the reply, "Yonder he stands!" They pointed out to him a small, low set man, of about sixty, with gray hair, bare-headed, without coat or jacket, and his shirt-sleeves, rolled up above the elbows, who stood with a hay-fork in his hand helping to load hay on a farm-wagon. He said, "Is that Mr. Girard?" "Yes," they answered; whereupon he stepped up to him, and gave his name. "So, so!" remarked Girard; "then you are the son of the man that got married here? Well, now, I am very glad to see you, but I have no time to talk with you at present; it is harvest-time, and I have a great deal to do. There, walk around yonder a little, look at my cows, and get some of the folks to give you a glass of milk, for you can't get such milk in all London!" Mr. Girard was perfectly right. The London milk is notoriously the vilest beverage in the world that bears the name. Baring complied with this blunt invitation; as he himself was an eccentric, and, consequently, liked eccentrics, he was wonderfully tickled with the thought of what a curious reception this was, for one of the heads of the first house in London to meet with, at the hands of one who stood at the head of the first house in America.—*Vincent Nolte's Autobiography.*

A Perfect Wife.

BURKE, the statesman, used repeatedly to declare that every care vanished the moment he entered under his own roof. He wrote the following beautifully descriptive prose paper—"The Idea of a Perfect Wife," which he presented to Mrs. B. one morning on the anniversary of their marriage, delicately heading the paper as below, leaving her to fill up the blank:

"THE CHARACTER OF —.

"I intend to give my idea of a woman; if it at all answers any original, I shall be pleased; for if such a person as I would describe really exists, she must be far superior to my description, and such as I must love too well to be able to paint as I ought.

"She is handsome, but it is a beauty not arising from features, from complexion or from shape; she has all three in a high degree, but it is not by these she touches the heart; it is all that sweetness of temper, benevolence, innocence, and sensibility, which a face can express, that forms her beauty.

"She has a face that just raises your attention at first; it grows on you every moment, and you wonder it did no more than raise your attention at first.

"Her eyes have a mild light, but they awe you when she pleases; they command, like a good man out of office, not by authority, but by virtue.

"Her features are not perfectly regular; that sort of exactness is more to be praised than to be loved, for it is never animated.

"Her stature is not tall; she is made to be the admiration of everybody, and the happiness of one.

"She has all the firmness that does not exclude delicacy; she has all the softness that does not imply weakness.

"There is often more of the coquette shown in affected plainness than in tawdry finery; she is always clean, without preciseness or affectation. Her gravity it a gentle thoughtfulness that softens the features, without discomposing them; she is usually grave.

"Her smiles are inexpressible.

"Her voice is a low sweet music; not formed to rule in public assemblies, but to charm those who can distinguish a company from a crowd; it has this advantage, you must come close to her to hear it.

"To describe her body describes her mind; one is the transcript of the other. Her understanding is not shown in the variety of matters it exerts itself on, but in the goodness of the choice she makes. She does not display it so much in saying or doing striking things, as in avoiding such as she ought not to say or do.

"She discovers the right and wrong of things not by reasoning, but sagacity—most women, and many good ones, have a closeness, and something selfish to their dispositions; she has a true generosity of temper; the most extravagant cannot be more unbounded in their liberality, the most covetous not more cautious in their distribution.

"No person of so few years can know the world better—no person was ever less corrupted by that knowledge.

"Her politeness seems rather to flow from a natural disposition to oblige, than from any rules on that subject, and therefore never fails to strike those who understand good breeding, and those who do not.

"She does not run with a girlish eagerness into new friendships, which as they have no foundation in reason, serve only to multiply and embitter disputes; it is long before she chooses, but then it is fixed forever; and the first hours of romantic friendships are not warmer than hers after the lapse of years.

"As she never disgraces her good nature by severe reflections on anybody; so she never degrades her judgment by immediate or ill-placed praises—for everything violent is contrary to her gentleness of disposition and the evenness of her virtue.

"She has a steady and firm mind, which takes no more from the female character than the solidity of marble does from its polish and lustre.

"She has such virtues as make us value the truly great of our own sex; she has all the winning graces that make us love even the faults we see in the weak and beautiful of hers."

THE question is often asked, what is the proper age at which to be married? Adam took Eve to his bosom before he was a year old, and it is said old Parr married at the age of 120; therefore, the conclusion must be, that anywhere between these two points will answer.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1854.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want Agents in all the Principal towns and cities, for the CALIFORNIA FARMER. To good, active and prompt men, we can *offer good inducements*. None need apply who cannot give guarantee of strict performance of duty.

THE FARMER A STEAMER PAPER.

Those who wish to inform their friends of the *true* condition of California, her RESOURCES AND PROSPECTS, should send the "FARMER." Merchants would serve their correspondents in this way, in a great degree.

REMOVAL.

☞ THE CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE WILL BE FOUND IN BRANNAN'S GRANITE BUILDING (MASONIC HALL), during the rebuilding of our present location. We invite our friends to call and see us; we have daily additions to our *museum* of valuables.

WARREN & SON,
Montgomery street.

Thanksgiving in California.

Whose heart is not full of thankfulness for the return of this most memorable day? Can there be a heart so dead to love of country, its history, and its early associations, as not to hail each return of this eventful day with feelings of gratitude and thankfulness to those who established the day? If there is one soul so dead to the noble sentiment of *gratitude*, let him read the early history of the Pilgrim Fathers, and let it awaken that sentiment within his breast—for without it, he is not a man.

Let this voice of Gratitude and Thankfulness find full scope, and if blessings have been many—if a kind Providence hath blessed him, in "basket and in store," let him then remember those whose lot may not be as happy as his own; and let him of his abundance feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and relieve the distressed. Those who have done this, and those only, can truly understand the motives of those early Christians and patriots who gathered together their families on this hallowed day, and sent up from grateful hearts their hymns of thanksgiving to God, from whom alone these blessings come.

Without such keeping of this day—without this kind of gratitude, and these recollections, men may gather together—may feast, may shout, may revel, but it will be in vain,—it will not be a day of Thanksgiving: for unless the heart responds to the day, and the purposes of the day, it were in vain to expect its best and holiest results.

Thanksgivings day in California should be held doubly dear, especially to all whose hearts have breathed the air of New England; and it must be that many who may now, this very day, be gathered around the social board, are holding fast-locked in the *holiest affections the* memories of those from whom they are now separated, but whose words, tones and features come up before them in all their earliest, strongest, blest remembrances. These are sentiments to cherish; these are thoughts that should spring from heart to lip; as we gather round the social board to the Thanksgiving dinner in California; and while our table may be bountifully spread, as we receive and enjoy the rich bounties of heaven in this highly favored land, let us keep alive the memories of those who established this blessed day—keep alive the object of it, keep alive the memory of those so dear to us, whether they be living in our own dear New England, or elsewhere upon earth's broad surface, keep alive their memory, if they have passed away, and amid our joyous *festivities forget* not to keep continually alive, eternally fresh in our hearts, GRATITUDE AND THANKFULNESS TO HIM, without which all our outward joy is mockery—all our almsgivings vain. Without these associations, without these sentiments, there can be no enjoyments of the day, for there is no song of thanksgiving in the heart.

Importation of Stock.—We are glad to notice the arrival of stock to California, and of a high character. Nine valuable horses arrived on the Golden Gate, under the care of Mr. Jacob Somerdyke, of New York. These, we understand, were in answer to private orders. We trust not only horses, but every kind of stock, will engage the attention of our capitalists—THERE'S MONEY IN IT.

Monster Turnip.—We have received from Oregon, from E. D. Colman, Esq., a very hand-specimen of "Ruta Baga Turnip," weighing *forty pounds*. If the friends of agriculture wish to see fine specimens, they will always find them at the office of the California Farmer, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Wonderful Products.—We invite those who wish to see a *good sized potato* to call and see one weighing only *six pounds*. This splendid specimen was sent to us from the estate of John M. Horner, Esq., from Union City, San Jose. This is the largest yet the present season.

Thanksgiving to our Subscribers.

If any class of men should keep alive the true sentiment of Thanksgiving in the heart, it is the Farmer—he who tills the soil, he who sees every day an illustration of that sublime truth—"The earth is full of His goodness." And in no place upon this mighty globe has this truth been so apparent as in California; and we often think that the clouds that hang over these interests are in a great degree owing to the unthankfulness of man in a recognition of these blessings.

We invite attention to this theme, and while we advocate this great science, it shall ever be our purpose to keep alive this sentiment: Thanksgiving to him who giveth "the early and the latter rain." To our subscribers who have kindly aided us in our efforts to advance these great interests, we send our wishes and greeting, and trust they will be so abundantly blessed in all the bounties of a gracious Providence, that the day may indeed be a day of true thanksgiving to them and theirs. Those who may have thus far forgotten us, while we wish them an abundance, we ask them to remember that "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

Agricultural Prizes---Black Mail.

The prizes which have been awarded at the late Agricultural Exhibition seem to have excited in the minds of some few, *very few*, a curious state of feeling. Because they failed to receive the highest awards themselves, they cannot see merit in the productions of others, and vent their spleen in various ways. One says he could have done better if he had *tried!* Poor fellow; try again. another thinks the judges were not experienced; a third, that the judges did not take time enough; a fourth, that there was partiality, or favoritism, black mail, &c.

The first objection we have answered, the second and third are idle, and to the fourth and last named, we say the only partiality we saw was that the judges *did prefer to award prizes to the most deserving*, and this of course created the envy and jealousy of the less meritorious. It was to be regretted that the prizes were not in some other form than mere money. They should always be in plate, cups, goblets, books, implements or diplomas; these mementos would be kept as testimonies of Interest and skill in families as an heirloom, and passed down from parent to son.

We are glad to know that several persons who have drawn prizes in the late fair have converted the value into cups and pitchers, that they may thus preserve the evidences of their success at the "First Fair of the California State Agricultural Society." We shall be glad to aid any one in procuring suitable articles of this kind, who may desire it, having seen several that have lately been prepared, and can show such at our office. Those who wish thus to preserve the amount they have won, rather than spend it, can do so successfully.

Where shall the Legislature go?

If the interests of the State are to be consulted—if the comfort of the legislators—if prompt action upon important matters are of any moment—or if economy in expenditure has anything to do with legislation, then Sacramento city will be the place from which the voice of the people will be heard through their representatives.

But if political wires are to be pulled, if office-seeking, contracts, and lobbying are to be the order of the day—if legislators are to travel through muddy streets, and require half their time to be ready for duty—if delays in assembling, for want of a quorum—if long sessions and large expenditures are needed to get rid of the "pap" in the treasury, then by all means go to San Jose.

The Capital, we verily believe, is Sacramento, legally; we believe the voice of the people, taken at the ballot box, throughout the State, would so declare it, all the mandamuses to the contrary notwithstanding. The new court house at Sacramento, now nearly completed, is an elegant building, a credit and honor the county and city, and a fit place for the representatives of the State. San Jose is now moving to prepare a place also, but we do hope our representatives will not long hesitate between the two places, nor "halt between two opinions." If they consult their own comfort while on duty, the condition of Sacramento will soon decide the matter. We would not speak in the least against our fair and prosperous sister city; but all will admit what all have seen in the present condition of her rival, that she does present superior advantages for the capital, and we trust all sectional and personal feelings will be merged in the public weal.

The Russians in this city fired a salute, yesterday, in honor of the Allies *not* taking Sebastopol.

Steamboat Racing.

We lift our humble voice to utter a *solemn protest* against any, or either boat or line of boats periling the lives of their passengers by these foolish trials of speed. With all the care and oversight of the wisest and most skillful commanders, the strongest and best boats, we shall always be liable to more or less damage and loss of life. When therefore genius, taste, skill and wealth have combined to send forth the very finest boats, why, in Heaven's name, shall the comfort of passengers be disturbed, and their lives and property be exposed, in order to win a fame so evanescent as the "fastest boat," or the "quickest trip." We do not condemn any boat or line from a fair and just trial of speed—by no means; but when such scenes are enacted as was witnessed by the passengers on board the Queen City, and the New World, on their downward trip on Monday evening, then we will speak—we will enter our protest against it, and in doing so, we speak more in sorrow than in anger, for we have often enjoyed the kind and attentive courtesies of those in command and the other officers of each line.

From the time the Queen City made her triumphant *debut* upon the waters of the Sacramento, the competition has been between the New World and the Queen City, and it has been frequently an exciting one. The boats were announced to leave Sacramento on Monday, at 2 P. M.; this was *one hour* before the usual time. The price of passage on the Queen City was $5 for cabin, and $1 for deck; this price we believe has been uniform since the start of the boat. The New World put the price at $3 for cabin, and 50 cents for deck. The hour of 2 P. M. arrived; the *Queen* was not moving, and the New World held on for the stages; there being no 3 o'clock boat. It was half past two before the Queen cast off, and heading up river, made a fine turn and came down past the landing in good style. As she passed, the New World being ready, followed her. The Queen had the start, and kept it to the slough, and entered it ahead, the New World almost touching her. The boats both were on high speed—they nearly leaped through the water. It was a grand but a very exciting time. The passengers upon both boats entered into the feelings of a race, as passengers always do, and each wished the triumph of his own boat. The Queen steamed it finely, and at great speed, but we believe the New World could have passed her easily, had it been allowed; but we regret to see an unwillingness on the part of any boat to give an opponent a *fair chance*, and we were sorry to see the Queen cross the bows of the New World, and thus compel her to slack and fall in the rear again; this was repeated several times. This we feel to be ungenerous, if not unfair, although we know it is called in steam-boating fair, on the same ground that "all is fair in politics."

We have said, we like open and fair competition. Let us have it, and let it be an honorable one; and if a boat has the speed to pass, let it pass, and give it the credit. This is what we call fair and manly competition, and it would have given us great pleasure to have made the record that no hindrance was made for such proof of speed.

The boats entered the slough—the Queen ahead and the New World following close,—very close. Here again we enter our protest. In a narrow and dangerous place, like the slough, circuitous, and oftentimes obstructed by other vessels, we consider it very hazardous for two boats to be near each other. The parting the tiller rope, the least check to the leading boat, and a crash follows; and in this case we did regret to notice the dangerous proximity of these two boats, both going at a fearful speed, and more than once the rear boat nearly entering the stern of the other, being compelled to check her speed. Fortunately this dangerous place was passed safely; after being safe through the slough, the trial was renewed with more power. Now came the tug of war—the towering chimneys of the Queen sent forth columns of black smoke for a while, then came streams of fire, and she looked like some mighty Fire-god, breathing flames from both nostrils. She rushed on and on, with mighty strides, swelling the waves right and left into foaming surges. Closely in her wake came the New World, plowing the ocean—moving on as the proud war-horse moves, conscious of his tread of power; the waters spread from her bows in wreaths of foam as she majestically rushed on her course, in spite of fear of a collision;—it was a grand sight. It soon became apparent that the New World would win the race, as she gained rapidly. The Queen swept ahead, once more—but the New World leaped, almost, and shot ahead again. Now came the test—smoke and flames darkened and lit the skies; men shouted, the flames at the furnaces increased, and the excitement became intense, when, coming to a bend, the New World gained, and in passing it a collision was feared would take place; one moment they parted, again they neared, and another, until the crash came—the boats came together—one crash; again they separate, again together—another long and fearful crash, and they lock: one boat lifts the other—they careen, one almost leaping over the other until they dip. They crash still, and remain locked. On they speed, bound together, for one-fourth of a mile, when the New World shoots ahead, and the Queen falls in the rear. For a little while it was an exciting time, and yet all was quiet and calm; the commander of the New World was cool and calm, and his orders were promptly obeyed.

The passage was made in seven hours, from Sacramento to her landing; and it is most gratifying for us to record the fact, that amid so much exposure and risk, that only a trifling injury was done to the Queen City.

We do sincerely hope that some measures will be taken to prevent a like occurrence, and we have been thus lengthy, in the hope that it may awaken attention—attention that shall be effectual, less a calamity shall make us mourn. We write what we have seen, and what we know to be true, without fear, favor or hope of reward, other than having endeavored to do our duty as public journalists. .

We notice in the Sun, of Tuesday, a card of many passengers, relative to the conduct of Capt. Seymour, of the New World. When the excitement shall pass, it will be found that *that* charge is not substantiated, so far as our own observations go on board the New World, upon which we were a passenger; we saw no act that was not honorable, in her commander or his officers.

Flouring Mills of Sacramento.

It is a matter of great interest to an old Sacramentan, now-a-days, as he passes from street to street through this proud and favorite city, to note the great and important changes that have taken place in every department of trade—and none more than that branch which furnishes the great staff of life.

In 1849, '50, '51 and '52, the amount of flour that was landed at our levee was immense, and it is so now, for the trade has greatly increased; but three years ago the character and appearance of the flour was so totally different from the present that it makes the change more marked. Then, it came in various shapes—in barrels, half barrels, 200-pound sacks, 100-pound sacks, 50-pound sacks—it came in all weathers, often in dirty sacks, some hard baked in lumps and dirty, and in this way the community was imposed upon, health deteriorated, and money lost. Now, all the flour brought to the levee is in new and neat 50-pound sacks and bearing the stamp of its quality; we might say nearly all of California production, as but a small portion only, in barrels, of the celebrated Gallego and Haxall brands, is used.

Although large quantities are brought here, they bear a small proportion to the quantity manufactured in the city. There are many mills of the highest character in Sacramento, One of the oldest is the "Bay State Mill," owned and controlled by Messrs. Polley & Co. The reputation of this flour is so well established, that it needs no praise. It is known everywhere, and commands the highest price; the name, Bay State Mills, is synonymous to extra flour, and such is the demand that the owners find it difficult to keep up with it. They have but one grade, the *best*.

The Lambeth Mills, of Messrs. Reddington, Chenery & Co.,—the new and elegant mill on I street, is sending out flour of a high character. It has been in operation but a little time, but it has won an excellent name and can sell all it can make. Cary's Mill also is moving on, to win notoriety and fame; new and improved patterns of machinery, and efforts to advance the character of the flour made, are sure to secure a permanent fame, Mr. Cary has been long and favorably known at Sacramento. It is most truly gratifying to know of such success in these productions for Sacramento.

Balm of a Thousand Flowers.—We notice that Fetridge & Co., of Boston, have purchased all the right and title in the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, from Dr. Fontaine, of Fairhaven, for the sum of $10,000. It is stated that its sale now averages 40,000 bottles per annum, and we have no doubt that ere long a large proportion of the breathing human race will remark with Hamlet: "To this complexion must we come at last."

HORTICULTURAL.

Plant Native Shrubs.---Ornamental and Hedge Plants.

We are often surprised when we see the many waste places around the residences of our citizens—so many "barren yards," when with a very little trouble, these *waste places* may be made fruitful gardens. Even around San Francisco, there are many beautiful evergreen ornamental trees and shrubs that can be had for the gathering; also abundance of perennial flowers, and enough to constitute a neat and pretty garden plat for those who are not able to expend money for varieties from abroad.

There are some six varieties of the Perennial Lupin, with their long and brilliant spikelets of flowers. Some varieties of shrubs can be formed into trees that will last for years, of which are the Evergreen Oak, Holly, Bay, and many others that are valuable. The "Escalonia," a very handsome evergreen shrub, makes a beautiful hedge and is of quick growth; there are two varieties, one with white, and one with yellow blossoms. But why name a few, when there are hundreds and thousands? A day spent among the hills back of this city with a spade, a little healthy exercise and a few mornings' early labor to give a zest to appetite, and many a waste place could be transformed into a beautiful spot,

Now's the time—now is the accepted time; the autumn is the *best time* to plant trees, and thus planted, they start earlier and do better. We trust this hint will not be lost.

Cranberries.

The high price which this luscious fruit has always borne in every market in the United States, and the generous return it gives to the cultivators, should induce an extensive cultivation of it in California. That it can be extensively and profitably cultivated in our State, is beyond a doubt. There are are many places where it can be made to produce almost a perpetual crop. The introduction of the Artesian Well will be a means of preparation for such fruit, beyond a peradventure.

We can almost predict a new feature relative to the cranberry, also, such as its successful growth upon high lands. There is a species of "High Cranberry," and we still are confident that it only needs experiment on this ordinary variety, to teach us that we do not understand all its good properties.

The cultivators of this fruit in many of the New-England States, are realizing a very handsome income from it, annually, and so can the farmers of California. Why should we *import* cranberries from the older States, or from Oregon, when we can grow them here so easily?

Great Sale of Fruit Trees, at Auction. We call the attention of our readers to the large and important sale of the choice trees, of valuable varieties, which are offered on the 10th of December, at the "Stockton Ranch," Santa Clara. This beautiful estate is too well known to need praise, and it will surely be understood that none but the very best kinds of fruit trees would ever be cultivated, as no cost or labor has been spared to procure the finest the country could boast.

Here is a fact for our horticultural readers. It has been discovered in France, that, for the generality of flowers, and more especially for pelargoniums, and the most delicate specimens of the lily tribe, common glue, diluted with a sufficient portion of water, forms a richer manure than guano, or any other yet discovered; plants placed in sand, or the worst soils, displaying more beauty and vigor, when watered with this composition, than those grown in the richest mold, and only sprinkled with water.

It is stated that a French gardener has reversed the order of things, and instead of producing colossal vegetables, has succeeded in growing microscopic specimens, which are said to contain as much of the nutritious principle as vegetables several times their size.

Large Apples.—Thomas Pritchard, Esq., of this city, has shown us the finest specimens of apples we have ever seen in any country; many of them measured fifteen and sixteen inches in circumference and weighed twenty-eight and twenty-nine ounces. Fifteen or sixteen fills a half bushel measure. These apples were raised by Nathan Robinson of this county, on trees only three years growth.—*Oregonian.*

Henry Ward Beecher on Trees.

Every one who has read the life of Sir Walter Scott, knows his love of trees. He used to say that of all his compositions, he was most proud of his compositions to make trees grow. There is yet at East-Hampton, flourishing in a hearty age, an orchard set out by the hands of my father. And we have heard him say that after an absence from home, the first impulse, after greeting his own family, was to go out and examine each tree in his orchard, from root to top. No man ever planted a tree or loved one, but knows how to sympathize with this feeling. Oliver Wendell Holmes spends his summer months upon a beautiful farm near Pittsfield, on which are half a hundred of the original forest trees, some of them doubtless five hundred years old; trees that heard the revolutionary cannon (or heard of them), and before that the crack of the rifle in the early Colonial Indian wars, when Miahcomo, with his fugitive Pequots, took refuge in the Berkshire hills. It is said that Dr. Holmes has measured with tape-line every tree on his place, and knows each one of them with intimate personal acquaintance.

To the great tree-loving fraternity we belong. And our first excursion in Lenox was to salute our notable trees. We had a nervous anxiety to see that the axe had not hewn, nor the lightning struck them; that no worm had gnawed at their root, or cattle at their trunk; that their branches were not broken, nor their leaves failing from drought. We found them all standing in their uprightness. They lifted up their heads towards Heaven, and sent down to us from all their boughs a leafy message of recognition and affection. Blessed be the dew that cools their evening leaves, and the rains that quench their daily thirst! May the storm be as merciful to them, when in winter it roars through their branches, as is a harper of his harp. Let the snow lie lightly on their boughs, and long hence be the summer that shall find no leaves to clothe these nobles of the pasture! First in our regard, as it is first in the whole nobility of trees, stands the white elm; no less esteemed because it is an American tree, known abroad only by importation, and never seen in all its magnificence, except in our own valleys, The old oaks of England are very excellent in their way, gnarled and rugged. The elm has strength as significant as they, and a grace, a royalty which leaves the oak like a boor in comparison. Had the elm been an English tree, and had Chaucer seen and loved and sung it, and even Shakspeare, and every English poet hung some garlands upon it, it would have lifted up its head now, not only the noblest of all growing things, but enshrined in a thousand rich associations of history and literature. Who ever sees a hawthorn or a sweet-briar (the eglantine) that his thoughts do not, like a bolt of light, burst through ranks of poets, and ranges of sparkling thoughts which have been born since England had a written language, and of which the rose, the willow, the eglantine, the hawthorn, and other scores of vines or trees have been the cause, as they are now and for ever the suggestions and remembrances? Who ever looks upon an oak, and does not think of navies; of storms; of battles on the ocean; of the noble lyrics of the sea; of English glades; of the fugitive Charles, the tree-mounted monarch; of the Herne oak; of parks and forests; of Robin Hood and his merry men, Friar Tuck not excepted; of old baronial halls with mellow light streaming through the diamond-shaped panes upon oaken floors, and of elaborate carved wainscotings? And who that has ever traveled in English second-class cushionless cars has not other and less genial remembrances of the enduring solidity of the impervious, unelastic oak? One such oak I have, and only one, yet discovered. On my west line is a fringe of forest, through which rushes in spring, trickles in early summer, and dies out early in August, the issues of a noble spring from near the hill side. On the eastern edge of this belt of trees stands the monarchal oak, wide branching on the east toward the open pasture and the free light, but on its western side lean and branchless from the pressure of the neighboring trees; for trees, like men, cannot grow to the real nature that is in them when crowded by too much society, Both need to be touched on every side by sun and air, and by nothing else, if they are to be rounded out into full symmetry. Growing right up to its side, and through its branches is a long wifely elm—beauty and grace embosomed by strength. Their leaves come and go together, and all the summer long they mingle their rustling harmonies. Their roots pasture in the same soil, nor could either of them be hewn down without tearing away the branches and marring the beauty of the other. And a tree, when thoroughly disbranched, may, by time and care, regain its beauty. * * *

Upon the crown of the hill, just where an artist would have planted them, had he wished to have them exactly in the right place, grew some two hundred stalwart and ancient maples, beeches, ashes and oaks, a narrow belt-like forest, forming a screen from the northern and western winds in winter and a harp of endless music for the summer. The wretched owner of this farm, tempted by the devil, cut down the whole blessed band and brotherhood of trees, that he might fill his pocket with two pitiful dollars a cord for the wood! Well, his pocket was the best part of him. The iron furnaces have devoured my grove, and their huge stumps that stood like gravestones, have been cleared that a grove might be planted in the same spot for the next hundred years to nourish into the stature and glory of that which is gone. And in other places I find the memorial of many noble trees slain; here a hemlock that carried up its eternal green a hundred feet into the winter air; there a huge double-trunked chestnut, dear old grandfather of hundreds of children that have for generations clubbed its boughs or shook its nut-laden top, and laughed and shouted as bushels of chestnuts rattled down. Now the tree exists only as loop-holed posts and weather browned rails. I hope the fellow got a sliver in his finger every time he touched the hemlock plank or let down the bars made of those chestnut rails.

What, then, it will be said, must no one touch a tree? must there be no fuel, no timber? Go to the forest for both. There are no individual trees there, only a forest.—*N. Y. Independent.*

[For the California Farmer.]

Sketches of the Natural History of California.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

ADDENDA TO NOTICE OF THE CALIFORNIA CONDOR.

Since writing the sketch published in your issue of the 9th inst., some other points have been gathered from old hunters and trampers, which, as they generally agree, are worthy of record.

One of these Robin Hood men informs me, that three years ago he caught two young Condors in the Redwoods of Santa Cruz county, and kept them over a month. When young, they have a strong smell; and are three months old before they fly.

The female is smaller than the male,—and this without doubt, as he has often observed them. She lays two eggs in a year, which are hatched in about six weeks, near the middle of March; the eggs weigh about twelve ounces, and are the best kind of eating of the egg kind. They sometimes lay on the ledges of high rocks, but quite as often on tall trees, in the old nests of hawks and eagles. The placer diggers of Northern Mexico use the quills for putting their gold dust in. Three of these birds will eat a deer, and when they attack a man or animal, in defence, will nick a lump of flesh out in a minute. The barrel of the outer wing feathers is four inches long by three-eighths of an inch in diameter; when the bird is standing, the long wing feathers will overlap those of the tail more than six inches.

The upper beak is of a horny white, with a thick, sharp, solid curved-down and pointed end, and overlaps the lower by five-eighths of an inch. The beaks are fully 1-16th of an inch thick. The ear is 1-2 an inch long, and 1 1-2 inch from the eye at the termination of the upper jaw bone.

When flying, the white band of the wings and breast does not extend over the breast, but the breast and belly appears as an intermission of black. They float in the air, rather than sail, and their motions aloft form the most elegant and graceful feature of the bird's habits—fit object for any fair lady to ride one hundred miles to see.

On the 13th inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon, some object attracted a flock of the Condor. At first, one suddenly appeared, but in the course of fifteen minutes I observed twenty of them, circling at an altitude of some four thousand feet, and immediately over the beach. When in the air, they may be distinguished with a spy-glass from the Buzzard, by the white band under the wings. They are generally seen on the sea shore at Monterey, in the latter fall months, in clear weather; but sometimes they make their appearance in a foggy atmosphere. As they come, so they go—a company will be out of sight in fifteen minutes. They appear "to drop from some cavern in the sky," as described of the Vulture of South Africa, by Le Vaillant, many years since.

One of these birds, killed a few days ago in Carmel bay, near Monterey, a friend informs me, measured, including breast, thirteen feet from tip to tip of wing. It is even possible that the oldest birds approach in dimensions the Condor of Chili and Peru. It is not known to what age they attain. Probably there are three or four varieties of the Sarcoramphus, in the territories before designated, which hunters have confounded as being the same bird. The Condors range throughout the Sierra Nevada, and the Tulare and Sacramento plains.

The historian of Sebastian Vizcaino's California Voyage, in describing the country and animals around Monterey, in December, 1602, mentions, among other birds, the Vulture—doubtless meaning the Condor. This expedition disembarked at Monterey beach, and encamped, with their sick crews, under an encinal of oaks, where a small stream comes down from the Redoubt hill. Several of these oaks are still standing, but the great encinal, which covered the beautiful slopes of Monterey at that time, has been mostly cleared off for firewood. On one of the granite masses on the site of this encampment, may still be seen the holes made in the rocks by the Indians, for pounding the acorns and grass seeds.

The site of this town, according to the above authority, was roamed over by an astonishing variety of the animal kingdom, most of which are recognizable at the present day. As the expedition stopped on land nearly a month, they had ample time and opportunity to make accurate observations.

THE CHEMISAL CHICKEN, OR GALLINA DEL CAMPO.

This is a bird we have often heard of since our arrival in California, from the old mountaineers, and trampers, but as yet have not seen a specimen. The description we here give is only approximative, and is derived from gentlemen of several years residence in the country; and agreeing, in the main, we have no doubt will be found truthful to nature as far as it goes.

The Chemisal Chicken, or *Gallina del Campo*, is about the size of a fourteen-month Turkey, and its general color glossy and similar to the mottled sandy-colored Curlew of California. Its weight is between four and five pounds. The bill is black, arcuated, and beak very sharp, hard, and curved slightly down at point; the root of the bill on the forehead is fringed with bright vermilion red, more brilliant in the male than in the female. It has a small chocolate-colored comb, and a head about the size and shape of the Guinea-hen; the legs are bluish gray, and it stands about fourteen inches from the ground. It has four toes, like a fowl, and the cock bird is armed with a small spur. The wings are rather short, and it flies or whirs, like a ruffled grouse, for nearly a hundred yards, before it lights. The eyelid is rimmed with a bright vermilion edging. The neck of the bird is of a flashing, brilliant-steel color. It makes a noise something like the low cluck of a turkey, and at times roosts on the highest trees. The nest is made on the ground, alongside an old log, and is formed of leaves and straw; the female lays six and seven eggs of a season, about one-quarter larger than a fowl's egg, and hatches its young in twenty to thirty days,—which begin to fly when about a month old.

An old hunter informs me, that he has killed as many as twelve and sixteen in a day of these birds. They feed on buds, grass seeds, berries, the grains of the sage bush and other shrubs; their flesh is considered a great delicacy, and like the Yankee's goose—one is too much for a single epicure, but not enough for two. They generally go in flocks of four and five, but sometimes fifteen or more are seen in company. They scratch the ground like the domestic fowl, and its habits are about the same as our well known barnyard favorites. The eye is of the same size as a fowl's, and has a bright, gray iris. The tail of the cock bird is about a foot long, and when alarmed, or during the love season, is spread out like a turkey's, and has two beautiful recurved tail feathers like the drooping ones of the barnyard cock. These droopers are some twelve inches longer than the other tail feathers, and give a beautiful appearance.

These birds are said to be found in small numbers in certain valleys and on the hill sides of Coast California; in the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada, along the banks of the rivers flowing from the snows, and they are in places found in great numbers from Shasta to the Tejon. There is no doubt this beautiful class of the Gallinacia *might be easily tamed*, as has been with its flighty prototype, the Guinea Hen. It is said to be nearly double the size of the Prairie Hen of Missouri and Arkansas—and is probably a larger variety of the same bird. The hunters call this (or a bird akin to it) the Sage Hen. Doubtless there are several species of the Chemisal Chicken within the boundaries of Utah, Oregon, California and New Mexico. Our bird is said to be found throughout the Rocky Mountain country and adjacent plains.

Monterey, Nov. 16, 1854.

The Fitchburg Cattle Show.—The annual show and plowing match of the Worcester North Agricultural Society took place at Fitchburg lately. After the usual plowing match and the trial of working oxen, a procession was formed under the direction of Colonel Ivers Phillips, the chief marshal, which proceeded to the Unitarian Church. Here an able address was delivered by Gov. Washburn. The church was crowded. At its conclusion, the procession reformed and proceeded to the Fitchburg Hotel, where the society and its friends dined. The president of the society, Hon. Moses Wood, presided, and introduced the speaking by a clear and excellent practical address. He spoke of the rugged character of North Worcester, the need there was of such efforts as this society are making, and the value of the encouragement given by the State to this and kindred societies. He was followed by Mr. Flint the secretary of the board of agriculture, Governor Washburn, Hon. Nathaniel Wood and Mr. Brooks, in eloquent speeches. The several committees made their reports at the Town Hall, at 4 1-2 o'clock in the afternoon.

This exhibition is pronounced the most successful of this society. The show of fruit was excellent, as was that of mechanical and manufactured articles. These were exhibited in the hall of the new town house. The ladies, as usual, patriotically contributed in this work; and specimens of taste and skill were seen not only from the parlor, but the kitchen; but the premiums on bread were only awarded "to ladies less than twenty years of age." The day was beautiful, and thousands of the citizens in North Worcester thronged the streets of Fitchburg.—*Boston Post.*

Another.—The claim of Mr. J. C. Cooper & Briton, in a canon of the Mokelumne river, about two miles above Poverty Bar, turned out $4,000 in the past five weeks.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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We desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, NOV. 26, 1854.

Land Titles.---Shall we have a Home.

The great drawback to the prosperity of this country, to the immediate settlement of large portions of our State, arises from the UNSETTLED CONDITION OF LAND TITLES. An immense amount of property is now in litigation, large sums are being expended, bitter feuds created among those who otherwise would be good neighbors and kind friends, and all arising from the "law's delay." "These things ought not so to be."

California as a State has suffered already enough, and this state of things should no longer exist. We are among those who believe there is a remedy; and the remedy lies with the people. Our citizens should call meetings, appoint committees of reference, and hundreds and thousands of disputes that now are causing heart-burnings and animosities, could be settled amicably, favorvorable to both parties. There are many cases where settlers have entered and improved land in good faith, and in such cases they lose all. This is hard. There are other cases where parties are the true and lawful owners, yet they receive no returns whatever, but have paid, year after year, State, *county* and city *taxes, untill* their all has been consumed, and yet have never enjoyed their own. This is hard, it is unjust—and we do believe a large portion of this evil could be remedied.

The amount of injury to many individuals can never be calculated—it has been their *pecuniary ruin.* The loss to California in her enterprise and energy, and in the delay of her agricultural developments, would astound any one. We have made particular research in many counties, and the delay in improvements by the cultivators of the soil, in the erection of buildings and the establishment of homes by the gathering of scattered families, would amount to more than *twice the grain crop of California*—more than FIFTEEN MILLIONS of dollars; and we have heard men estimate it at more than the absolute value of the land in question, for it has blighted the prospects and hopes of many for life.

That a great portion of this delay is wholly unnecessary, cannot be for a moment doubted. Fees must be earned by the thousand hungry ones who lead men into law; but while the fees can be enlarged and increased, while men can be bled, while the money lasts, they can be held in abeyance. It is easier to get *into law* than to get out of it.

This question of *land titles* is of more importance to California, than her mercantile, commercial, or all her other interests put together. On this question depends her permanency, and unless something is done, and done soon, we shall see the tide of emigration flowing *from our shores,* instead of *to them.* There is a time when *forbearance* ceases to be a virtue, and that time is near at hand; men will be heard, for they will contend for their *homes,* and their fireside rights.

We trust our citizens will awake to this subject and see if a *better way* than wasting money at law cannot be devised. We believe a manly conference between neighbors who hold *conflicting titles* will adjust them in a more speedy way, than resorting to violence, to redress at law, or a continued strife and waste of property,

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There is a young farmer in Littleton, Mass., who measures seven feet lacking one inch in hight, and weighs 280 pounds. He is about 21 years of age.

Fish, Flesh, and Fowl.

No one need go hungry in the Eureka State; every day reveals to our people new and valuable resources in every department of household comforts; that which but a brief time since was esteemed so great a luxury, bearing incredible prices, has now become common in our markets. Day by day some addition is made in each of the classes named at the head of this article, and by any one conversant with the markets of San Francisco it will be admitted that they are now supplied with as extensive a variety in each of these departments as any market in the United States.

The number and variety of fish in our markets, and their excellence, is a matter of pride. Recently, we learn by the San Diego Herald, that a MACKEREL weighing seven pounds was caught in that harbor; and it is presumed that the old adage is true, that "there are as good fish in the sea as were ever caught"—there must then be a "few more left of the same sort."

The Salmon Fisheries of Sacramento are becoming a matter of great importance, so much so as to have agencies in Australia for the sale of salmon, which are packed and shipped by the cargo from this port. From two to three hundred salmon frequently come down in the boats from Sacramento in one day. Trout of immense size, sturgeon of huge dimensions, and every choice and dainty dish can always be had at our markets. The "flesh pots of Egypt" could not offer more tempting viands than are offered now in California, at the stalls, on marble counters, at our markets.

As for Fowl (game), we here in California, "have the game all our own way." Our markets now offer the choicest kinds, far better and cheaper than even New York, Boston, or Philadelphia markets.

We would Invite those who heretofore have not felt interested in these matters, to visit our markets, and they will be amply compensated.

Grain Drills.

ONE OF THE GREATEST ERRORS THAT HAS BEEN COMMITTED BY OUR GRAIN GROWERS, has been the too late planting of grain. Would they know the time, let them go into the fields and see the volunteer grain that springs at nature's call—let them examine its broad leaves, its bold and strong blade, and they will see it starts with the early rains; and this should teach men that nature has a voice that will guide them aright, if they will but be instructed by her.

While speaking of grain planters, we would refer to the "Gatling Grain Drill," or grain sower, which has been tried successfully the past year in Santa Clara county, and comes highly recommended. One of these drill was exhibited at the late State Fair, and took the first premium. Mr. S. Henderson is the owner of the patent and the manufactwer of the drills. A sample drill is in this city, and can be seen by calling on us.

We have faith in the recommendations of the gentlemen who have tried it, and would recommend it to those who desire to drill their grain. The drill is advertised in our columns, and we refer our readers to it.

DAGUERREOTYPES.—It will be recollected that at the State Fair a very handsome display of daguerreotypes was made by Messrs. Vance and G. H. Johnson. The exhibition of Mr. Vance was made early in the opening of the Fair, was truly a splendid exhibition and attracted much attention, and was the only one when the committee passed their examinations. Mr. G. H. Johnson's pictures were placed in the Hall but a day or two before the Fair closed, therefore were not before the visitors long enough to receive that attention they otherwise would. The committee, feeling they were highly deserving notice and attention at its hands, gave them *a special prize.* Mr. Johnson's gallery on Montgomery street can most undoubtedly give assurance to any who may be pleased to call that he is qualified by his skill in the art, and his taste, to execute perfect pictures, and he has been too long and permanently established in California to need commendation at our hands. G. H. Johnson's Art Gallery won the first premium for this art in California, at Warren's Exhibition, at Sacramento city, in 1852. At that exhibition there were *four competitors* and about two hundred pictures.

WONDERFUL APPLES.—The editor of the Manchester Mirror has received a present of an apple which possesses the peculiarity of being sweet upon one side and sour upon the other. The apple came from the farm recently belonging to Mr. Ebenezer Page, of Dumbarton, N. H. The editor of the Mirror says there are two trees upon the estate which bear fruit of this character—half sweet and half sour.

Tree Association.

We insert the plan of the "Laurel Hill Association," of Stockbridge, Mass., with the hope it may attract the attention of our readers in California.

The original idea of "Lefe Laurel," published in number 19 of the FARMER, for ladies each to plant a tree by our road sides and parks, under the direction and as the gift or memento of friends of the other sex, is most appropriate now. Let fruit trees ornament our road sides. Let the names of the fair originators of them be engraved on each tree, and let the rich and ripe fruit as it drops at the feet of the weary traveler be as a refreshing gift to remind him of woman's worth, of mother, wife, sister or daughter from whom he may then be far away.

Let the traveler feel that this fruit is but emblematical of the care and kindness of those who love to make the pathway of every true heart joyous. Let fruit trees be along our road sides and let a portion of fruit be free, and there will be less *stealing;* we shall not need spring-guns and man-traps, and furious dogs. A few free fruit trees will be like "open bibles," saying "come and eat." We hope these glorious movements will find advocates in California. *Who will begin?*

The Laurel Hill Association give notice that they will pay fifty cents per tree for shade trees, set out about July 1st, 1855, and alive and thrifty the 1st of August, 1856, about a church designated by them; and they will also award the following premiums:

1st. *In addition* to the above named price for setting, a premium of ten dollars, or a silver cup of the like value, suitably inscribed, shall be given to the individual who shall plant the best 15 trees. For the 2d best 15, a premium of six dollars, or a cup as aforesaid, and for the 3d 15, four dollars.

2d. To the person who shall plant the greatest number and most thrifty forest or fruit trees, not less than 15 in number, in any of the public streets *in town,* the Plain excepted, there shall be awarded $10.

3d. To the person who shall make the longest and best side-walk, or the most important improvement in those already made *in town,* $10.

4th. To the person who shall have made, during this year, the greatest improvement in the grounds around his dwelling, *in town,* $10.

This, says the Country Gentleman, is taking a step in the right direction. How much would be added to the beauty and comfort of all our villages, if such means were taken to promote the raising of shade trees. We recommend this example to the attention of our readers.

Patent Office Circular.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, September 20, 1854.

SIR: It is believed that some statistics relative to the extent and effects of the unusual drought that has been so extensively felt during the past summer would be an interesting and useful item of information to be imbodied in the next Patent Office Report. To effect this object, your aid is respectfully solicited.

The drought seems to have extended in a zone or belt from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic. It is desirable to trace out the degree of regularity which may be presented by its course and its severity. Can you, therefore, furnish information on the following points, as well as on any others which may present themselves to your mind of a like character:

If your State has been afflicted with drought to any unusual degree, state in a general way the time of its commencement and termination, and its effects on the different principal crops. What will be the amount of those crops as compared with the average of former years? State the localities where it was felt in the greatest severity and also the limits of its range, in case it did not cover the whole State. What were the prevailing winds during its continuance? Were unusual heats, the absence of ordinary dews, or any other extraordinary phenomena, observed during its continuance?

If, on the other hand, there has been more than the usual amount of rain in any portion of your State, please give corresponding information as to such unusual rains, their extent, limits, and effects, course of wind, &c., &c.

It has occurred to the undersigned that by means similar to those above intimated much useful and interesting information may be annually collected and disseminated through this office. To give efficiency to any plan for such purposes, a central point is necessary. If nothing better can be suggested, information on various subjects, obtained through the medium of the State governments and local institutions, might be consolidated and made national in this manner. Congress seem disposed to make appropriations for such purposes as liberal as are strictly necessary.

Should this idea be favorably received, the present effort may be a beginning which may hereafter be developed into a system. If you think the subject worthy of consideration, you are respectfully requested to make suggestions as to the kind and character of the information that may be thus obtained, as well as the best method of obtaining it. Yours, very respectfully,

CHARLES MASON, Commissioner.

[For the California Farmer.]

Great Destitution.

MERCED RIVER, Mariposa Co., Sept. 1854.

I, JOHN, who am the son of a prophet, whose name was Eli,—which was the son of Samuel, which was the son of Zachariah, which finally was of the lineage of Adam,—would speak a few words, through the mouth of the FARMER: He that hath ears to hear let him hear, what I, John, both saw and heard: I heard a voice as of one crying in the wilderness, woe, woe, woe! for great destitution is abroad in the land; and I looked and beheld a young man walking, clothed in mourning, and his countenance was as of one in trouble, and as one whose affliction was deep and great. Feeling greatly interested as to what could be the young man's meditations, I, John, spake unto and thus addressed him: What are thy thoughts, oh, young man, and why art thou so cast down? And unto me the mystery was revealed, that I should know, and write, that the world might see, and peradventure, some parts or portions in particular, whose abundance is great, might yield assistance, and relieve the wants of the needy. The young man's voice was as the voice of a great multitude, crying unto the ladies of the land, lo, we are destitute of HELP-MEETS! We have to mend, wash, and cook,—so that our lives have become irksome unto us; we fain would lay down our lives and cease to be, were it not for the hope of thee, that some day thou wouldst come and help us. This is our only hope, our only salvation. Remembering your great charity and affection, we, old Bachelors of California, do yet hope some day to see better times,—that the sunshine of affliction will soon pass away, and the dark night of prosperity dawn upon us; when that loved and loving wife shall cheer our drooping spirits, shall sit by our side, and whisper words of consolation in our ears,—and those little ones rise up and call us blessed. This, young folks of California, is just what we need. Now, old Bachelors, stir yourselves,—the one that makes the first choice, to be the best fellow; if you don't succeed, try again. Hurrah, three cheers for the old Bachelors, and their kind regards to the ladies. Very respectfully, I, JOHN.

A verse or two would do no harm,
Just written at the end;
Oh, would I could some lady charm—
My love to her I'd send.

If any maid should chance to see
What I have written here,
Just please to send their love to me—
I'll give a listening ear.

I'll send mine back to them in turn;
How pleasant that would be;
Besides, how much we both could learn—
Perchance we'd married be.

More Rare Birds and Poultry Coming.

We learn, says the New York American Agriculturist, that the steamer Washington, which left Southampton on the 14th Oct., has on board one of the choicest lots of pure bred domestic and aquatic fowls which has yet been brought to this country. Mr. John Gile, of Woodstock, Connecticut, who is a well known dealer in pure stock, has been absent during the summer, scouring Great Britain, France, and Germany, in search of the best specimens of the feathered tribe.

From the list forwarded by Wm. Giles, we see he has secured Black Spanish, Surrey and Dorking Fowls; Seabright gold and silver laced Bantams; Japanese and white Pea Fowl; gold, silver, pied, white, ring-necked and Bohemian Pheasants; white and black Swans; Aylesbury and Rerien Ducks; white-fronted Barnacle, Egyptian and Toulouse Geese. Also a splendid assortment of ornamental Ducks, which have been sold in London at seventy-five guineas per pair. He also brings some fine Cotswold and New Oxford sheep. We believe Mr. Barnum is making arrangements to secure the entire lot for exhibition at his Museum, for a week or so immediately after their arrival, and then about the first of November, they will be sold at auction, on account of the importers.

DOWN EAST BEATEN BADLY.—We clip the following description of a "Big Apple" from the Maine Farmer, and would just remind them that we *reject such small apples* as nineteen ounces. When we talk of "Big Apples,"—I. C. Woods, Esq., of the house of Adams & Co. of this city, forwarded by last steamer an apple nearly *a pound heavier* than the "Down Easter"; it weighed one *pound and fourteen ounces.* Try again, Down East!

Big Apple.—The biggest apple we have seen for many a day, was sent us a few days since by Mr. Thomas C. Norris, of Vienna. Its weight, when picked, was nineteen ounces, and it measures fourteen inches in circumference. It would make a comfortable meal for a small family. It grew in the orchard of Mr. Geo. B. Whittier, Vienna, and we submit he is entitled to the credit of raising the biggest apple on record, this year, in this State—if not, bring on a bigger one.

Calamities Changed to Blessings.

Every intelligent and thrifty farmer has doubtless had occasion to observe the heavy losses of the *skinning system*. The man who gets twenty bushels of corn per acre off a ten-acre lot, is compelled to plow the whole of this surface for 200 bushels; while he who obtains fifty bushels per acre, has only four acres to cultivate for a like amount. And it usually happens that triple the labor is required to keep a single acre of the badly cultivated land clear of grass and weeds, as an acre in the finest tillage. If the ten-acre man barely gets enough to pay for cultivation, the four-acre man may realize a profit of about one hundred per cent. The same mode of estimate will apply to every thing else. If a poor cow yields milk and butter only enough to pay for her keeping, a good one yielding a double amount, affords a clear profit of all this surplus. Land-pike and Racer hogs, may consume three dollars worth of corn to make a dollar's worth of pork; Berkshires and Suffolks may yield two dollars worth of pork to every dollar's worth of corn, fed skillfully. All these examples show that the most profitable farming is that which brings land into the finest condition, and which secures the most productive animals on a given amount of food. The increased value of the *principal*—that is of the land itself, by the most improving practice, should also be taken into the account.

Yet notwithstanding all this, a great multitude of farmers continue to pursue the most profitless of the two modes,—either from a want of energy or a want of knowledge. They barely make a living in many instances, and remind us of the man who said, "It takes me and my hired man both working hard all the year, to raise enough to pay my hired man." Now, when in addition to this close struggle for a living, such calamities as the Hessian fly, the wheat midge, extraordinary drouths, &c., make their appearance, the case appears to be desperate; and yet we are not sure that the fly and the midge, and the danger of drouth, may not become indirectly great improvers of our husbandry, and in this way prove substantial blessings to superficial farmers. "Its an ill wind dat blows no whar," said Shelby's black Sam; and possibly these calamities may yet compel some to be good farmers against their will.

In the eastern part of Long Island, the Hessian fly proved many years ago a great benefit to that region of country. The land was so constantly tilled, and so little attention was given to making manures, and to other modes of enriching, that on an average not more than five or six bushels of wheat were raised per acre. But this, small as it was, would pay the labor and expense. The Hessian fly put an end to this kind of husbandry, for no other way was found to prevent its depredations but highly manuring the land; the fly usually attacking the weakest plants, the vigor imparted by the manure saved the crop. Great attention was subsequently given to the manufacture of manure, and in many places the amount made was increased ten fold. The cackling of geese once saved the city of Rome; and in this instance, the buzzing of a minute insect placed thousands of dollars in the pockets of farmers.

We are much mistaken if the wheat midge or weevil does not do us some substantial good. Crops of wheat which have been put in early, and in the best manner, in land not injured by previous mismanagement, have been but slightly affected. An energetic farmer of our acquaintance prepared his last year, by first turning over *deeply* a good clever sod—then giving this a good coat of compost manure—then harrowing the inverted sod and compost into complete intermixture and pulverization—then turning the whole under with a gang-plow just deep enough for the roots of the young wheat, which was put in with a drill in the best manner. The whole of this was accomplished by the first day of autumn. Other crops on the same farm, after corn, were also well put in, but necessarily some weeks later, and in less favorable soil. Now mark the result. The first-named crop yielded the present season of drouth and insects, no less than thirty bushels of the finest wheat per acre—the other was only ten bushels per acre. Other crops in the same neighborhood, sown after corn with only ordinary care and tillage, produced but five bushels per acre. In one instance, when two fields were sown side by side, on similar land, at the same time, but with one of them thoroughly tilled with an especial view to the destruction of "June grass," the latter yielded nineteen bushels per acre, the former only ten. Examples may be multiplied to any degree, showing the great profits of the best modes of tillage for security against these depredators.

The present year of extraordinary drouth has furnished some interesting lessons on the difference between the effects of good and bad management. The potato crop, for example, has varied five hundred per cent, with the treatment it has met with. When it has been planted *early*, in a soil, not made rich hastily with fresh, badly mixed manure, but by previous high tillage, with an addition of well pulverized compost, we have succeeded in raising large and fine roots. Late planted, and on poor soil, the crop has in many instances been insufficient to pay the digging. The Irishman who dug our crop, said he was quite as well rewarded for his labor by taking *one* bushel in *ten*, as in taking the *whole* of his own scanty product. The oat crop is another which has exhibited in a striking light, the advantages of being up to the time. Crops were sown closely after the disappearance of frost, have afforded a fair return; while some which we have had occasion to notice that were put in but two or three weeks later, reminded us of such as were fit only to cut with scissors and rake only with a pocket-comb, —they could not, in fact, be cradled.

But we need not multiply instances. If the essential requisites of good tillage are attended to, such as heavy clover sod, muck and sod compost, and an early sowing for wheat; high manuring, thorough intermixture and clean tillage, for corn; fertility, sufficient depth, and early planting for potatoes; and thorough underdraining, subsoiling, or trench plowing, to prevent wetness at one time, and loss from drouth at another, with such other requisites as good management always points out; if these all should have place in the practice of our farmers, we should hear much less complaint of the ravages of depredators and the calamities of seasons.—*Country Gentleman.*

Saving Seed Potatoes.

The Working Farmer says: An agricultural friend who returned a week since from France, informs us that the farmers there have discovered that by leaving a portion of their potatoes, intended for seed, in the ground during the winter, digging them up and replanting in spring, is a remedy against the continuance of the various diseases to which the potato has of late years been subjected. It will be remembered that this process was first recommended in this country by Mr. Roberts. We have tried this experiment by leaving potatoes in the ground last year, mulching them slightly during the winter with brush. When we dug them this spring, we found the potatoes perfect and very solid, and have planted them alongside of others, kept in the cellar during winter. The growth of the crop gives fair evidence of the superiority of the seed left in the ground, and from present appearance, our experiment, backed by the result claimed by Roberts, and by the French farmers, is likely to sustain the recommendation of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute for the trial of this plan, and those of the agricultural press who attempted to laugh it down at the time of its publication, will be able to review their jokes with some profit to their readers.

The potato crop of this year will doubtless be of excellent quality, but the quantity will not be so great, and certainly not greater than that of last year, while the demand will be materially increased.

Hog's Lard.—It is said that one establishment in Cincinnati, last year, tried out thirty thousand hogs. To carry on this immense business, they have seven large circular tanks of sufficient capacity to hold fifteen thousand gallons each. They receive the entire carcass, with the exception of the hams, and the whole is subjected to steam process, under a pressure of seventy pounds to the square inch, the effect of which operation is to reduce the whole to one consistence, and every bone to powder. The fat is drawn off by cocks, and the residuum, a mere earthy substance, as far as made use of, is taken away for manure. Besides the hogs which reach the factory in entire carcasses, the great mass of heads, ribs, back and bones, tail pieces, feet, and other trimmings of the hogs, cut up at different pork houses, are subjected to the same process, in order to extract every particle of grease. This concern will turn out this season three million six thousand pounds of lard, five-sixths of which is No. I. Nothing can surpass the purity and beauty of this lard, which is refined as well as made under steam processes. Six hundred hogs per day pass through these tanks, one with another.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

Is Farming Profitable.—We often hear the affirmative of this decided, and by persons, too, whose opinions are entitled to credit. We do not prefer to discuss this subject, but to give practical illustration of it, and let our readers make the application.

Deacon Brooks Shattuck, of Bedford, bought and moved upon his farm eleven years since. It was a rough farm, for which he paid $2,300. He was a manufacturer, and had shattered his health in a mill at Lowell. He paid in cash $900, leaving a debt to be paid for the farm of $1,400. During that eleven years he has supported a large family, educated his children, having one son in college; has contributed liberally to the charities of the day; has been a liberal supporter and patron of Agricultural Societies, spending time and money freely, to further these objects; in a word, he has been an active, and industrious *book farmer.* Now mark the result. He has sold from his farm $100 of land and $300 worth of wood, timber, &c., standing upon the same, which may not be reckoned as the result of agricultural labor. He has paid the $1,400, and in a few weeks since sold his farm for $3,700. Giving a balance on his farm of $1,500, for improvements and rise in value of lands.—*Granite Farmer.*

When Newspapers Please.—The London Leader thus felicitously explains the secret of newspaper popularity: "It may be very wise to see both sides of a question, than to be more anxious about what can be said for you; but the fact is, that the object of most men in buying a newspaper is, to enjoy the statement of their own inarticulate notions in the shape of artistical development and expression. A reader never so thoroughly enjoys a paper as when he can say, "That is exactly what I have said myself;" and he always trys to buy that paper which can give to his own opinions an air of the greatest point and wisdom. It is looking into a mirror which tells him, not the superficial aspect, so inadequate to the expression of his real beauty and dignity, but that inner truth which is a more perfect portrait of the whole man; a mirror which makes Simpson see with his own eyes the Socrates that he feels himself to be. For this reason it is to be taken that the papers which are purchased represent the opinions of their purchasers.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The Cultivator Band.

We take great pleasure in the various valuable contributions made to the Boston Cultivator, one of our best agricultural journals, published in Boston. The Cultivator Band is composed of female writers, whose compositions do honor to the head and heart. Such communications add greatly to the value of an agricultural paper, for a portion of it should ever be devoted to home duties, to scenes of rural life, to the cultivation of those powers and that intellect which will add to the "joys of home."

We have been highly favored thus far with the contributions of our fair correspondents, and we trust for a continuance and an increase of them. We shall ever esteem it a favor, not only to the Farmer, but to the entire community. Communications in prose or verse shall have due attention, and communications making inquiries in any branch of gardening shall have our prompt regards.

To the Cultivator Band.—*Mr. Editor:* I would join the highly gifted band with my whole heart and hand, but my mental powers are so feeble, that I dare not hope they will accept me for a sister! They own none but beautiful and proficient writers. Sixteen years of this world's vanity and frivolity have I seen—not much, when compared with what others have seen and known, and I feel that during that time I have not improved my mind as I ought; but now, being thrown upon my own resources, may perhaps rouse up the latent spark of energy and ambition, that has so long lain dormant and inactive within me. Nature has done well by her children; it is true, to some she has given more talents than to others, and it is equally true that, let those who have but few talents improve them, and more will be given unto them. We do not know how much power of thought and action lies deep in the secret recesses of the soul, nor can we ever *know*, unless we seek with a determination to *find*. We may not hope to reach the summit of that lofty grandeur in the eyes of the admiring world, to which some writers have attained, but we may go far beyond our own expectation. Others thinking for us, will never accomplish the object, but thinking for ourselves will do it; but I'll say no more at present, for fear of a corner in that "dark closet!"

May Hill.

Miss Dix.

We feel it due to this God-like Philanthropist, to place before our readers the interesting scene related below. What an example of the nobility of woman's humanity, a life devoted in rescuing her fellow creatures—those whose minds were already a wreck—from farther suffering. That sympathy which the generous hearted Collins felt for others, in one degree of suffering, should and will be tendered to him by every generous mind, in his present heart-rending afflictions.

Miss Dix.—This devoted philanthropist sailed for Europe, in the steamer, in October, a free passage being generously given to her by Mr. Collins, with a state-room to herself. A correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser thus describes a little scene which took place on meeting Mr. Collins at her embarkation:

"He was on board when she arrived, and she approached to tender thanks, but taking her hands in his, with an emotion that did him honor, he said, 'The nation, madam, owes you a debt of gratitude which it can never pay, and of which I, as an individual, am only too happy to be thus privileged to mark my sense.'

"Miss Dix could only reply with tears, for, as was evident to all who saw her, her nervous system is completely prostrated. Could we expect it to be otherwise, in view of her immense labors and her grievous disappointments? In sixteen States this delicate woman has had the satisfaction to see asylums for the insane established under her influence, and still she leaves in the United States twenty-one thousand insane persons, lodged in dungeons or pens, not less loathsome or more comfortable than a pig-sty—twenty-one thousand whom she has herself seen, and whose miseries are therefore fully known to her. It was in behalf of these that she petitioned Congress.

"After years of earnest toil and patient waiting, she saw her hopes for them on the eve of accomplishment. The picture of comfortable lodging and kind and judicious attendance, restoring them once more to the condition of men, rose before her. She was ready to say, 'My work is done; Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace.'

"The word of one man has struck down her hopes. Can we wonder that with her hopes her life has well nigh fallen?"

A Home Anecdote.—The following anecdote should be pasted up in every homestead. It is a sermon worth listening to:—

"A bridegroom requested his wife to accompany him into the garden a day or two after the wedding. He then threw a line over the roof of their cottage. Giving his wife one end of it, he retreated to the other side, and exclaimed, "Pull the line!" She pulled it at his request as far as she could. He cried, "Pull it over!" "I can't," she replied. "Pull with all your might!" shouted the whimsical husband. But in vain were all the efforts of the bride to pull over the line, so long as the husband held on the opposite end. But when he came round, and they both pulled at one end, it came over with great ease. "There," said he, "you see how hard and ineffectual was our labor when we pulled in opposition to each other; but how easy and pleasant it is when we both pull together. If we oppose each other it will be hard work; if we act together, it will be pleasant to live. Let us, therefore, pull together."

The Wife.—It needs no guilt to break a husband's heart. The absence of content, the muttering of spleen, the untidy dress and cheerless home, the forbidding scowl, and deserted hearth; these and other nameless neglects, without a crime among them, have harrowed to the quick the heart's core of many a man, and planted there, beyond the reach of cure, the germ of dark despair. Oh! may woman, before the sight arrives, dwell on the recollections of her youth, and, cherishing the dear idea of that tuneful time, awake and keep alive the promise she so kindly gave.

And though she may be the injured, not the injuring one; the forgotten, not the forgetful wife, a happy illusion to the peaceful love, a kindly welcome to a comfortable home—a kiss of peace to pardon all the past, and the hardest heart that was ever locked in the breast of selfish man, will soften to her charms, and bid her live, as she had hoped, her years in matchless bliss, loved, loving, and content—the soother of the sorrowing hour, the source of comfort and the spring of joy.

Kind Words.—although they cost nothing, are of inestimable value, not only to those who receive them, but to those who give them. Is it indeed not a source of pleasure to comfort those who are sorrowing under affliction's grievous hand, and by words of kindness to pour the balm of consolation into the afflicted bosom? Kind words are like the early dew upon the tender plant, cheering and invigorating all on whom they fall, and shedding an influence which shall inspire the mind and heart of others to acts of kindness and charity, and in this way are the means of causing many a sorrowing heart to rejoice. Truly, "a soft answer turneth away wrath," for anger cannot long endure the softening influence of kind words, no more than ice can retain its wonted hardness when exposed to the rays of a summer sun.

"Thy kindness shall bring to thee many sweet hours,
 And blessings, thy pathway to crown;
Affection shall weave thee a garland of flowers,
 More precious than wealth or renown."

The Family Altar.—Father, bless the family altar! It is like an oasis in the desert to the wandering christian! I am a school teacher, and seldom do I find the family altar, but where it is erected, oh, how happy I have been! With my inmost soul I have given thanks for this holy place, if there be one on earth. While I am endeavoring to teach the young the path of true happiness; after mingling awhile with those who would speak against, rather than for the christian religion, how it cheers my heart to find those who are also striving in the good way; who every morning call their children around them, and after reading a portion of the Holy Book, upon their bended knees pour out their supplications, and offer up their thanks for manifold blessings, in the name of Jesus! Ye fathers persevere! ye know not the blessings that arise from the hearts of sojourners upon your heads! Sometimes it is a cross—I have seen it as such, but have ye not received your reward? If not, ye will in another world!—*Ex.*

Gifts.—Rings and other jewels are not gifts, but apologies for gifts. The only gift is a portion of thyself. Thou must bleed for me. Therefore the poet brings his poem; the shepherd, his lamb; the farmer, his corn; the miner, a gem; the sailor, coral and shells; the painter, his picture; the girl a handkerchief of her own sewing.—*Emerson.*

Batter Pudding without Eggs.—Mix six tea-spoonfuls of salt, two of beaten ginger, and two of the tincture of saffron. Mix it with nearly a quart of milk, and boil it an hour.—*Hammond.*

How shall we learn to know ourselves? By reflection—never; but only through action. Strive to do thy duty; then shalt thou know what is in thee.

Cost of the Mammoth Cave.—Col. Crogan, to whose family it belongs, was a resident of Louisville. He went to Europe some twenty years ago, and found himself frequently questioned of the wonders of the Mammoth Cave—a place he had never visited, and of which he had heard but little at home, though living within ninety miles of it. He went there on his return, and the idea struck him to purchase it, and make it a family inheritance. In fifteen minutes bargaining, he bought it for $10,000, and shortly after he was offered $100,000 for his purchase. In his will he tied it up in such a way that it must remain in his family for two generations, thus appending its celebrity to his name. There are nineteen hundred acres in the estate, though the cave probably runs under the property of a great number of other land owners. For fear of those who might dig dig down and establish an entrance to the cave on their own property, (a man's farm extending up to the zenith and down to the nadir), great vigilance is exercised to prevent such subterranean surveys and measurements as would enable one to sink a shaft with any certainty. The cave extends ten or twelve miles in several directions, and there is probably many a back-woodsman sitting in his hut within ten miles of the Cave, quite unconscious that the most fashionable ladies and gentlemen of Europe and America are walking without leave under his potatoes and corn.

FROM THE EAST.

The Nicaragua Company's steamship Sierra Nevada, Capt. Blethen, arrived at this port Monday evening, at eight o'clock, having made the trip through from New York to this port in 24 days and 3 hours. She brought upwards of 400 passengers, among whom are a large number of returned Californians, and 143 females.

Discovery of the Remains of Sir John Franklin and his Crew.—A letter received by Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, from Dr. Rae, the celebrated explorer, dated York Factory, August 4, 1854, has the following:—

On the 31st March my Spring journey commenced, but in consequence of gales of wind, deep and soft snow, and foggy weather, we made but very little progress. We did not enter Pelly Bay until the 17th. At this place we met with Esquimax, one of whom, on being asked if he ever saw white people, replied in the negative, but said that a large party, (at forty persons) had perished for want of food, some ten or twelve days' journey to the westward. The substance of the information, obtained at various times and from various sources, was as follows:

In the spring, four winters past, (spring, 1850,) a party of white men, amounting to about forty, were seen travelling southward over the ice, and dragging a boat with them, by some Esquimaux who were killing seals on the north shore of King William's Land, which is a large island named Kei-ik-tak, by the Esquimaux. None of the party could speak the native language intelligibly, but by signs the natives were made to understand that their ships or ship had been crushed by ice, and that the "whites" were now going where they expected to find deer to shoot. From the appearance of the men, all of whom except one officer, (chief,) looked thin, they were then supposed to be getting short of provisions, and they purchased a small seal from the natives.

At a later date, the same season, but previous to the disruption of the ice, the bodies of about thirty white persons were discovered on the continent, and five on an island near it, about a long days journey, (say 35 or 40 miles) to the N. W. of a large stream, which can be no other than Back's Great Fish River, (named by the Esquimaux, Out-koo-hi-ca-lik,) as its description and that of the low shore in the neighborhood of Point Ogle and Montreal Island agree exactly with that of Sir George Back. Some of the bodies had been buried, (probably those of the first victims of famine), some were in a tent or tents, others under a boat that had been turned over to form a shelter, and several lay scattered about in different directions. Of those found on the island, one was supposed to have been an officer, as he had a telescope strapped over his shoulder and his double barrelled gun lay underneath him.

From the mutilated state of many of the corpses and the contents of the kettles, it is evident that our miserable countrymen had been driven to the last resourse—cannibalism—as a means of prolonging life.

There appears to have been an abundant stock of ammunition, as the powder was emptied in a heap on the ground by the natives, out of the kegs or cases containing it, and a quantity of ball and shot was found below high water mark, having been left on the ice close to the beach. There must have been a number of watches, telescopes, compasses, guns, (several double-barrelled,) &c., all of which appear to have been broken up, as I saw pieces of these different articles with the Esquimaux, and together with some silver spoons and forks, purchased as many as I could obtain. A list of the most important of these I enclose, with a rough pen and ink sketch of the events and initials on the forks and spoons. The articles themselves shall be handed over to the Secretary of the Hon. H. B. Co., on my arrival in London.

None of the Esquimaux with whom I conversed had seen the "whites," nor had they ever been at the place where the dead were found, but had their information from those who had been there, and those who had seen the party when alive.

The legislative act authorizing the annexation of Charlestown to Boston has been declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional, and therefore null and void. The unconstitutionality was in relation to apportioning members of the legislature.

Yellow fever still continues in the Southern States, and cholera prevails somewhat among foreign immigrants.

Eminent legal men are said to have decided that the New Haven Railroad Company is liable for the Schuyler frauds.

The weather in New England, as reported by the latest dates, has been fine for the season, with a sprinkling of snow in some parts of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

FROM EUROPE.

The great news brought by the last mail of the blowing up of Fort Constantine, the sinking of ten Russian ships of war, the fall of Sebastopol and the slaughter of twenty-five thousand human beings, turns out to have been false from beginning to end.

The London papers of the 9th contain an extraordinary gazette with the dispatches from Lord Raglan to the Duke of Newcastle with the official report of the battle of Alma. The struggle was a desperate one, and the loss of the British army was 26 officers, 10 sergeants, 2 drummers, 300 rank and file killed—73 officers, 96 sergeants, 17 drummers, 1,427 rank and file wounded; 2 drummers and 16 rank and file missing. The loss of the French was not so great. The Russians were completely routed, but there is no doubt that the allied commanders were unable to follow up the victory so successfully as they wished, in consequence of the deficiency of cavalry.

The allies had changed their plan, and were to atttack Sebastopol from the south, where it was found to be weaker. The base of operations is Balaklava, where the cavalry and siege artillery are landed.

Marshal St. Arnaud is dead, and Gen. Canrobert is chief in command of the French army.

After the battle of Alma, the Russians burnt all the villages which they passed through. In their flight they left about 6000 wounded behind them.

Cholera was very severe in the garrison at Sebastopol. It is stated that the city is provisioned for only three months, and that the crews of the fleet are already on three-fourths rations.

Austria intimates that she will consider the Czar's prolonged refusal of the four conditions as a *casus belli*.

The news from the Baltic is that everything remains as per last advices.

Favors Received.—We have been favored since our last issue by several parcels, seeds and valuable documents, from the Patent Office at Washington; from Hon. Mr. MacDougal, a valuable parcel of seeds.

From Adams & Co., parcels, papers, &c., up river and elsewhere, from their attentive messengers.

We have been most kindly cared for by Wells, Fargo & Co., giving us papers from Oregon, the Sandwich Islands, up-river, &c., and to the messengers we are particularly thankful.

To many of our distant friends, for various specimens of agriculture, we are under many and repeated obligations, and we cordially invite all those who fell interested in agriculture to call at our rooms and see the numerous specimens daily arriving.

New York Apples.—We have been kindly favored with three real New York Spitzenburg Apples, by James A. Ganley, Esq., a passenger on the Sierra Nevada. We are not only pleased, but gratified to take into our hands this old familiar fruit; it recalls by gone days, when we revelled amid the gardens of Long Island and spent hours at the exhibition of the American Institute, where the pride and glory of the Empire State shone forth conspicuously, and where the products of other States were justly esteemed.

Magnificent as have been these exhibitions in years past, we feel proud to show to our friends the gems of California—although a young State, yet a glorious pioneer child, one that Uncle Sam shall yet be proud to place in the front rank of his goodly sons *and daughters*. These beautiful apples can be seen at our office; they are from Staten Island, and are in the most perfect order.

In Egypt it does not rain, and there are no mountains to intercept the clouds, nor a broad ocean on the west to yield copious moistures supplying water for dew. But the all-wise Creator and giver of every good and perfect gift, was at no loss to make that country what she once was, the granary of the world. Egypt is a level country—the Nile, which waters it, rises in the Mountains of the Moon, as the rivers in South America do in the Andes, causing the Nile to overflow its banks at a proper period every year. The rain lasts long enough, and the distance is just great enough to produce the flood two months after the rain has fallen.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Our New Office.**—We invite our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite Le Count & Strong's. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedule and invoices we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Grains, Houses, Lands, Inventions, Works of Art of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will but call and see us.

WARREN & SON.

☞ **Native Pines, Oaks, &c.**—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 corner of California and Montgomery streets.

☞ **Wanted.**—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 opposite Wells, Fargo & Co., California street.

☞ **"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."**—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blotches, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

Scrofula, Syphilis, Mercurial Complaints, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed, Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

OUR MARKETS.

The trade generally has been steadily improving in almost all departments; prices of most merchandise have been firm, in many cases a little advance. In Grain there is quite an active feeling and a gradual advance. It is pretty well understood now that a large number of our grain growers will hold their grain, and this will have a tendency to make prices better; and it is now conceded that we have not an overstock in our grain market. There never was a time when judicious farming could be commenced with greater success than at the coming season; let our producers begin in time. Provisions are firm. Butter is scarce and high; this ought not to be in California where, everything is favorable to its successful manufacture. Lumber is abundant; there is enough and to spare.

Many new articles of home products make their appearance. Coal, Salt, Tobacco, Soap, Starch, Pickles and Preserves, &c, are of recent introduction, but it shows we are advancing—we have reason to be encouraged.

MARRIED.

On the 19th Nov., in this city, by Justice O. Bailey, Mr. Chas. Kahler, and Miss Eliza Haagan, all of this city.

On the 16th Nov., at Campo Seco, Mr. Charles C. Kent and Eliza Ann Gillis, both of that place.

On the 17th Nov., at Sonoma, Mr. Tiny Oakes, formerly of this city, and Miss Pauline Keaney, of Petaluma.

On the 20th Nov., by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. Archibald D. Little and Miss Martha M. Nealey, all of this city.

On the 14th Nov., in Mariposa, Mr. Wm. Insler and Miss Theresa Birch.

DIED.

On the 17th Nov., in this city, Mrs. Betsey J. Kirk, wife of Mr. Christian Kirk, aged 30 years.

On the 18th Nov., in this city, John Gallrey, a native of Ireland, aged 20 years.

On the 17th Nov., in Sacramento, Mr. A. A. Maurison, of Onondaga county, N. Y., aged about 25 years.

On the 21st Nov., in this city, of typhus fever, Ambrose Gorham, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, of the firm of Burritt & Gorham.

On the 14th Nov., in Columbia, Capt. Hoyt, of Louisiana, aged about 45 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 15—Schr Cynosure, Whippey, Umpqua river, 7 days, with lumber.
Schr Frances Helen, Leeds, Umpqua river, 6 days; wood, etc.
Schr Queen of the West, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 30 hrs; lime.
Nov. 16—Ship Arcolo, Pittman, New York, 141 days; coal.
Brig Prince de Joinville, Lawton, Honolulu, 27 days; mdse.
Brig Halcyon, Eldridge, Carmel Bay, 9 days; stone.
Schr Laura Bevan, Morton, San Pedro, 7 days, in ballast.
Nov. 17—Stmr Humboldt, Tomlinson, Humboldt Bay, 44 hours, with lumber and passengers.
Clipper schr Restless, Foty, Honolulu, 19 days; mdse.
Nov. 18—Clipper ship Contest, Brewster, New York, 126 days; mdse.
Nov. 19—Clipper ship Fearless, Manson, Boston 123 days; mdse.
Whale ship Mogul, Clark, Honolulu, 26 days; 1100 bbls oil.
Schr Ortolan, Robinson, Pajaro, 40 hours; produce.
Schr Iowa, Gregg, Pajaro, 3 days; produce.
Schr Loo Choo, Smith, Santa Cruz, 1 day; lime.
Schr Mount Vernon, Dame, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.
Nov. 20—Steamship Republic, Lappidge, Oregon, 60 hours.
Steamship Sierra Nevada, Blethen, San Juan, 13 days; mdse.
Fr bark Nadir, Caruni, Guaymas, 36 days, via Mazatlan, in ballast—50 passengers.
Whaling schr Emeline Osborne, Gulf of Nicoya (Peru), 65 days; 250 bbls oil.
Nov. 21—U S steam frigate Mississippi, Commander S S Lee, Honolulu, 12 days.
Stmr Goliah, Erskine, San Diego, 2½ days, via intermediate ports; mdse—32 passengers.
Ham brig Neu Ed, Ewau, Hamburg, 183 days, via Valparaiso 49 days; mdse—39 passengers.
Brig North Bend, Lent, Carmel Bay, 3 days; 150 tons granite.
Schr Ada, Josselyn, Monterey, 1 day; 600 sacks wheat.
Schr Warsaw, Alden, Half Moon Bay, 36 hours; produce.

CLEARANCES.

Nov. 15—Ship Jane Edwards, Baker, for Benicia; bark Live Yankee, Gover, Olympia; schr Ada, Josselyn, Monterey.
Nov. 16—Ship Grace Darling, Doane, for Calcutta.
Nov. 17—Br ship William, McPhee, for Callao.
Nov. 18—Stmr Ancules, Haley, for San Diego; barks Sutton, Brown, Sydney; Rebecca, Corwin, ports in the Pacific.
Nov. 20—Stmr Republic, Lappidge, for Benicia.
Nov. 21—Ship Elizabeth, Kennedy, for Hong Kong; bark Chas Devens, Haley, Astoria; schrs Mary Reed, Holmes, Honolulu; Pontiac, Denman, Sandwich Islands.

Fruit Trees at Auction.

15,000 FRUIT TREES, from Two to Three Years old, will be offered for sale at auction on the 10th December, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the Stockton Rancho, on the Alameda, or road leading from the city of San Jose to Santa Clara, Santa Clara County.

Those wishing to purchase large, healthy and vigorous trees will do well to call and look at these trees before purchasing elsewhere, as *they are all positively to be sold.*

The following comprise some of the varieties:

Apples Three Years Old.—Early Strawberry, Swaar, Baldwin, Sweet Bough, W. King, Fall Pippin, Seek no further, Wagoner, Rhode Island Greening, Gravenstein, Junealing, Early Joe, Golden Sweet, Newtown Pippin, Northern Spy, Roxbury Russet, Priestly.

Apples Two Years Old.—Early Harvest, Ladies' Sweeting, R. I. Greening, Northern Spy, Swaar, Wagoner, Spitzenburg, Sweet Bough, Baldwin, &c.

Pears Two Years Old.—Winter Nelis, Bartlet, Beurre Diel, Dearborn Seedling, Duchess de Angouleme, Vicar of Winkfield, President, Virgalieu Onondago.

Plums.—Bleekers Green Gage, Red Magnum Bonum.

Peach Trees.—12,000 Peach Trees, two years old.

Apricot Trees.—4,000 Apricot Trees, two years old, several of the choicest varieties, and will bear the coming season if carefully transplanted.

Foreign Grapes.—Muscat Blanc Hatif, Black Morocco, Joslins St. Albans, Black Prince, Black Corinthian, Frank Renthal, De La Palestine, Bulst's superb, Frontenac, White Frontignac, Deacon's superb.

Will bear the following year if carefully moved: Early Crawford, Old Mixon, Early York, Jacques Rareripe, Morris White, Red-cheeked Malacaton, Grosse Mignonne, Honest John, &c.

Strawberry Plants of choice varieties.

Green-house Plants, &c.

Terms, Cash on Day of Sale.

20 JAS. F. KENNEDY, Agent.

Wines and Liquors.

GOODWIN & CO., & MEEKER,
No. 64 California street,—(near Front street,)

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic **Liquors**, have now on hand, and for sale,—

500 one-eighth casks Domestic Brandy,
250 bbls Monongahela Whisky,
50 bbls very fine Old Bourbon Whisky,
100 one-eighth casks fine pale Pellevoisin Brandy,
50 one-eighth casks A. Seignette do,
40 one-eighth casks fine Champagne do,
15 one-eighth casks Louis Le Berton, do, 1805;
5 puncheons pure Scotch Whisky,
15 pipes Imperial Eagle and Swan Gin,
100 one-eighth casks Port Wine,
100 casks Dunbar's Bottled Ale and Porter,
100 casks Tennant's do do do,
50 cases Boker's Bitters, genuine;
100 cases Owen Byrn's Champagne Cider,
50 baskets Heidsieck Champagne,
100 baskets fancy Brands, pints and quarts.

Also—a complete assortment of Syrups, Absinth, Curacoa, Bitters, &c., &c.; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. 21-1m

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS, FOR 1854,

LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 Montgomery Block.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES H. BRISTOW,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
No. 11 Montgomery Block.

Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds and Protests prepared, and Acknowledgments taken.

☞ Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
Also—Camphene and Burning Fluid.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 21, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, San Francisco.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN, OTIS. V. SAWYER
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.

We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.

8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

MONTGOMERY PAINT STORE,
No. 150 Montgomery street,
(Opposite Montgomery Block,) San Francisco.

House and Sign Painting, Glazing Gilding, Graining,
&c., &c., &c.

Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand:

Atlantic, Union and French White Lead; 1st Quality French
Picture Glass; Tieman's Colors, (in oil and water;)
Tieman's Zinc White; Artist's Materials; Rich
Stained Glass, Feather Dusters, Graining Colors, Whiting, Glue, Sand Papers, Camphene and Burning Fluid, Colored
Smalts, Gold Leaf and Bronzes,
Block Letters, Tinsel Foil,
etc., etc., etc.
Brushes in every Variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in the line, of the best quality.

11 KAYE & BANKS.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,

Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

Pacific Nursery,

MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA,

HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.

All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.

Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.

18 H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

California Starch.

ATTENTION of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure California Starch now manufactured by him. The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness; it can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country and the proprietor challenges competition.

This new California product of "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.

JOHN EVERDING, Manufacturer,
Water street, between Mason and Tyler,
14 North Beach, San Francisco.

20,000 Fruit Trees.

COMMERCIAL NURSERIES, near the Artesian Fountains; also, in San Jose City.—The undersigned offers the above lot of fine Fruit Trees, consisting of **Apple, Pear, Cherry** and **Peach.** These trees have been introduced into this country from Genesee County, N. Y., by the undersigned himself, and are of the very best varieties known in New York; many of them are new kinds, and among the Apples are the best late varieties for keeping.

Orders for Fruit Trees of any kind may be left with Warren & Son, who will give all needed information, will be promptly attended to. Orders can also be forwarded to the Nursery. In all cases, orders received at the Nursery will receive very prompt attention, where we should be glad to see purchasers.

Apple Trees, from three to six feet	$1 25
Pear, Cherry and Peach, do.	1 50

Large quantities will be offered at prices to suit the times and circumstances of the purchaser.

GEO. W. LE VALLEY.

P. S. We can furnish Scions of the Fruit Trees, of reliable varieties, of more than fifty kinds, in lots to suit orders. 20

10,000 Fruit Trees.

WE can offer for sale Fruit Trees of the best kinds at the lowest rates. Having the agency of the very best nurseries we are enabled to make terms for quantities more than usually favorable.

We have an extra lot of 10,000 young Seedling Peach Trees, at a very low rate, ready for planting.

WARREN & SON,
20 Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

25,000 Cotton Wood Trees.

FINE Cotton Wood Trees of all sizes, for sale. They will be set and warranted at a fair price. In large quantities they can be furnished at low rates.

WARREN & SON,
20 Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

5,000 Cranberry Vines.

JUST received per "Sierra Nevada," a splendid assortment of fresh Cranberry Vines, in perfect order. For sale by

WARREN & SON,
20 Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

HOTELS.

Rassette House.

San Francisco,............Cal.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

---

Valley Hotel, Suisun,

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,......MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel

NAPA CITY,..............................CALIFORNIA.

L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. * 26

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,

San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;

AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON, }

Splendid Private Residence,

THOSE who may be desirous of finding a beautiful location for a permanent home, for a healthy, pleasant and highly cultivated spot, can have that desire gratified by knowing that one of the finest spots in California is now offered for sale. Circumstances of filial affection requires the present owner to leave California, and no other reason could induce a sale.

The estate contains Two Hundred Acres, and is within about a dozen miles from the city of San Jose. It is in the highest state of cultivation and contains about two thousand best fruit trees of extra quality, many bearing fine fruit the present year—nearly two thousand dollars in cash being received from the Peach orchard alone. There is already upon the farm, ready for use, every implement, from a reaping machine to a garden rake; from a farm wagon to a sulky, and from a turkey to a pigeon. Also, three horses, a colt, thirty hogs, hens, chickens, turkeys, &c; one thousand bushels grain, hay in plenty, and all the needed and desirable comforts, except—man and wife to enjoy it. It is one of the most beautiful locations in the country, being fertile and productive. A small and neat cottage only at present is built, such as a bachelor has occupied.

Persons wishing to purchase a most valuable estate for their own enjoyment and improvement, and for a permanent home, will do well to give attention to this notice. All needed particulars will be given on application made at the office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER." 15-1m

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.

Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3¼, and Alviso 9½ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'lk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.

H. N, SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

To Farmers and Gardeners.

WICKERSHAM'S

Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.

FOR sale—Wickersham's far-famed Patent Wrought Iron Fence, for enclosing and sub-dividing lands. It can be furnished at but little above the cost of ditching, and is much more preferable, because it does not require a heavy annual expenditure to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fires which so constantly sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring wooden fences to be renewed, nor carried away by flood from the overflow of the low lands; it is free from decay, which places it beyond comparison with wood or any other material now in use; it is valued the most highly where it has been tried the most thoroughly; it is light and graceful, yet strong, and cannot be broken down by horses or cattle. The testimony which has been given by those who have used it in the Atlantic States, is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of California.

A complete model is now on exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, at Musical Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery, where a full description may be seen, with the testimony of those who have erected it in the Atlantic States.

Farmers are invited to examine this fence, as there has never been any of the same kind in this country previous to the arrival of this lot, and from its peculiar construction there is not the least doubt but that it will be extensively used in this State.

J. T. Heston has now on hand, and will be constantly receiving supplies from the manufacturer, which will enable him to fill orders to almost any amount.

For particulars address J. T. HESTON,
At Warren's Agricultural Rooms;
Or, P. COGGINS, cor. Sacramento and Pike streets
October 8, 1854. 15

FLOURING MILLS.

Happy Valley Flour Mills,

Corner of First and Mellus streets, San Francisco.

Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial compliments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from these Mills.

Domestic Flour.—A superior article for family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacramento street.

☞ A liberal allowance made to the trade.

J. N. BROOKS, } Proprietors.
F. C. HALL, }

☞ Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms. 19

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street**, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

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Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated CHENERY & LAMBARD MILLS, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactured from California Wheat at the Lambard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
L street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, BARROLL & CO.,
10 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WHEREAS, under the guidance and protecting care of Almighty God, to whom we are in duty bound to address devout gratitude for past blessings and earnest supplications for the future, the people of California have rapidly advanced in the paths of progress and of peace, and been signally blessed with health and plenty within their habitations;

And, whereas, the people of this State have, during the past year, not only been exempt from the ravages of contagious diseases which so fearfully desolated hearths and homes in other States of the Confederacy, and the severe affliction which has diminished their harvests and seriously affected their property, but have been blessed in an almost unparalleled degree in all the elements of happiness and State greatness;

And, whereas, it is the duty of a grateful and happy people in an appropriate manner to render acknowledgments and thanksgiving to the Divine Ruler of the Universe for the multiplied blessings he has been pleased during the past year to bestow;

Now, therefore, I, John Bigler, Governor of the State of California, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the 23d day of November, A. D., 1854, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God, and all good citizens of the State are requested to observe the same as such.

{ L.S. } Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of Sacramento, this 18th day of October, A.D. 1854.

(Signed,) JOHN BIGLER.

Attest: J. W. DENVER, Secretary of State.

Book Bindery,

No. 78 Merchant street, below, Adams & Co.

THE undersigned beg to inform the citizens of California that they are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK BINDING of every description, and in every style. Also, Blank Books made to order, of superior paper, and ruled to any desired pattern. We are Practical Binders, and feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction in *style* and *price*.

BALDWIN & EMERSON, San Francisco.

N.B.—Orders from the Country promptly executed. 7

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS and SILVER WARE, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.

N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

Dennis' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.

Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.

Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

Premium Sheep for Sale.

THE fine Broad Tail Asiatic Sheep that attracted so much attention at the Fair are now offered for sale. Four full grown Bucks; handsome lambs, six months old. The subscribers will give all information and furnish the stock, acting for the owner. [18] WARREN & SON.

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.

5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

First Premium Daguerreotypes.

R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.

Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. 16

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington street, between Battery and Front:

Eagle No. 2 Plows.
Eagle No. 20 "
Eagle No. 19½ "
Eagle No. 19 "
Eagle B "
Eagle M "
Trojan Nos. 4 and 5.
Minor & Horton's, Nos. 20 and 21.
Rover Steel Plow.
Peoria Steel Plow.
Ox Yokes and Chains.
Harrows & Harrow Teeth.
Road Scrapers.
Platform Scales, &c., &c.

Corn Mills,
Corn Shellers.
Straw Cutters.
Fan Mills.
Burr Mill Stone.
Bolting Cloth, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10.
Brass & Iron Wire Cloth, asst'd [Nos.
Thermometer Churns.
Four Horse Farm Wagons.
Garden Hoes.
Manure Forks.
Ketchum's improved Mower.

Together with a general assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Garden and Field Seeds.

H. McNALLY
16 Importer of Agricultural Implements.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbillicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Peony, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.

ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.

For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power. BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 11 J street, Sacramento City.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARREN & SON.

Grass Seed.

20 BBLS. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately. Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to.

10 GEO. N SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

WHEAT from "Hill's Farm," Salinas, Monterey county, which obtained the *first premium* at the State Fair—California growth from Chili Seed—crop average yield 60 bushels per acre. Also, pure Chile Wheat. Apply to

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15-1m Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Splendid Hyacinths, Jonquils, Narcissus, &c.

LARGE and fine bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant gems may now be had at our rooms—"CALIFORNIA FARMER" Office, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.,

Corner California and Montgomery streets.
16 WARREN & SON.

Extra Samples Grain, &c.

GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BARLEY or OATS, can find cash purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.

Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimen samples of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by application at our office, corner California and Montgomery sts.

17 WARREN & SON.

Agricultural Implements.

A GENERAL assortment of implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil. For sale by

19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plow Points.

A LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by

19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.

A FULL and general assortment of choice quality.

For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plows and Harrows.

A GREAT variety from the best manufacturers.

For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Bolting Cloth, &c.

BOLTING Cloth and Screen Wire. For sale by

19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

India Rubber Belting, &c.

INDIA Rubber Belting and Conducting Hose, of various widths and sizes. For sale by

19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Mills and Mill Machinery.

GRAIN, Saw, Shingle and Laths Mills. For sale by

19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Steam Powers, &c.

STEAM, Water and Horse Powers, of various kinds.

For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!

WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand large **Apple Trees**: two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year.

Two Thousand **Peach Trees**, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.

Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.

Fifteen Hundred **Cherry Trees** from two to four feet high.

Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above are guaranteed in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.

Apple Trees from ....$1 00 to $250
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from........ 1 50 to 250

Extra sized trees in proportion.

BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.

Orders left with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 18 6m

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To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubarb Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
8 Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any reason or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach	Trees,	44	varieties;
Pear	do	44	do
Apple	do	54	do
Plum	do	15	do
Apricots		6	do
Almonds		2	do
Quinces	do	2	do
Cherry	do	many	do
Grapes,		12	do

Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Fig Trees;
Pomegranates;
Walnuts;
Chestnuts;
Locust Trees, very large;
Rose Acacias, } for hedges.
Osage Orange, }

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, MR. DELABIGNE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

8 1atf L. PREVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs,
Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of **Peaches**, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn **Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds**, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.

OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuchsias', a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;

Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Abutilums, Azaleas, Oleanders, Passiflora, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson*, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 10 1y

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

AT the Nursery of William Hall, in Bradford, Massachusetts, all the various kinds, warranted true to names. Gentlemen in California, intending to set out trees, should forward their orders during this month.

Refers to Capt. H. C. Cheever.
" " Isaac A. Morgan.

October, 5th, 1854.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elton $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.

25 WARREN & SON, Farmer Office, Musical Hall

To Loan.

50.000 ON Wheat, Flour, Barley, and other California Produce. By

TILDEN & LITTLE, Empire Warehouse,
15 Beale street, near Market

A FARMER'S WIFE I'LL BE.

I'm a wild and laughing girl, just turned of sweet sixteen,
As full of mischief and of fun as ever you have seen;
And when I am a woman grown, no city beaux for me—
If e'er I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

I love a country life, I love the joyous breeze,
I love to hear the singing birds along the lofty trees;
The lowing herds and bleating flocks make music sweet for me—
If e'er I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

I love to feed the chickens, and I love to milk the cow,
I love to hear the farmer's boy a whistling at his plow;
And fields of corn and waving grain are pleasant sights to me—
If e'er I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

I love to see the orchards where the golden apples grow,
I love to walk in meadows where the bright streamlets flow;
And flowery banks and shady woods have many charms for me—
If e'r I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

Let other girls who love it best, enjoy the gloomy town,
'Mid dusty walls and dusty streets, to ramble up and down;
But flowery fields, and shady woods, and sunny skies for me—
If e'er I marry in my life, a farmer's wife I'll be.

COLORS AND THEIR EMBLEMS.—In very early art we find colors used in a symbolical or mystic sense, and, until the ancient principles and traditions were wholly worn out of memory or set aside by the later painters, certain colors were appropriate to certain subjects and personages, and could not arbitrarily be applied or misapplied. In the old specimens of stained glass we find these specifications scrupulously attended to. Thus: White, represented by the diamond or silver, was the emblem of light, religious purity, innocence, virginity, faith, joy and life; in the judge it indicated integrity, in the rich man humility, in the woman chastity. Red, the ruby, signified fire, divine love, heat, or the creative power and royalty. White and red roses expressed love and innocence, or love and wisdom, as in the garland with which the angels crowned St. Cecelia. In a bad sense red signified blood, war, hatred and punishment. Red and black combined were the colors of purgatory and the devil. Blue, or the sapphire, expressed heaven, the firmament, truth, constancy, fidelity. Yellow or gold, was the symbol of the sun, of initiation, of marriage faith, of fruitfulness. In a bad faith, yellow signifies inconstancy, jealousy, deceit. Green, the emerald, is the color of spring, of hope, particularly hope in immortality, and of victory, as the color of the palm and the laurel. Violet, the amethyst, signified love and truth, or passion and suffering. Gray, the color of ashes, signified mourning, humility, and innocence accused; hence adopted as the dress of the Franciscans, (the gray friars,) but it has since been changed for a dark rusty brown. Black expressed the earth, darkness, mourning, wickedness, negation, death.

THE MILKMAN.—Jinks, the Hastings milkman, one morning forgot to water the milk. In the hall of the first customer in his round, the omission dashed upon Jinks' wounded feelings. A large tub of fine clear water stood on the floor by his side; no eye was upon him, and thrice did Jinks dilute his milk with a large measure filled from the tub, before the maid brought up her jugs. Jinks served her, and went on. While he was bellowing down the next area, his first customer's footman beckoned to him from the door. Jinks returned, and was immediately ushered into the library. There sat my lord who had just tasted the milk.

"Jinks!" said his lordship.

"My lord!" replied Jinks.

"Jinks," continued his lordship, "I should feel particularly obliged if you would henceforth bring me the milk and water separately, and allow me the favor of mixing them myself."

"Well, my lord, its useless to deny the thing, for I suppose your lordship watched me while—"

"No," interrupted the Nobleman. "The fact is, that my children bathe at home, Jinks, and the tub in the hall is full of sea water, Jinks."

RECENTLY, near Peru, Ia., a bull was struck by a locomotive, the collision causing both animal and iron horse to fly the track. A young gentleman just from college, who was in the cars at the time, says that the large quantity of vegetable matter in different stages of digestion, which exuded through the orifices made through the cuticle and submembraneous tissues, surrounding the viscera of the bovine quadruped, it was his opinion that he (the bull) was seriously, if not fatally injured.

MESSRS. S. DAVIS, JR., & Co., the well known merchants of Cincinnati, have sent us a "Review of the Trade and Commerce of Cincinnati, for the Commercial Year ending August 31, 1854." The statistics of imports and exports are carefully made out, and the pamphlet shows throughout that the trade of Cincinuati is in a most flourishing condition.

WHEN De Witt Clinton, after fourteen years of labor, showed the practicability of the Erie Canal, his opponents predicted that, even if he did succeed in having flour conveyed from the Far West to the metropolis, at a small expense of time and money, the grass would grow in the streets of New York.

AN ancient philosopher remarks that a male and female grasshopper—the former gifted with musical powers of a high order, and the latter endowed with none—were the most perfect specimens of conjugal felicity.

CHARLES Lamb once said: "The greatest pleasure I know, is to do a good action by stealth, and have it found out by accident."

AFFLICTIONS are the same to the soul as the plow to the fallow ground, the pruning-knife to the vine, and the furnace to the gold.

BANKERS.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker,
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].
Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

DEPOSITS draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with Interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.

7 ROBINSON & CO.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co.	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rocheste..
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis,	David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco.	Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co	London.
F. Huth & Co	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiania State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros, & Co	London.
Hottinguer & Co	Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co.	New York.
Phœnix Bank	do
J. E. Thayer & Bro.	Boston.
Horace Bean & Co.	New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co.	St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers	Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

MONEY will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be *without interest*, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of *one per cent. per month*, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing *one and a half per cent. per month* interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The money deposited is used only in *loans* guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collaterals, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.

No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ....AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

Fair Haven Oil Company.

CHURCH & MARTIN, AGENTS.
Manufactory, First street.
Office, N. E. corner California and Front streets, San Francisco.

THE above company have a process in their manufacture by which they extract all the *gummy* substance from Oils, leaving them *limpid*, and better adapted for lubricating and burning. 15

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gatling's Premium Grain Drill.

THIS excellent machine, which has gone into extensive use in the Atlantic States, is now for the *first time* offered to the Farmers of California. This Drill answers three desirable ends: the saving of labor; the avoiding wastage; and rendering the greatest return for capital expended.

Simple and durable in its construction, it rarely needs repairing, which, when necessary, the most ordinary mechanic can easily perform. For particulars see hand-bill accompanying the drill.

That this is the result of its operation the subjoined certificates will abundantly show:

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 4th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson of this place), to put in seventy-five acres of wheat. The machine operated very satisfactorily: preferable to broad-cast sowing, in producing more bushels per acre with less labor: also in putting in all the grain neatly, not losing any, subject to the consumption of birds or squirrels. Result of eight acres, part of seventy-five acres, was *seventy bushes per acre.* LEMUEL ROBINSON.

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 7th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson, of Santa Clara), to put in twenty acres of wheat. I was very much pleased with its operation, and consider it a great saving of labor, putting the grain in neatly—nothing liable to waste—while the product for me was *one-third* more than the broad-cast sowing alongside in the same field. P. J. DAVIS.

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 11th, 1854.

I certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill for the purpose of putting in ten acres of wheat, and can state with confidence that it takes less seed, and produces more bushels to the acre, with less labor than the broad-cast sowing. I would also state that I sowed broad-cast and drilled at the same time upon the same kind of land, and the yield was much greater upon the drilled ground. I give the Drill a decided preference to the broad-cast sowing. FELIX REINEY.

S. HENDERSON, proprietor,
and Agent for sale of Mills.
13-1m

Farms for Sale—Small Farms.

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS desirous of securing a Valuable Tract of Land well located, are invited to visit the Salinas Valley, Monterey County. The property offered for sale is known as "Hill's Farm," near the Town of Salinas. The land is rich alluvial bottom, of the best quality, in proof of which the crops of '53 and '54 are submitted. The yield of barley in '53 averaged over 100 bushels per acre; the best giving 149 23-50 bushels per acre, and took the premium at the exhibition of '53 of a silver cup. The wheat crop of the present year is believed to be the best raised in the State, yielding 60 bushels per acre, and some as high as 85 bushels. The first premium awarded by the State Fair is given to the undersigned.

The facilities for sending to market are good, and the expense of putting produce in San Francisco from the Farm at present is but $12 per ton. Two lines of stages pass daily from San Jose and Monterey; and steamboats from Monterey. Post Office, Store and Blacksmith shop in the village. For persons having small or large means it is thought to offer a good opportunity for settlement as any part of the country. Tracts of Land from 40 to 160 acres, will be sold for cash, and on time, or for Stock at cash value.

For further particulars, apply to J. BRYANT HILL,
Postmaster, Salinas.
or to WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.
15

Downs' Revolving Clothes Rack.

THE Proprietor, Inventor and Patentee of this new and most useful and valuable Household Utensil, would ask the attention of the public to his Invention.

The proprietor can offer to the citizens, to families, to hotels and all public buildings where "clothes drying" is required, this new and unique Invention.

By this machine little or no yard room is required by clothes lines, either for a larger or smaller quantity.

A single upright post in the centre of the yard or at one corner of it, and you have one hundred and twenty-five or two hundred and fifty feet of clothes line—the clothes are placed upon the lines in a small space, and then raised above the yard so as to leave the free use of the yard even while the entire quantity of clothes is drying. Not only is the space in the yard saved, but the clothes are beyond the reach of injury from those in the yard, and beyond the reach of pilferers also, as well as from dirt and dust.

This machine will be on exhibition at the Fair, where all can see it in operation.

The necessary documents have been taken out to secure the rights of the Patentee, and all persons are cautioned against any infringement.

The following persons having seen it, will attest to its very great utility and value, and all who have seen it bespeak its praise. The inventor is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen, as to its merits: David Chambers, and Henry Haight, Esqs., and Warren & Co., who have examined the machine.

The machines will be offered soon after exhibition at the Fair

☞ Orders received at the SHOP of the Inventor,
and at WARREN & CO.'S
14

ADAMS & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month TO ENGLAND, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis,
Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville,
New Orleans, London, &c., &c..

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Utica City Bank	Utica.
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Rochester City B'k	Rochester.
Michigan State B'k	Detroit.
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo.
Geo. Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, O.

☞ In the NORTHERN MINES we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville,
Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada,
Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands,
Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls,
Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through LANGTON & BRO.'S YUBA EXPRESS, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar,
Sicard's Bar,
Kennebec Bar,
Union Bar,
Rose's Bar,
Foster's Bar,
Winslow's Bar,
Oak Valley,
Indian Valley,
Sleighville,
Cox's Bar,
Deer Creek Crossing,
Bridgeport, S. Yuba,
Sweetland's,
Hoyat's Diggings,
Cherokee Corral,
Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba,
Slate Range,
Junction House,
Frenchman's Bar,
Bullard's Bar,
Minesota Diggings,
Park's Bar,
French Corral,
Boston Bar,
Hunt's Ranch,
Barton's Bar,
Wombow's Bar,
Slate Range.
Nevada House,
Empire Ranch,
Downieville,
Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the SOUTHERN MINES, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by BROWN'S EXPRESS, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

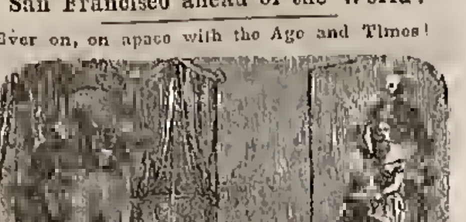
INSURANCE.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

7 ADAMS & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on apace with the Age and Times!



Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!.

Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to VANCE'S who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d. Because he has *the largest light in the world*, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—*namely:* In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art; which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

☞ Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.

☞ New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

HAT
STORE
EAGLE

COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,

(PREMIUM HAT STORE,)
157 *Commercial street, San Francisco.*

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & CO.'S Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

17 COLLINS & CO.

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

SMITH & VAN DYNE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

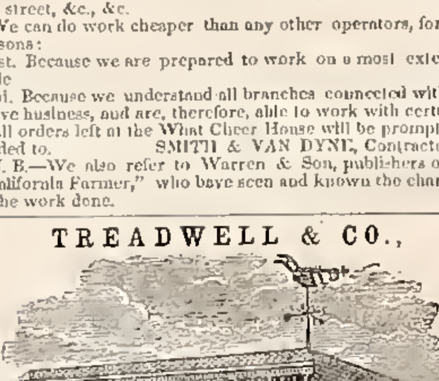
1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of "the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

TREADWELL & CO.,


HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, &c.
TREADWELL & CO.

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE,
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

Montgomery Paint Store,

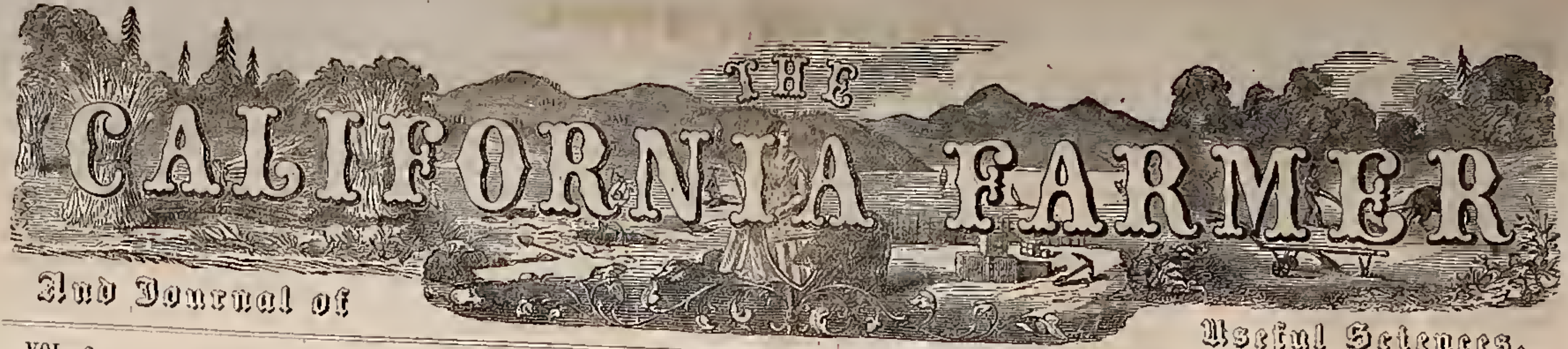
No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

ATLANTIC, UNION and FRENCH WHITE LEAD;
TIEMAN'S ZINC WHITE; ENGLISH BOILED OIL;
TURPENTINE; 1st QUALITY FRENCH PICTURE GLASS;
WINDOW GLASS; TIEMAN'S COLORS, in oil and water;
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
BRUSHES in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.

6 RAYE & HANKS.



And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1854. NO. 22.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office cor. California and Montgomery sts.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

MYSTERY.

BY MRS. G. LOVERIDGE.

Oh, holy Mystery!
With all the bright and beautiful that we adore, thou hast thy birth;
On the dark clouds that from the sky afar o'ershadow earth,
I gaze, and think of thee.

In notes that wildly swell,
In the gushing of the ocean with its loud and ceaseless roar,
In its deep and thrilling music as the blue waves lash the shore,
My spirit owns thy spell.

When winds rage wild and free,
And beneath their might and strength, trembling bow each leaf and flower,
Then my soul so weak and feeble, fain would ask them whence their power?
It ever worships thee.

In all that's grand art thou,—
In Nature's voices that combined urge on the spirit ever,
To fulfil its high resolves; be strong and calm forever,
Endure, but never bow.

Thou art in bright young flowers,
That angels paint with fairest hues, and nourish with their tears;
That sometimes smiling, sometimes sad, and love in hopes and fears,
Through the long summer hours.

In all the good and fair,—
The beautiful my soul adores wherever it may be—
When it boweth to the beautiful, it boweth unto thee,
For thou art ever there.

But oh, within my heart,
Spirit unseen, unknown and strange! I feel thy magic sway
In its longings for the pure and true that do not pass away,
As summer clouds depart.

Flora Lyndsay and "Mrs Grundy."

WE extract, (says the Country Gentleman,) from "Flora Lyndsay," the *nom de plume* under which Mrs. Moodie has written her autobiography, the following sketch of an officious Mrs. *Grundy*, evidently painted from the life. We have personally met and heard of several Mrs. *Grundys*, of both sexes, in the course of our experience, and should any one become conscious, in reading the following, that they have ever been betrayed into an impertinent and, to its subjects, a painful officiousness, we trust they will learn a lesson here. The work referred to, was not long since issued from the press of Dewitt & Davenport, New York:

Mrs. Grundy was a woman of great pretensions, and had acquired an influence among her own set by assuming a superiority to which, in reality, she had not the slightest claim. She considered herself a beauty—a wit—a person of extraordinary genius, and possessed a great literary taste. The knowledge of a few botanical names and scientific terms, which she sported on all occasions, had conferred upon her the title of a learned woman; while she talked with the greatest confidence of her acquirements. *Her*—painting—*her*—music—*her* poetry, were words constantly in her mouth. A few wretched daubs, some miserable attempts at composition, and various pieces of music, played without taste, and in shocking bad time, constituted all her claims to literary distinction. Her confident boasting had so imposed upon the good, credulous people among whom she moved, that they really believed her to be the talented being she pretended.

A person of very moderate abilities can be spiteful: and Mrs. Ready was so censorious, and said, when offended, such bitter things, that her neighbors tolerated her impertinence of a weak fear, lest they might become the victims of her slanderous tongue.

Though living in the same house with her husband, whose third wife she was, they had long been separated, only meeting at their joyless meals. Mrs. Ready considered her husband a very stupid animal, and did not fail to make both him and her friends acquainted with her opinion.

"There is a fate in these things," she observed, "or you would never see a person of *my* superior intellect united to a creature like *that*."

The world recognised a less important agency in the ill-starred union. Mrs. Ready was poor, and had already numbered thirty years, when she accepted the hand of her wealthy and despised partner.

No wonder that Flora, who almost adored her husband, and was a woman of simple habits and pretensions, should dislike Mrs. Ready; it should have been strange, indeed, if persons so differently constituted, could have met without antagonism.

Mrs. Ready's harsh, unfeminine voice and manners: her assumption of learning and superiority, without any real title to either, were very offensive to a proud, sensitive mind, which rejected with disdain the patronage of such a woman. Flora had too much self-respect, not to say *vanity*, to tolerate the insolence of Mrs. Ready. She had met all her advances towards a closer intimacy with marked coldness; which, instead of repelling, seemed only to provoke a repetition of the vulgar, forcing familiarity, from which she intuitively shrank.

"Mrs. Lyndsay," she was wont to say, when that lady was absent, "is a young person of some literary taste, and with the advice and assistance of a friend (herself of course) she may one day become an accomplished woman."

Lyndsay was highly amused at the league, offensive and defensive, carried on by his wife, and Mrs. Ready, who was the only *blue stocking* in the place; and he was wont to call her Flora's Mrs. *Grundy*.

But Mrs. *Grundy* is already in the room, and Flora has risen to meet her, and proffer the usual meaningless salutations of the day. To these her visitor returns no answer, overwhelmed as she is with astonishment and grief.

"Mrs. Lyndsay!" she exclaimed, sinking into the easy chair placed for her accommodation, and lifting up her hands in tragic ecstacy—"is it true—true, that you are going to leave us? I cannot believe it; it is so absurd—so ridiculous—the idea of your going to Canada. Do tell me that I am misinformed; that it is one of old Kitson's idle pieces of gossip; for really I have not been well since I heard it."

Mrs. Ready paused for breath, and applied her handkerchief to her eyes.

Flora remained silent and embarrassed. What could she say? She placed no confidence in the grief of the weeping lady, and despised the affectation of her tears—till she gasped forth—

"Do not leave me in suspense; I would rather hear the truth at once. *Are you really going to* Canada?"

"I believe so. That is, if no untoward circumstances prevent it."

"Good heavens! And you can regard such a dreadful event with such stoical indifference? Why does not your mother exert her authority, to make you give up such a mad project?"

"My mother would never interfere with my husband's wishes, particularly when she considers them reasonable, and knows that no real objections can be offered on the subject."

"But think of the dreadful sacrifice!"

"Such sacrifices are made every day. Emigration, Mrs. Ready, is a matter of necessity, not of choice. Mr. Lyndsay thinks it necessary for us to take this step, and I have no doubt that he is right. Did I consult my own feelings, I should certainly prefer staying at home."

"Of course you would, and you affect this unconcern on purpose to hide an aching heart. My dear, you cannot deceive me; I see through it all. I pity you, my sweet friend; I sympathise with you from my very soul; I know what your *real* feelings are; I can realize it all."

Flora remained silent. She certainly did wish that Mrs. Ready occupied any other place in the United Kingdom, at that moment, than the comfortable seat in her easy chair. But what could she do? She could not inform the lady that she was tired of her company, and wished to be alone. That would be considered an act of ill-breeding of the most flagrant description: in common courtesy she was compelled to act a lie.

Rather irritated at the small impression her eloquence had made upon her companion, Mrs. Ready removed the cambric screen from her face, on which no trace of grief could be found, and clasping her hands vehemently together, continued—

"Your husband is mad to draw you away from all your friends at a moment's warning! I would remonstrate—I would not go; I would exert a proper spirit, and force him to abandon this Quixotic expedition."

"You speak hastily, Mrs. Ready. Why should I attempt to prevent an undertaking in which I most cordially concur, and which Mr. Lyndsay thinks would greatly benefit his family."

"Nonsense! I hate, I repudiate such passive obedience, as beneath the dignity of woman! I am none of your soft bread-and-butter wives, who consider it their *duty* to become the mere *echo* of their husbands. If I did not wish to go, no tyrannical lord of the creation, falsely so called, should compel me to act against my own inclinations."

"Compulsion is not necessary; on this subject we both agree."

"Oh, yes, I see how it is!" with a contemptuous curl on the lip. "you aspire to the character of a good, dutiful wife,—to become an example of enduring patience to all the refractory conjugals in the place, myself among the rest. I understand it all. How *amiable* some people can be at the expense of others!"

Flora was thunderstruck. "Indeed, Mrs. Ready, I meant no reflection upon you. My words had no personal meaning; I never talk *at* any one."

"Oh, certainly not! You are not aware," with a strong sneer, "of the differences that exist between Mr. Beady and me, (and which will continue to exist as long as mind claims a superiority over matter;) that we are only husband and wife in name. But I forgive you."

"You have nothing to forgive, Mr. Ready," said Flora, indignantly; "I never trouble my head with your private affairs—they cannot possibly concern me."

This gave rise to a scene. Mr. Ready, who lived in an element of strife, delighted in scenes.

"Oh, no," she continued, eagerly clutching at Flora's last words, "you are too selfishly engrossed with your own happiness to have the least sympathy for the sorrows of a friend. Ah, well—it's early days with you yet! Let a few short years of domestic care pass over your head, and all this honey will be changed to gall. Matrimony is matrimony, and husbands are husbands, and wives will strive to have their own way—ay, and will fight to get it, too. You will then find, Mrs. Lyndsay, that very little of the sugar of love, and all such romantic stuff, remains to sweeten your cup; and in the bitterness of your soul, you will think of me."

"If this is true," said Flora, "who would marry?"

"It is true in my case."

"But fortunately there are exceptions to every rule."

"Humph!—this is another compliment, Mrs. Lyndsay, at my expense."

"Mrs. Ready, I do not wish to quarrel with you; but you seem determined to take all my words amiss."

A long silence ensued—Mrs. Ready smoothed down her ruffled plumes, and said, in a pitying, patronizing tone, very common to her—

"You will be disgusted with Canada; we shall see you back in less than twelve months."

"Not very likely, if I know anything of John and myself."

"What will you do for society?"

Flora thought solitude would be a luxury and Mrs. Ready away—and she answered carelessly, "We must be content with what Providence sends us."

"Ah! but you may be many miles from any habitation. No church—no schools for the children—no markets—no medical attendant—and with your poor health—think of that, Mrs. Lyndsay? And worse, far worse, no friends to sympathise with and condole with you in distress and difficulty."

Now Flora was answering all these objections in her own mind; and quite forgetful of Mr. Ready's presence, she unconsciously uttered her thoughts aloud—"These may be evils, but we shall at least be spared the annoyance of disagreeable visitors."

Imprudent Flora—to think aloud before such a woman as Mrs. Ready. Who will venture to excuse such an eccentric proceeding? Would not the whole world blame you for your incorrigible blunder? It had, however, one good effect. It quickly cleared the room of your intrusive guest, who swept out of the apartment with a haughty "Good morning." And well she might be offended; she had accidentally heard the truth which no one else in the town dared have spoken boldly out."

Flora was astonished at her want of caution. She knew, however, that it was useless to apologise; and she felt perfectly indifferent as to the result; for she did not care if she never saw Mrs. Ready again: and such a decided affront would render that event something more that doubtful.

"Thank heaven she is gone!" burst heartily from her lips, when she found herself once more alone.

It was impossible for Mrs. Lyndsay to contemplate leaving England without great pain. The subject was so distressing to her feelings, that she endeavored to forget it as much as she could. The manner in which it had been forced upon her by Mrs. Ready, was like probing a deep wound with a jagged instrument; and after than lady's departure, she covered her face with her hands, and wept long and bitterly.

DIOGENES being asked the biting of which beast was most dangerous, answered: "If you mean wild beasts, 'tis the *slanderer*—if tame ones, the *flatterer*."

HYPOCRISY is the necessary burden of villany Affectation, part of the chosen trappings of felony.

The Turnpike Boy and the Banker.

IT was during a panic, some years since, that a gentleman whom we shall now call Mr. Thompson, was seated with something of a melancholy look, in his dreary back room, watching his clerks paying away thousands of pounds hourly. Thompson was a banker of excellent credit; there existed perhaps in the city of London, no safer concern than that of Messrs. Thompson & Co., but at a moment such as I speak of, no rational reflection was admitted, no former stability was looked to; a generous distrust was felt, and every one rushed to his banker's to withdraw his hoard, fearful that the next moment would be too late, forgetting entirely that this step was, of all others, the most likely to insure the ruin he sought to avoid.

But to return. The wealthy citizen sat gloomily watching the outpouring of his gold, and with a grim smile listening to the clamorous demands on his cashier; for, although he felt perfectly easy and secure as to the ultimate strength of his resources, yet he could not repress a feeling of bitterness, as he saw constituent after constituent rush in, and those whom he always imagined to be his dearest friends, eagerly assisting in the run upon his strong box.

Presently the door was opened, and a stranger was ushered in, who after gazing for a moment at the bewildered banker, coolly drew up a chair, and abruptly addressed him.

"You will pardon me, sir, for asking rather a strange question; but I am a plain man, and like to come straight to the point."

"Well, sir!" impatiently interrupted the other.

"I have heard that you have a run on your bank, sir."

"Well!"

"Is it true?"

"Really, sir, I must decline replying to your extraordinary query. If, however, you have any money in the bank, you had better at once draw it out, and so satisfy yourself; our cashier will instantly pay you;" and the banker rose, as a hint for the stranger to withdraw.

"Far from it sir; I have not a sixpence in your hands."

"Then, may I ask you what is your business here?"

"I wish to know if a small sum would aid you at this moment?"

"Why do you ask that question?"

"Because if it would, I should gladly pay in a small deposit."

The money dealer started.

"You seem surprised; you don't know my person or my motive. I'll at once explain. Do you recollect some twenty years ago, when you resided in Essex?"

"Perfectly."

"Well, then, sir, perhaps you have not forgotten the turnpike-gate through which you passed daily? My father kept that gate, and was very often honored with a few minutes' chat with you. One Christmas morning, my father was sick, and I attended the toll-bar. On that day you passed through, and I opened the gate. Do you recollect, it, sir?"

"Not I, my friend."

"No, sir, few such men remember their kind deeds, but those benefitted by them seldom forget them. I am perfectly prolix; listen, however, only few moments, and I have done."

The banker, who began to be interested, at once assented.

"Well, sir, as I said before, I threw open the gate for you, and as I considered myself in duty bound, I wished you a happy Christmas. 'Thank you, my lad,' replied you, 'thank you, and the same to you; here is a trifle to make it so;' and you threw me a seven-shilling piece. It was the first money I ever possessed, and never shall I forget my joy on receiving it, or your kind smile on bestowing it. I long treasured it, and as I grew up, added a little to it, till I was able to rent a toll myself. You soon after left that part of the country, and I lost sight of you. Yearly, however, I have been gaining on; your present brought good fortune with it; I am now comparatively rich, and to you I consider I owe all. So, this morning, hearing accidentally that there was a run on your bank, I collected all my capital, and have brought it to lodge with you, in case it can be of any use; here it is, sir,—here it is," and he handed a bundle of bank-notes to the agitated Thompson. "In a few days I'll call again;" and snatching up his hat, the stranger, throwing down his card, immediately walked out of the room.

Thompson opened the roll; it contained £30,000! The stern-hearted banker—for all bankers must be stern—burst into tears. The firm did not require this prop; but the motive was so noble, that even a millionaire sobbed—he could not help it. The firm is still one of the first in the city of London.

The £30,000 of the turnpike boy is now grown into some £200,000. Fortune has well disposed of her gifts,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1854.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want Agents in all the Principal towns and cities, for the CALIFORNIA FARMER. To good, active and prompt men, we can offer good inducements. None need apply who cannot give guarantee of strict performance of duty.

THE FARMER A STEAMER PAPER.

Those who wish to inform their friends of the true condition of California, her RESOURCES AND PROSPECTS, should send the "FARMER." Merchants would serve their correspondents in this way, in a great degree.

REMOVAL.

☞ THE CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE WILL BE FOUND IN BRANNAN'S GRANITE BUILDING (MASONIC HALL), during the rebuilding of our present location. We invite our friends to call and see us; we have daily additions to our museum of valuables.

WARREN & SON,
Montgomery street.

Sacramento Cultivators.

We have spent some time the last few days among the cultivators of Sacramento, the farmers and gardeners around the city of Sacramento, and we feel gratified to note the evidences of advanced skill manifested by each and by all. There are a large number of excellent practical vegetable gardeners in this vicinity, and undoubtedly a larger amount of the finest garden vegetables raised here than in any portion of the State.

The vegetable garden of A. P. Smith, Esq., connected with the Pomological Gardens, we found in perfect "apple pie" order. All the different market crops in their various stages of maturity, from those just peeping above ground, to those upon the loaded wagon, ripe, gathered, and ready for the market. In this extensive garden crops are continually maturing, and here planting and gathering never cease.

We visited Kuhler & Co.'s "Floral Garden," near the Fort, and were pleased to note the taste and skill shown here. A handsome green-house, filled with well grown choice plants, was an indication of a growing taste for them. The gardens, of Kuhler & Co. are visited by all who ride over the plank road, and is indeed a pleasant place of resort. Plants, bouquets, &c., constantly for sale.

The grounds of Angus Frierson, Esq., president of the County Society, are being laid out in good taste, under the care of Thomas O'Brien, formerly gardener at Smith's Gardens. Mr. O'Brien now has charge of these grounds, and we are gratified to learn that Mr. Frierson is about making extensive improvements by planting orchards, building a beautiful conservatory, planting a vineyard, &c.

We called at the gardens of Messrs. John Dunn, J. B. Fore, F. B. Cragin, G. E. Coggeshall, Robert Macfarlane, J. W. Hubbard, and others, and it is a matter of great interest to all to know that here, along the banks of the American river, a place where only a little time since a wild and entangled brushwood only could be seen, now, by the untiring enterprise and industry of such men, the rubbish has been cleared away and large and well cultivated gardens are found, whose abundant crops of the finest vegetables grace the best markets of Sacramento and San Francisco. It may astonish some, but we can state from actual notice, we here find gardeners who had twenty-five acres of cabbages the present season, and a handsome little sum they have yielded the cultivators. Hard as the times have proved, yet the industry of these gardeners has secured them a reward.

We visited the handsome cottage residence of Mr. Younghouse, and were surprised to find so beautiful a garden spring up as by magic. The design of the grounds, the laying out and planting all under the eye of the owner, reflect much credit. We were greeted with fragrant odors from the flowers around the cottage and kind courtesy within.

We are grateful to all our friends for the interest they feel in the cause of the California Farmer and their readiness to give it their support, and shall continue our ramble until we greet the majority of our friends.

Sacramento county was No. 1 as a county at the Great State Fair, and it remains with her to say if she shall maintain that character the coming year. The California State exhibition will be held at Sacramento city in 1855, if a suitable encouragement be given to the subject.

Sacramento Valley Railroad.—The thing is now settled—we understand the contracts are now closed; the work for twenty miles contracted for, to commence immediately. A very general interest is felt, and the most perfect confidence of its unparalleled success. We are among those who believe that this road will be the best paying road in the United States. Able men are engaged in it, and there is no reason for a different conclusion.

State House at Sacramento.

We have visited the new County Court House at Sacramento, which is now nearly finished, and which is destined to be one of the finest buildings in the State. Reference has been made, most undoubtedly, to its being occupied for the Legislature the coming season.

The spacious Assembly Chamber with its lofty ceiling, pillared walls and tasteful cornices, in addition to the broad gallery, give it a very rich appearance. The Senate Chamber is also in style similar, though not so large yet very elegant, with its lofty pillared walls and frescoed cornices; these, when lighted with gas, (the fixtures already attached,) will appear like a marble palace.

There are also all the various halls and rooms, suitable for the Courts of the County, and the offices needed for the same.

It will be, indeed, a magnificent building when finished. Great exertion is now made to have it ready by the middle of December.

The front columns are being finished, and soon the granite steps will be added, giving it the finishing touch. When these are done we can speak more in detail, and shall be pleased to give complete dimensions, style, size, cost, &c., together with the measures which will be adopted to dedicate so noble a structure. Sacramento City and county are now great examples; they do nothing by halves. What they do they do well, and their fame for enterprise, endurance and perseverence has become so proverbial, that to say, "persevere like a Sacramentan," is synonymous to saying, 'conquer or die."

California Agriculture vs. Opinions of the old States.—We invite especial attention to the valuable communication of the Rev. O. C. Wheeler, whom we are right glad to welcome back again to our shores. Rev. Mr. Wheeler has been absent some time, and we had the pleasure to prepare some specimens and send by him to the Patent Office, of which he speaks. From actual presence among the citizens of the old States, Mr. Wheeler can speak of their opinions and feelings as they really are; this makes his writings the more valuable. This communication we know is a demonstration of practical truth, touching the value of labor, for we have visited the gardens of Mr. W. and found very much to admire—a valuable nursery, a large garden, extra vegetables—a large portion the result of Mr. W.'s personal labors, and this, too, amid extensive clerical duties, and a large correspondence—only showing how much can be done where there is a will. We hope the facts stated relative to the value of agricultural efforts upon the *morals* of a community, will not be forgotten—its value over and above all mercantile, commercial, or mineral wealth, is now freely admitted. We bespeak for the communication a careful perusal.

Gambling upon the Steamers.—In the saloons of the Sacramento steamers, we notice a card, in a gilt frame, bearing these words: "No smoking or gambling allowed in this saloon." On Tuesday evening last, about twenty persons were smoking freely and a large company stood round a table, at which sat four persons playing the celebrated game of *poker*—this may *not* be gambling, but the 5's and 10's that passed from hand to hand plainly indicated that property changed hands; $5 was the lowest sum, and $20's and $50's moved freely. The excitement was such as to make the saloon inconvenient to a great degree for passengers. We sincerely regret to notice this upon the boats of the Navigation Company—it should not be allowed. The saloon of the "Helen Hensley," nor any other boat, should never present such scenes.

If men will gamble, let them retire from the public gaze. The saloon belongs to the passengers for other purposes, and the boats should be free from such nuisances. Either stop the gambling, or remove your signs, gentlemen. If you make rules, enforce them. Our duty as journalists requires us to speak plainly.

Sacramento Pottery.—We are pleased to announce the success which has attended the Pottery at Sacramento, of Dr. Oatman & Co. It has been in operation but a little time, but the demand has so much increased that a second furnace has been made, each holding two thousand gallons. They manufacture the various pans, pots, jugs, jars, etc., for domestic uses; and all the various sizes of flower pots for gardeners' purposes. Gardeners and florists can now be fully supplied, and we cheerfully recommend the wares from Dr. Oatman & Co.'s factory, as of superior quality. The clay is taken within half a mile of the furnace, and is of the very best kind. The form and style of the work is in excellent taste, and they understand the process of burning admirably. The wares all appear clear and bright.

May Day Fair.—One would suppose that this celebrated day was near at hand, if they should but make a trip to Sacramento city, at the present time: the grass is green, the early flowers are opening their delicate petals, the air is bland as June in New England, each day is perfectly delightful, and the nights!—the moonlight!—"Italia's fair skies" never gave such light, nor moon ever shone more gloriously upon the gondolier, when the fair Neapolitani was wooed with the strains of the sweetest serenaders of that fair city.

Speaking of May Day—that day, months ahead, will soon here, and we are pleased to see the feeling manifested at Sacramento, to prepare for the Festival of May. Let Sacramento make that day a glorious one; that is the place for it; nature has favored her in a peculiar manner for such festivals, and we hope she will improve them.

Sutter's Fort.—This memorable spot will soon be unknown—there will scarcely be a vestige of it remaining after the present rainy season. The walls are now all crumbled and fallen, and a large portion has been carted away. We look upon this act of neglect on the part of thousands, who are or should be interested in preserving a spot so interesting in the early history of California, as historical sacrilege; such neglect we cannot but feel, reflects upon the authorities of a city whose streets and public squares were the gift of him whose name is thus permitted to be forgotten within the limits the very city he has founded, and whose fame was in a measure created by his instrumentality. Sutter's Fort lies within the boundary of the city, and could no other means have been devised to have rescued it from destruction, the voice of the citizens should have saved it, as a memento of the man.

Farmers, Shelter your Stock.—A very great mistake is made by our farmers in exposing their stock upon their farms in all weathers. If farmers would have a suitable place to shelter their stock from the heat of the summer and shield them from the rains of winter, and the driving winds of autumn, they would find that even at a goodly cost it would be a source of pride to them as well as greater profit. The time is rapidly coming when stock of all kinds will be exposed to the inclemency of the stormy season, and thousand of dollars in value can be saved by thoughtful care and a wise expenditure of a little means for this purpose. While presenting this subject we especially commend the theme of "Sheltering Farms," also, as a subject of vital moment to all, and especially to our friends around San Francisco. It is particularly applicable to that vicinity.

Minerological Specimens.—We acknowledge with great pleasure the receipt of an interesting and kind letter from our friend St. George Searlett, Esq., at Grass Valley, with twenty valuable specimens for exhibition at our rooms. We are grateful ourselves, most heartily so, and we know our many visitors will be much pleased also. Our rooms are now becoming a fashionable place, and our lady friends will find many valuable, curious and rare specimens continually arriving, all of which we shall be most happy to offer for their examination. The above was received by the hands of M. M. M. Baldwin,

The Columbia Clipper.—The ordinary newspaper filching is hardly worth noticing, because were it to be reprimanded at each occurrence, it would require more space than one could conveniently spare. In taking up the Columbia Clipper of Nov. 18, we were surprised to notice an original article of poetry, written expressly for the California Farmer, by "Cora," entitled: "To my Mother in Heaven"—stripped of its authorship and the source from whence it emanated. This is so palpably wrong that we feel called upon to notice it. We hope the Clipper can explain.

A Lucky Shot.—While at Sacramento City, on Monday last, we saw four large geese that were shot with one ball by S. O. Brigham, at fifty yards. Mr. Brigham was returning from Colusi upon the stage, having one of "Wesson's Patent Rifles" with him—(the very rifle that was exhibited at the Fair in Musical Hall)—when, seeing a flock of geese, he descended from the stage and made the shot at that distance, killing four, which he brought with him to Sacramento City. An excellent shot.

Cigars.—It is an indisputable fact, that taking the whole United States together, much more money is expended for the single article of cigars, than for all the Common Schools in the Union.

Will our neighbors of the Chronicle please copy.—Ed.

To Correspondents.—Our friend J. P., Palmetto Ranch, shall be answered quickly. G. H. B., Marysville,—thank you; will come. An old Subscriber—relative to the Grape; next issue. Viola and Flora, will receive due attention. C. W. B., will ever be welcome, and most highly esteemed. "Cora" breathes a strain, though sad, yet touching and beautiful; none can read it without an aspiration for a better life. J. F. K., duly attended to. St. George's parcel most gratefully received and duly noted; see another column. Subscriber, J. W., received—O. K.

To our Friends in Yuba County.—We shall soon call on our friends in Yuba county, and we feel assured that when we personally present the California Farmer to them, we shall find a generous response. We have always found our cotemporaries of the "Herald" and "Express" ready to co-operate for the extension of the great interests of Agriculture, and we know they will never object to the increase of our circulation, but will aid us cheerfully. We will soon drop into your sanctums, brothers, and talk awhile with you for Agriculture.

Profits of Fruit Growing in Oregon—*Two Crops of Apples in a Year.*—The Statesman mentions three apples grown in Oregon, which weighed, the largest, thirty-three ounces—the other two, two pounds each. They were sound and perfectly formed. Rev. J. M. Garrison's orchard produced this season about three hundred bushels of apples, and he has sold from it three thousand dollars' worth. Apples have commanded about fifteen dollars per bushel; this would make his crop of apples worth four thousand five hundred dollars. A profitable crop truly. Fruit growing is, and promises to continue, the most lucrative business in the Territory. Mr. Garrison's orchard comprises twenty acres, though he has now but one hundred, bearing trees. His oldest trees were planted 1845. From the product of one tree he this fall realized three hundred and fifty dollars. He has one tree upon which there is now about a bushel of good sized apples of second growth. The first ripened and was gathered in September, and the tree was then in bloom. Mr. Garrison presented the editor of the Statesman with a dozen or two of the second growth of apples, which were of respectable size, and gave every promise of arriving at perfection. They bloomed the second time about the 1st of September, and immediately after the first crop was gathered.

How much Sugar do we Eat?—Last year there were consumed in this country about 705,000,000 pounds of cane sugar, and 27,000,000 pounds of maple sugar. This gives more than 24 pounds of cane sugar, and one pound of maple sugar to every man, woman and child. This does not include molasses or honey. If this sugar were put into barrels holding 200 pounds, and each barrel occupied the space of three square feet only, it would require 336 acres of land for it to stand upon. The barrels if placed in a row, reach 220 miles. If this sugar was put up in paper packages of five pounds each, it would require 146,400,000 sheets of wrapping paper; and if only a yard of string was used to each package, there would be required 439,200,000 feet or 83,000 miles of string—more than three times enough to go round the earth. If every retail clerk sold a hundred pounds of sugar each day, it would require nearly 25,000 clerks to sell it all the year. If the dealers, wholesale and retail together, made a profit of only two cents a pound on this sugar, these profits alone would amount to nearly $15,000,000.—*Western Chr. Adv.*

The Treasure on the Yankee Blade.—The pilot boat Dancing Feather, Capt. Fowler, arrived on the 27th, from the wreck of the steamer Yankee Blade—having been absent about twenty-five days,—and owing to a continual heavy sea was not entirely successful in obtaining all of the lost treasure on that ill-fated vessel. They, however, succeeded in getting four boxes, each containing $17,000—making $68,000 in all. The Dancing Feather will make a second trial, and the agents have hopes of obtaining the balance. Nothing remains to mark the spot where the Blade was sunk. The whole of the wreck was driven on the beach, and the heavy portions of the machinery still lie on the bottom, in the same place. One of her guns lies close to a rock near by, but owing to the rough sea they were unable to obtain it. They have been unable to work for the last eighteen days.

Bush Street Congregational Church.—The workmen have commenced painting and sanding the walls of this edifice, which, when finished, will add greatly to the appearance of the neighborhood. We are both curious and anxious to see the completion of the front of the building, which certainly gives promise of being singularly chaste and beautiful. The completion of this building, and of the Rassette House opposite, which still needs its coat of mastic and other details, will form valuable acquisitions to our stock of public buildings.

The church above referred to is the "Calvary Presbyterian Church," to be under the pastoral charge of Rev. Wm. A. Scott, D. D., of New Orleans—who with his wife and family may be expected to arrive about the 1st of January. The church will hold, when completed, nearly two thousand persons.—*Sun.*

HORTICULTURAL.

Pruning Fruit Trees.

There is no subject connected with fruit culture upon which so much depends as upon judicious system of PRUNING. We venture to assert that not one cultivator in ten gives a due share of attention to this branch of horticulture. Pruning is a science of itself; it is not only required to form the tree, but it affects the quantity and quality of the fruit. A scientific farmer knows that it affects the ripening and coloring of the fruit, and he prunes with reference to it and to every essential feature of the tree. The form and growth of the tree, the number and size of the fruit-spurs, are subjects worthy the attention of the growers of fruit, for we repeat, upon a judicious system of pruning, depends the character and quality of the fruit raised.

We ask those interested to read the following article on this subject, from the Rochester Horticulturist:

ON PRUNING TREES AT THE TIME OF TRANSPLANTING.

How should trees be pruned at the time of transplanting? or should they be pruned at all? are yet open questions among planters. As the subject will at this season of the year be one of the most general interest, we propose to offer a few remarks on it.

The objects in view in pruning a tree at the time of transplanting are three-fold. First, *The removal of all bruised and broken roots and branches.* The necessity for this is obvious and indisputable: bruised and broken roots, when planted without being dressed, must decay and interpose very serious obstacles to the formation of new roots; they should therefore always be pruned off closely to the sound wood, and with a sharp knife that will make a smooth, clean cut, the sloping surface of which should invariably be under and not on the upper side of the roots. In making the cut, the knife should invariably be laid to the under side of the root and drawn upward. The young roots which subsequently spring from the cut end of the root, as from a cutting, strike downward at once, as is natural. The reasons for pruning off broken or bruised branches are equally obvious. A broken branch left on a tree will produce an unsightly and in some cases a dangerous scar; but if it be pruned off close to the body of the tree, or to a sound bud, the wound will soon heal over or a new shoot will be produced. It is very common, in pruning hastily, to leave small portions of branches without eyes. These, instead of producing new shoots, die off, and the new wood growing in around them produces unsoundness that in many cases brings the tree to an untimely end.

The second object in pruning is, *to mold the tree to the desired form.* Trees coming from the nurseries are seldom in the exact shape that the planter wishes. They have too many side branches, their heads are too low or two high, or they have some other defect which the knife must remedy. Now the question comes up, How far is it judicious to attempt the formation of the tree at the moment of transplanting? Several points must be considered. If the trees are standards for the orchard, and they happen to be somewhat slender in proportion to their hight, it would be unwise to prune off *closely* any side branches they might have, because this would direct the future growth to the top, and urge the tree still further out of balance and proportion. in such cases the aim should be to increase the growth of the *stem;* and this can only be done by retaining two or three good eyes or buds of every side shoot, or of a sufficient number of the strongest and best, and by reducing the attracting power of the branches at the top. The influence of this is seen in the case of forest trees planted in the street, where the entire head is sawed off at planting, and nothing but a bare pole or pollard left; the growth is thrown into the trunk, which soon becomes covered with new shoots, and increases in diameter rapidly. If the tree has been pruned up too high in the nursery, making the head higher than desired, a new head must be formed lower down by cutting back the tree; but whether it is better to attempt this at the moment of transplanting, or wait until the tree has taken root, and capable of making a vigorous growth, is a question. This a point of some importance. We know that newly planted trees push but feebly at first, in comparison with those well rooted, and that the shoots produced the first season make but a very indifferent frame work for the tree. We have considerable experience on this very point, and we have come to the conclusion that it is much better to defer the pruning which is to produce the final and permanent form of the tree, until the second year, or until the tree shows unmistakable signs of being well rooted, and in a condition to make vigorous growth. But care must be taken to preserve and encourage, as far as possible, young shoots with active buds on the parts where we intend to produce the new head; because *old* wood, in which the buds have become in a measure dormant, does not throw out branches with desirable rapidity and vigor.

If, on the other hand, the head be too *low*, the first impulse would naturally be to prune it up. But this demands caution. Where branches of considerable size are pruned off, when the tree is transplanted, and consequently unfit to make much growth, the fresh surfaces of the wounds dry up, and do not heal over quickly, as when the tree is in an active and vigorous condition. Beside, buds are essential to growth; and if too great a proportion of them be removed at once, the power of the cells or sap-vessels is impaired, and they cannot transmit the nutritive fluid from the roots upward. The roots, too, lose their activity, and general stagnation and debility follow. The better way is to reduce the head by thinning out some branches and shortening others, especially the lower ones; and in the season following, or when the tree has fairly recovered from removal, the large branches may be removed, and the stem formed higher up; the upper shoots allowed to remain having sufficient power to maintain the functions of the different parts of the tree in full force and vigor.

The third object in pruning at the time of transplanting, is, *to restore the balance of proportion between the roots and branches, which has been disturbed in the process of removal.* A transplanted tree, no matter how carefully or skillfully it may have been operated upon, has its system materially deranged. The roots may neither be bruised or broken, nor the fibres dried or injured by exposure; and yet the ordinary functions of the various parts, and their reciprocal action and influence upon each other, cannot but be in a measure arrested for a time. The roots cannot abstract nutriment from the soil, and convey it through the trunk and branches, to supply the demand of the leaves, until they have taken to their new position and admitted new rootlets or feeders. Until this takes place, the demand of the leaves must be supplied from the stock of nutriment previously laid up in the cells, just as we see young shoots subsisting for a time on trees that have been cut down or torn up by the roots. As long as any sap remains in the cells, and can find a passage to the leaves, the latter continue green and healthy; but as soon as the sap is expended, and the cells dried up, the leaves wither, and vitality terminates. Transplanted trees are, until rerooted, in the same situation, nearly, as trees cut down or rooted up and left on the surface of the ground—that is, they must rely mainly on the sap existing in the cells before removal. Now it is plain that the more of buds and leaves there are on a tree, the greater will be the demand upon its stock of sap or nutrition, and *vice versa.* Hence the reason for recommending to reduce the tops of trees at the time of transplanting. For this reason we cannot transplant deciduous trees safely while in full foliage. Even strawberry plants root better by having a portion of their leaves removed; and hence the use of bell-glasses and other contrivances to prevent evaporation from the leaves of newly inserted cuttings. A tree transplanted with a small number of roots, or damaged roots, and a branchy top, will suffer from the evaporation of the leaves, just as a cutting with leaves would if it were freely exposed to the air, though perhaps not to the same extent. Some trees will bear planting with smaller roots and larger tops than others—such, for instance, as the Poplar and Willow, and all those that root easily and rapidly, and have large sap vessels through which nutriment absorbed by the roots can pass quickly to the leaves.

But we must remember, too, that leaves are necessary to the growth of roots. It is true that new roots are formed in the absence of leaves. We can see this illustrated in the case of early autumn-planted leaves or cuttings; yet these roots would not attain any considerable development, nor survive long without the action of the leaves; for these may be likened to the animal stomach, in which the indispensable process of digestion takes place. No matter how abundant or healthy may be the roots, or how liberal the supply of nutriment presented to them, if the leaves be not present to draw it upward and assimilate or *digest* it, growth cannot continue—the roots will cease to lengthen, and ultimately perish. This is forcibly demonstrated in the case of trees that have been stripped of their foliage, by insects, or some accident,—the roots cease to grow; but as soon as new leaves begin to appear, new roots are formed simultaneously: and if one side of a tree be stripped of its foliage, the roots more directly in connection with that side will cease to grow until new leaves appear. In propagating plants from cuttings, it is necessary, in many cases, and indeed in almost all cases where young wood is used, to leave a certain number of leaves. Cuttings that root without leaves are those of a soft nature, having large cells or sap-vessels full of organized matter or tissue capable of developing roots and sustaining them until the leaf action commences.

From all this we see how important are the leaves, and how easy it would be by excessive pruning to hinder rather than promote the formation of roots. There is a medium which should be aimed at in pruning, to induce growth after removal. If the roots are much injured, or naturally meagre or defective, a very small number of active buds should be retained, just sufficient to stimulate and sustain circulation of the fluids. In such cases it may be necessary to cut back every young shoot to one or two eyes. Where the roots are abundant and sound, it will suffice to cut out the weak inside shoots, and shorten the stronger ones about one-half. In doing this, a large number of buds are removed, and whatever force there is in the tree is thrown into the remaining shoots, and young wood will be formed where we should have had nothing but leaves if the tree had not been pruned. The growth of young wood always favors the formation of roots. If we examine trees now that were transplanted last spring, we shall find that the roots are in proportion to the number and strength of the young shoots.

The great object in pruning to promote growth is *to direct the sap into a smaller number of channels, and thus increase its force.* If a tree, for example, has 500 leaf-buds to draw upon its sap, and we cut away 400 of them, the remaining 100 will of course receive a far greater proportion than they would have done, and will consequently be enabled to make new wood; and experience teaches us that young shoots with their large cells, luxuriant leaves, and great vital activity, act far more powerfully on the roots than the small, lean foliage of trees merely living but not growing. We know how cutting back acts upon stunted trees. A three or four years old Apple or Pear tree, for example, if cut down nearly to the ground, will, in one season, make a growth equal to that of two or three seasons under ordinary circumstances; and this is simply because its whole vital force is concentrated in one point. The sap rushes there, and large cells are formed immediately, in which a rapid and powerful circulation takes place.

All operations upon trees should be performed cautiously, because whatever produces a sudden or violent change in their condition, cannot fail to be attended with a derangement of their wisely and beautifully adjusted organization, and this derangement must be more or less injurious to their healthy existence. Every man who takes his knife in hand to mutilate a tree, should bear this in mind, and weigh carefully the consequences of every cut. We intended to have referred to the opinions of experienced and skillful arboriculturists on this subject, but we cannot at present devote more space to it. What we have said will, we trust, induce reflection and observation on the part of some who have heretofore been too indifferent.

The Blackberry.

This delicious fruit can be cultivated with great success in this country, because it delights in a warm and dry soil. There are several kinds that may be made, by a judicious cultivation, to produce two crops in a year, among which are the "High Bush," and early variety of Large Black.

A new variety has just been introduced in the old States—the "Lawton Blackberry," which is commended very highly by the horticulturists of the North. It is announced as a great bearer and the fruit is of extra size and quality. The Horticulturist has the following notice of it, to which we refer our readers:

THE NEW ROCHELLE OR LAWTON BLACKBERRY.

Messrs. Geo. Seymour & Co., of Norwalk, Conn., sent us a colored drawing of this fruit, accompanied with the following observations on their mode of culture and treatment:

"We prepare the ground by plowing and manuring as for any ordinary crop. We then take young plants, cut them back to within six inches of the roots, and plant in rows eight feet by four apart. The first season we use the plow and cultivator both ways between the rows, keeping the ground in good tilth. Next or the second season, we train the plants into the four feet spaces, leaving the eight feet spaces for the plow and cultivator to work in. When the plants are five five or six feet high, pinch out the leading shoots to induce the growth of vigorous side branches. In training, we prefer the bending mode to the upright.

"We regard this Blackberry as a very valuable addition to the list of small fruits, because it is so simple in its cultivation, bears regular and abundant crops, and when perfectly ripe is of a highly agreeable flavor."

We have only to add that from what we have seen and heard of this fruit, it cannot fail to be an object of very profitable culture within any reasonable distance of large cities. It ripens after Strawberries and Raspberries, and before Peaches, and therefore comes very opportunely as to season: And then its cultivation must be of the easiest possible kind—only give it rich soil, and keep it clean and well cultivated, and an abundance of large fruit is certain. No one need expect such wondrous large fruit, however, as people have witnessed at New Rochelle and Norwalk, in ordinary soil and with ordinary culture. Manure must be applied unsparingly, and the ground must be kept clean and friable as work can make it. The Blackberry matures in midsummer, when we have usually very warm and dry weather, and any neglect of the soil would render the fruits worthless. We do not forget how Col. Stoddard astonished people with the size of his *Alpine* Strawberries. It was thought he had a new sort, when in fact he merely cultivated a little better than others. *Rich soil and clean culture* are indispensable to the growth of large fruits of any kind.

Now Set out a Tree.

Though the weather has been warm for a few days back, the talk of the people is of coal and stoves, of Winter clothes and arrangements for cold weather. Out in the country they are hurrying in the Fall crops and preparing for the frosty nights. The leaves of the trees change color. The chestnuts and oaks assume dun; the maples begin to glow in red; the hickories turn yellow and are ready to be swept off by the hard blasts that are treasured among the next month's phenomena.

Now is the time for the lovers of trees—and who that love's nature or man, who that has *any* love in him does not?—to prepare for their transplantation. All Summer the tree-roots have been gathering from the air its nourishing gases. Now comes the time for resting. The leaves drop off and the rootlets cease from their serious labors. The tree is like a hive where the honey-comb is all packed and the bees are "lying off." It is perfectly safe to move it. Before the processes of growth must be renewed there will be time for the transplated tree to become naturalized to its new situation,—there is no question that the chances of living are greatly increased by doing the work in the Fall.

Not a word about how to do it;—only remember that it is cheaper to set out one tree in the right way than a score in the wrong way. Take time for it,—for one tree that lives is worth a score of dead ones for shade or ornament.

We often wonder how it is that so many men never set out a tree. Growing, it is a man's best monument. Men bless him who planted it as a benefactor. Dumb beasts stretch themselves under its shadow, and in their contented looks thank the men that gave them the shade. The traveler lifts his hat from his hot brow as he passes under its broad branches, and adds his unuttered thanks. Many a willow droops gracefully its litho twigs in honor of the sailor lad that brought the cutting in a bottle from a willow that hung over Napoleon's grave. And we could ride many a mile in the country under arching boughs which will testify to the taste of their planter years after it is forgotten whether the stone at his grave's head was erected to the son or the father, —after the lettering on the marble is filled with moss, and only the antiquarian can say whose family rests thereabouts.

Trees are the grand conservators. They were the ancient landmarks, and who enjoys them and loves to increase them, cannot be wholly bad. Let every old man set out a tree this Fall, for his memory's sake. Let every young man set out one, that as he grows it may grow, and wherever he wanders it may stand the fixed memorial of the fact that his life has not been in vain. Let every boy, if he can get a vacant spot in the door-yard by the pig-pen, under the barn-yard lee, or even in the street, set out his tree, for a hundred excellent reasons. There are some spots on this old earth that Nature did a great deal for, where much business is done, where much wholesome opinion is maintained, and many good papers taken, yet where the public streets are utterly bare of trees, and all the foliage that is visible is far off at the rear of the farms or in crammed orchards. In such "fine country places," we protest that the price of the best farm would not tempt us to take up our lot if we were to be forbidden to plant trees. In Sahara we do not look for verdure; but the place is not fit to be esteemed for a country residence, that does not bear some remainders of the forests that have been, or the grown-up tokens of some good man's planting. We appeal to the pride, to the patriotism of our young country friends to rescue from its barren desolateness the margins of their highways. Let planting clubs be formed. Let planting parties be made so soon as the corn is all husked. With a single team, a few spades and crows and a dozen pairs of willing hands, there could be obtained from the hedges of English cherries and the outskirts of the woods, trees enough to plant a long line of the street. Before the trees are obtained, however, the party should give a Saturday afternoon to digging capacious holes for the trees to be planted in, and filling them, where the soil is poor, with the rich mold of the garden, or soil shovelled under a hedge or fence of long standing. This done—and this is the long labor—the planting is a thing of very easy accomplishment. In the early days of New England, the minister used such planting parties. Great and good as their other work was, this was by no means the least useful of their labors.—*N. Y. Times.*

New Cure for Stammering.—A late number of the Scientific American contains quite a long article in Bates apparatus for the relief of stammerers. The apparatus consists of "a belt, intended to be worn around the neck after the manner of a stock, with a view to pressure on the glottis as the seat of difficulty with respect to guttural sounds." By means of a screw and a pad, the glottis is acted on so as to allow a free passage for the air. A thin tube of gold or silver, attached to the roof of the mouth by a gumelastic spring, is also worn—one end opening against the teeth and the other extending backwards. The use of this tube is to "carry off the breath which would be converted in its absence in a spasmodic lingual sound." There is yet another instrument —"a small metalic disk, convex on both sides and hollow. In the centre of one side is an aperture, designed for the ingress of the expired breath to its cavity, while in its periphery there is another aperture for the egress of the breath from its cavity into a little straight tube, which conveys it from the cavity of the mouth. This instrument has reference to the labial sounds.

Professor Dungleson and other medical gentlemen are said to have pronounced very favorable opinions on the merits of this invention. If it should prove reliable, it will certainly be a most welcome thing to scores of sufferers from this painful infirmity. We have no doubt that mechanical aids to the organs of speech may measurably, and perhaps altogether, control the difficulty. The worst cases of it that we have ever seen have been greatly improved by the proper management of the breath. At one time, Dr. Comstock, of Philadelphia, was very successful in elocutionizing stammers into clever speakers. A good deal can certainly be done to lessen the evil; and we sincerely hope that Bates' plan may accomplish all which its friends expect.—*N. Y. Times.*

Mail Packets.—Out of 110 steam packets now employed in conveying mails, 54 are built of wood, and 56 of iron; 89 are propelled by paddle wheels, and 21 by screws.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

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SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, NOV. 30, 1854.

The Pendulum.

"Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do with all thy might."—*Ecclesiastes, ix. 10.*

In all the enterprises of life in which men are engaged, success or failure depends upon themselves alone. Upon a right action at the commencement of these enterprises, depends the measure of that success, and the words of that Great Teacher that we have quoted above, are the best guide in action and the best guarantee of success in all pursuits worthy the action of men. What is worth doing at all is worth doing right and well; it is worthy our best energies, worthy our prompt and personal and continued pursuit, until the thing is done; and all the plans of men that we see overthrown and defeated, could we trace them step by step, we should find the cause of that defeat to have arisen from some personal neglect at an important moment, or the confiding some important duty to others, that should have been performed by themselves.

The costly chronometer, that perfect guide of the hours and minutes of time, is composed of a vast number of *complicated wheels*, each in their own place, and each prepared for their own specific duty—and all qualified for that duty; but the *pendulum* moves them all, and unless this pendulum is in its place and constantly moving, the wheels, however perfect, would cease their labors and the chronometer cease its mark of time. So with men—they may plan ever so wisely, they may prepare the wheels ever so perfectly—unless they are present and act as the moving power, and act constantly and uniformly perfect—unless they *swing even*, the whole machinery of their plans becomes deranged, time is lost, the wheels move with less and less regularity, and soon cease to move altogether; and their enterprises fail, their work ceases, as would that chronometer when the pendulum ceases its regular swing.

In no enterprise among men is this figure more applicable than among those who till the earth Among the hundreds and we may say thousands, we fear there are those who never think it important or even necessary to act as the pendulum—they think all that is necessary is to obtain "wheels ready made," put them together, turn them a few times, and seeing they will go round, they *go away*, thinking the machinery will "go itself,"—forgetting that perpetual motion has not yet been discovered and that machinery still needs a moving power.

To our farmers and gardeners, those who are at present laboring under the depression which has so long borne heavily upon these interests—we ask them to look back and see if they cannot put their finger upon the place where they can attribute in a great measure the evils which rest upon them personally—we ask them to look back and see if they have not often committed duties and trusts *to others which they should have done themselves?* Have they always done their work "with all their might,"—have they been *earnest, constant, unceasing*, in all that appertains to their interest? Have the cultivators of California studied the *wants* of the country, and *planted crops to meet wants*? Have cultivators planted at the right season, and have they studied to know the season, the soil, and the manner of cultivating suitable to a new soil and climate? If they have not, then they have not "done with all their might," those duties which, not being performed, leaves the machinery without the "pendulum," and the result ever must be little success, or complete failure of the enterprise.

If the cultivation of the soil is an occupation worthy the mind of man, (and who shall deny it?) then in every plan connected with it, "whatever our hand findeth to do, we should do with all our might;" and until cultivators so esteem their employment—unless those who own large farms and ranches attend personally and practically to these duties and see that all the wheels are kept continually in motion by themselves—until they fully realize that they themselves are the only moving power, that they must be as it were continually present, as a pendulum, we cannot expect a general success of even wise laid plans. Men may employ others for special duties, as they employ the wheels of a watch, but they must not forget that the main-spring is also necessary to keep it in motion—and a farm without the presence of its head is like the watch without the main-spring, or a clock without the pendulum.

But the chronometer and the watch made ever so perfect, even with the pendulum and main-spring ready for action, need still a power to set them in motion. *The winding-up power*, we esteem, belongs to the mind, and so the primal action to the farmer should be MIND. A farmer should have not only his *hands* in his work, but his *heart, soul, mind, and strength.* He should enter into his employment with an enthusiastic love of it. When he has this to stimulate him, then, and not till then, will he feel that "whatever his hand findeth to do, he will do with all his might." This and this alone will ensure success, for this is the pendulum, the great moving power,—with it SUCCESS is certain, PROSPERITY sure.

[For the California Farmer.]

California Agriculture.

Messrs. Editors: During my recent visit, and somewhat extended travel, through the Atlantic States, perhaps no class of questions was more frequently repeated to me than that which pertains to our agricultural interests. They had heard the reports of our large vegetables and our yield of grain, but they could scarcely credit the statements, though attested by dozens of reliable men and published in that most authentic work the "Patent Office Report." The general form of interrogation was not, "what can you raise?" but "*are* those statements TRUE?" I was able to give entire satisfaction to every such inquirer, by the simple exhibition of those "specimens" which you entrusted to my care for the "Patent Office"—(would that I could have been faithful to my trust and reserved the delivery of them till my last act, for) when destitute of *them*, I was like Sampson shorn of his locks "weak like other men,"—and frequently after the most frank and candid statement of very moderate facts, hitherto confiding ones would turn away the head and cast significant glances at each other, as much as to say (which one of them *did* say to me) "That's a big story, if a minister *does* tell it." I was however struck with this one fact, viz: that the most virulent opposers of California, when they became convinced that we really could raise the necessaries of life,—that our country had just claims to the title "*Agricultural*," their opposition to personal emigration hither, or to the departure of their family friends for the "barbarous land" was exceedingly diminished, and not unfrequently gave place to expressions like these, "Well I don't know but the country will be something after all,"—"If it is going to be an *agricultural* country it is better than I thought—Perhaps it will do to let the children go by and by."

Such expressions, coming as they frequently did from the wise, the prudent and the good, could not fail to impress me anew with the idea so generally felt, yet so seldom embodied in expression, that the pursuits of Agriculture, more than most employments, naturally tend to the cultivation of morality and virtue. Else why should the wise and the good be more willing to see their children locate in an agricultural than in a purely commercial or mining country.

Evidences and illustrations of the principle are so abundant in the entire history of the world, that it were superfluous to spend time in repeating them—they are familiar to every observer. The invigorating, life-giving influence of the work, of turning over and cultivating the soil, to every part of man's vital and muscular system, is everywhere acknowledged. The constant themes for scientific study, afforded by the roll of every furrow or lifting of every spade of dirt, give aliment to the mental man, equal to the physical vigor derived from the labor of holding the plow or use of the shovel. The necessary isolation from the idle throng and dissipating nonsense of "small-talkers," affords ample opportunity for the mind to follow those themes, and enlarge its powers by every lesson thus taught.

Now if this is not extravagance, (and I believe such a charge cannot be sustained,) let us suppose, that the professional man, whose energies are exhausted by unremitting application to pulpit preparation and pastoral duty, *or* to the investigation of law and the elaboration of argument founded thereon for the defence of injured innocence or the security of the ends of justice, *or* in the study of authors and the comparison of "cases" within his own experience, by which he may the more effectually practice the healing art in time of pestilence, instead of resorting to the fashionable watering place (I have no objection to *watering* places), or still more fashionable *tour*, goes into his garden or on to his farm, or that of his neighbor if he has none of his own, and with the shovel and the hoe and the spade and the plow turns up the fresh earth and inhales the invigorating breath of nature; analyzes the various soils and investigates the chemical combinations thus exposed to his view; plants the minute or larger seed of tree, grain or flower, watches the growth of its blade, stalk, bloom and fruit, can he fail to receive all, yea infinitely more than the benefits of the fashionable recreation?

But I will resume this subject at another time.

Truly, O. C. Wheeler.

P. S.—I have just pulled a blood beet weighing *forty pounds*, and have several more of the same sort still growing.

Japanese Apricot.

We learn from the Touinbouw Flora, that the Dutch have succeeded in fruiting the Japanese Apricot, called by botanists *Prunus* (or *Armeniaca*) *Mume.* A colored figure in the same work gives so good an idea of the plant, that, as an undoubtedly distinct species of hardy fruit tree, the time has arrived for bringing it into notice in this country.

The first account we have of this Eastern fruit is to be found in Kæmper, who calls it *Bai*, or *Ume*, and *Ume bos.* He calls it a wild spiny Plum with a large fruit, and adds that the fruits preserved in the lees of *sacki* or Japanese beer, (*Cerevisia japonensis*) are exported to India and China. In 1835, Siebold and Succarini, in their work on Japanese plants, entered into particulars. We give the substance of the statement made by these authors, who call the plant *Mume*, and give *Bai* as its Chinese name. "The Mume is found through all the empire of Japan, but thrives best in the northern parts, where it grows fifteen or twenty feet high, and much resembles an European Apricot tree. When wild or planted in hedge rows it is a close branching bush, from eight to twelve feet high. It is much cultivated for the sake of its flowers as well as its fruits. In good seasons the tree is in flower in the beginning of February, and is then used for decorating the altars and dwellings of the Japanese, as a symbol of the return of spring. In the wild plant the flowers are white; when cultivated, they vary through every shade of rose and red, even becoming greenish or yellowish. Those most highly valued are the double sorts, which are used for dwarfing as well as for planting in gardens. Several hundred such varieties were collected in the garden of the Prince of Tsikusen. The fondness of the Japanese for dwarf trees is well known, and this Mume is one of the plants most used for this purpose. In 1826, a dealer offered for sale a specimen in flower which was scarcely three inches high. This marvel of gardening was growing in a little varnished box of three stages, like the drug boxes which the Japanese carry at their belt. The upper stage was occupied by the little Mume, the middle stage by a spruce fir, equally small, and the lowest stage by a Bamboo not more than an inch and a half high. As for the fruits, they ripen in June; when quite ripe they are insipid, for which reason they are salted down when green, like Cucumbers, and are eaten as a vegetable with rice and fish. Much, however, as they are esteemed by the Japanese, Europeans do not relish their sour bitter taste. They are usually colored red, when salted, by adding the leaves of *Ocymum crispum* (a kind of curled Basil.) The juice of the green fruit is taken as a refreshing beverage in fevers; and is regarded as indispensable to the preparation of the beautiful and delicate red dye prepared from the Safflower."

It will be seen from this account that we must not reckon the Japanese Apricot as a dessert fruit, unless in the form of a preparation like that of the Olive, for which it seems to be a Japanese substitute. We would therefore guard our readers against being seduced into the purchase of it by a fine sounding name. From the figure in the Tuinbouw Flora, the fruit would seem to have much resemblance to the little early Apricots which the French call Alberges—pale straw-color, with a little salmon-red on one side and near the stone. But, although no hope can be entertained of its becoming of any value at table, it is very possible that it may become valuable as a stock for the cultivated Apricot. The climate from which it comes is very severe, and it is certainly a true Apricot. Therefore we have undoubted hardiness on the one hand, and a great constitutional similarity on the other. In the latter respect, it ought to be much better suited to the Apricot than the Plum stock—which is apt to disagree with its Apricot scion—or than the Apricot itself, which is too tender to be buried underground in our wet and cold winters. As soon as the Mume becomes cheap enough to be so employed, we would recommend it to the notice of the nurserymen. In the meanwhile let us guard the public against imagining that, because it is really an Apricot, it is therefore worth growing for dessert. Such value in horticulture as it possesses, beyond what is now suggested, is wholly confined to its effect as a tree that blossoms at the same time as the almond.—*Gardener's Chron.*

New England Horse Exhibition.

The great Exhibition of Horses, which was to have taken place on the 17th and 20th of October, at Brattleboro', Vermont, will be, judging from appearances, says the Boston Journal, present one of the best which has ever been held in this country. The exhibition is held three days. The preparations are all completed, advantage having been taken of the grounds and erections provided for the State's-society late agricultural exhibition. The original Black Hawk Morgan horse will be on the ground, with a host of his family and their relations. The owners of the old horse have earned from him the handsome sum of $26,000, during the last ten years, which, added to the value of the improvements on the stock he has produced, will sum up the aggregate, it is said of nearly $500,000. Green Mountain Morgan, Flying Morgan, Ethan Allen, and a large number of the more celebrated horses in New England and out of it, will be on the ground, and many others noted for their speed and symmetrical beauty. The sum of $2,000 will be paid in premiums; and a prize extra, of a valuable gold watch, is to be given for the best time made in a half mile trot by stallions three years old. A splendid gold repeater has been subscribed for, to be given to the lady who will, with the greatest acceptability to the judges, "witch the world with noble horse-*man*-ship." Private matches, some of them involving the exchange of large sums, will be run on the 20th, the last day of the exhibition, when the two last prizes will be contended for. The managers are all well known and highly respectable citizens of the New England States, and the public may rely that everything connected with the exhibition will be fair and above board.

Preparing Poultry for Market.

We have often noticed the careless and slovenly manner and little attention paid to the external appearance of poultry offered for sale in our markets; and we have likewise noticed the ready sale and higher price where due regard was paid to have the skin all sound and clean; the breast not mutilated by a long cut, the shrinking skin exposing the drying meat covered with hay seed or chaff, but well covered all over with fat, of a rich golden yellow. Much of the poultry exposed for sale has been through the process of scalding to facilitate the picking; this practice should never be resorted to. It turns the rich yellow of the fat into a tallowy hue, and oftentimes starts the skin, so that it peels off, unless very carefully handled. No cut should be made in the breast, all the offal should be taken out behind and the opening made as small as possible; the inside wiped out with a dry cloth, but no water should be used to cleanse them; with a moist cloth take off the blood that may be found upon the carcass. In picking, great care should be taken not to tear the skin; the wings should not be cut off, but picked to the end; the skin of the neck should be neatly tied over it, if the head is cut off. Most people like to see the heads of fowls left on—it makes a better show. The heads of ducks and geese should not be cut off.—*N. E. Far.*

Much care and attention is required after the poultry is dressed and cool, and it should be carefully packed in baskets or boxes, and above all, it should be kept from freezing. A friend, who was very nice in these matters, used to bring his turkeys to market in the finest order possible, and always obtained a ready sale, and the highest price. His method was to pick them dry, and dress them in the neatest manner; then take a long, deep, narrow box, with a stick reaching from end to end of the box, and hanging the turkeys by the legs over the stick, which prevents bruising or disfiguring them in the least.

Too much should not be exposed at a time for sale, nor should they be hauled over too often. Appearance is everything with poultry, as well as other articles, and has great influence on the purchaser.—*Bement.*

Stoppage of Milk in Cows.—The following is in reply to an inquiry for a cure for a stoppage in cow's bags, given in the Albany Cultivator:—

"I have never known an instance such as he describes, until within ten years, since which time I have had three cows affected in precisely the same way, and have known of two other instances in cows belonging to my neighbors, all of which have been cured in this way—*take both hands to milk one tit.* With one, press the milk down from the udder, and with the other milk it out, applying as much force as the cow will bear with both hands. The difficulty will gradually diminish, if sufficient force is applied in milking, until in two weeks an entire cure will be effected."

The New York State Fair was closed on the 13th of October, with an address by the Hon. John P. Hale. The noticeable point advanced by Mr. Hale, was the "expediency of establishing Agricultural Schools." Mr. H. prefers that the rudiments of agriculture should become a necessary part of common school education.

Make Your Girls Independent.

BY HENRY F. FRENCH.

Everybody in New England knows exactly what to do with a boy. Give him, as a matter of course, the best education you can afford, and whether he is poor or rich, prepare him for some business, some regular useful business in life, so that whatever be the turn of Fortune's Wheel, he may be independent. A good education, and a profession or trade, without property, is enough for him—enough to place him beyond the charities of a cold world, enough to give him hope and courage and assurance of success in life.

But what is to become of the daughter? Do we consider this question sufficiently? Is not all New England grossly negligent on this point? Does the public voice answer this question satisfactorily?

Let us examine the matter fairly. You have a daughter of sixteen, in a family of half a dozen children. You have a small property, a comfortable home, a farm perhaps, are tolerably "well off," worth perhaps eight or ten thousand dollars. You are still a young man, at least not so very old, that you need necessarily die for some years yet. Suppose this young lady has progressed as well as most girls, in her studies. She can read and write respectably, has cyphered as far as square root, can read French a little, though she cannot speak a sentence of it correctly. She can play on the piano, so that a person of common discernment can distinguish her Old Hundred from the Battle of Prague, but has developed no very decided taste for music. Still she is intelligent, active and promising. Suppose she were, some pleasant morning, to propose the question directly to you, and ask a serious reply, "What do you intend I shall do when my education is finished?" What answer would you make, which should satisfy both you and herself? The probability, perhaps, is, that within ten or twelve years, she may marry; for that is the fate of a majority of the ladies. Still, I think, you would not like to answer her reasonable question by such a suggestion, because such a probability is, after all, a vague uncertainty, and you would be quite unwilling a child of yours should make marriage a matter of necessity, or even of calculation. No, you could not say to her that she has but one chance in life, and that of such a nature, that she cannot seek to avail herself of it.

Can you say to her deliberately, that you have a home which shall always be hers, also, that you have means to maintain her, and that she need take no thought for the future? This is, practically, what most fathers are saying to their daughters, but frequently, with less regard to truth than they profess. Your own life is uncertain. You business enterprises may fail. Is it safe to risk the welfare of others enterely on your own continued prosperity? Besides, is there enough in the subordinate duties which usually fall to the share of a daughter in a family, to fill up the aspirings of human nature, to develop the faculties of the soul? Look at the course of life of grown up daughters in the families about you. They are usually regarded by the mother as children in all matters pertaining to the household. They do not take a share even of the responsibility of the family. If required to do a share of the work, they do it as a disagreeable task, to which a life of ease is far preferable. In the duties of wife and mother, there is enough to occupy the heart, and exercise the intellect of an educated woman; but the mere drudgery of housework, the cooking and mending and scrubbing, especially in a subordinate position, have in them nothing peculiarly attractive or ennobling to anybody. Usually, however, the daughter is not a working bee in the hive. She is better educated than her mother, perhaps, and not half so good a housekeeper, and so she naturally takes is fashion and light literature, receives calls and returns them, dusts the parlor for her share of the housework, works worsted cats and dogs for intellectual discipline, and wears a stylish bonnet to church by way of morals and religions. Without a definite object, how can she be expected to rise early in the morning, or to take an active interest in the affairs of life.

But the question recurs, what better can be done? What shall be done that our daughters may have courage to look the future calmly in the face, and feel that there position is in some measure, dependent upon their own exertions?

A definite hope for the future, can alone make a rational being happy. *Give every child, then, male or female, an education for some business.* The discipline of acquiring it will be, in itself, salutary, and the consciousness of possessing it will at all times give dignity and independence to the character. Whatever your position in society, educate your daughter for some business in life, educate her according to your means and condition, and according to her tastes and capacity. The "sphere of woman," which has been always reduced far below the *hemisphere* which all accord to her as a right, includes, certainly, the whole range of *teaching*—in letters, in science, in music and drawing, and whatever else is learned in our schools, "Woman's Mission" surely is *to teach*, and the demand for female instructors, of a high order, is by no means supplied. Academies and high schools are now paying salaries of five hundred and a thousand dollars to college graduates, as mere temporary teachers, and would be glad to exchange them for well qualified females who would enter upon their duties with some probability of permanency. Then there are the thousands of district schools, which are fast changing from the hands of college boys, to the "milder influences" of the gentler sex. If your daughter has a decided taste for music, or any ornamental acquirement, assist her to appreciate the gift that Heaven has offered her. Make her excel in something which the world deems excellent, and her superior attainment will always command respect, and the means of honorable subsistance.

But there are many who cannot afford the means, thus to qualify their daughters for teachers. What shall they do? I answer, believe that labor is honorable, and teach them a trade, or manual occupation of some kind. I have never chanced to live in any place, where dressmakers and milliners did not keep the ladies in complete subjection, dealing out their favors of dress fitting and bonnet trimming as if they were pearls and diamonds. I venture to say, sir, to you who are reading this paper, that you can build a forty-foot barn in less time than your wife and daughter can procure their winter hats. Teach every young lady to cut and make her own dresses, and if you go further, and educate her to the trade, her support in life is secured. The printing-offices, the counting-rooms of shops, the manufacturing establishments of various kinds are furnishing respectable employment to females, and gradually "the area of freedom" for woman's labor and talent, is enlarging everywhere in New England. The means of education have not yet been supplied to boys and girls alike. Even Boston, I believe, which affords to every boy at the public cost, a *four* years' course in a Latin or High school, gives to girls as an equivalent, only *one* additional year in the grammar schools.

New England has her colleges—her Harvards, her Yales, her Dartmouths, for boys, but nothing of the kind for girls. But these wants will soon be met. Horace Mann, whose opinion is entitled in this matter to higher authority, perhaps, than any other individual in this country, has accepted the presidency of a college in Ohio, where the sexes enjoy equal advantages of instruction.

The want of means to give to girls, at the public expense, the same thorough and systematic education that boys are receiving at our colleges, is the great defect in our New England system of instruction. Notwithstanding this want of opportunity for education, a great share of our best writing of a literary character both in books and magazines, is from the pens of ladies, and he who doubts the capacity of the better-half of creation, for any literary labor, deserves to have his ears pulled by Fanny Fern, and to be classed among slave-catchers in Mrs. Stowe's next edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin. *Education for all, according to the capacity of each, is the true law of love and of progress.—N. E. Farmer.*

Importance of the Onion.—The onion is worthy of notice as an extensive article of consumption in this country. It is largely cultivated at home, and is imported, to the extent of seven or eight hundred tons a year, from Spain and Portugal. But it rises in importance when we consider that in these latter countries it forms one of the common and universal supports of life. It is interesting, therefore, to know that, in addition to the peculiar flavor which first recommends it, the onion is remarkably nutritious. According to my analyses, the dried onion root contains from twenty-five to thirty per cent of gluten: It ranks in this respect with the nutritious pea and the grain of the east. It is not merely as a relish, therefore, that the wayfaring Spaniard eats his onion with his humble crust of bread, as he sits by the refreshing spring; it is because experience has long proved that, like the cheese of the English laborer, it helps to sustain his strength also, and adds, beyond what its bulk would suggest, to the amount of nourishment which his simple meal supplies.—*Chemistry of Life.*

Cure for Scratches in Horses.—A correspondent in the Albany (N.Y) Cultivator, gives the following, which is worth attention: Take good fifty per cent rum, put in as much copperas as will dissolve, and wash the horse's feet and legs as far as you can feel any bunches, two or three times a day. It will cure in a few days. I am no horse doctor, but always doctor my own, and have a few lame as my neighbors, who employ a doctor. I have recommended it with perfect success, where other remedies have failed. The scratches, is something you must kill, before you can heal, so that they will not break out again. Copperas and rum will do it. Grease the legs a little after you are sure the scratches are killed.

Utility of Tea.—In the life of most persons a period arrives when the stomach no longer digests enough of the ordinary elements of food to make up for the natural daily waste of the bodily substance. The size and weight of the body, therefore, begins to diminish more or less perceptibly. At this period tea comes in as medicine to arrest the waste, to keep the body from falling away so fast, and thus enable the less energetic powers of digestion still to supply the solid tissues. No wonder, therefore, that tea should be such a favorite on the one hand, with the poor, whose supply of substantial food is scanty, and on the other with the aged and infirm, especially of the feebler sex, whose powers of digestion and whose bodily substance, have together begun to fail. Nor is it surprising that the aged female, who has barely enough of weekly income to buy what are called necessaries of life, should yet spend a portion of her small gains in purchasing her ounce of tea. She can live quite as well on less common food, when she takes tea along with it; while she feels lighter, at the same time more cheerful, and fitter for her work, because of the indulgence.—*Chemistry of Common Life.*

What men want is not talent, it is purpose; in other words, not the power to achieve, but the will to labor,

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

TRUE LOVELINESS.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

She who thinks a noble heart
  Better than a noble mien—
Honors virtue more than art,
  Though 'tis less in fashion seen—
Whatsoe'er her fortune be,
  She's the bride—the wife—for me.

She deems that inward grace
  Far surpasses outward show,
She who values less the face
  Than THAT CHARM the soul can throw;
Whatsoe'er her fortune be,
  She's the bride—the wife—for me.

She who knows the heart requires
  Something more than lips of dew—
That when love's brief rose expires,
  Love itself dies with it, too—
Whatsoe'er her fortune be,
  She's the bride—the wife—for me.

[For the California Farmer.]

Thoughts Near a "Mother's Grave."

My Mother! as I stood beside thy grave, sweet thoughts, as seldom visit those on earth, came stealing o'er me. I felt the presence of thy gentle spirit, in the form of air, pass by my cheek. 'Twas ever fragrant with the flowers that blossomed o'er thy head. I thought of Heaven, and I could almost see thee as an angel pleading for thy child.

But in that quiet hour of night, my spirit changed! So changed the fragrant air, to a mournful sighing breeze, and whispered, *thou wert dead.*

A cloud passed o'er the sky—a drop of rain fell on my hand,—I kissed it: Mother! wast thou weeping then?

My eyes were upward turned, when suddenly a star stole from its home and seemed to visit earth. I thought to catch it in its brilliancy, but it disappeared, and left me but to sigh, "alone." Was it a messenger from Thee, Mother?

Again the sky was clear,—
No cloud came near,
To hide the stars, whose brilliant light
Made me forget that it was night.

Then came the moon, quite old in days, yet bright enough to shine upon thy grave, and show me where to pluck the *Flower you loved*, and steep it in my tears.

All, all, was still! for sleep had closed the eyelids of the thoughtless. With mournful step I left the spot—yet lingered to look the last adieu, and breathe in silence these parting thoughts.

My Mother! If thou could'st but send an angel thought to me, mingle with it a tear, and send it with the breath of Heaven; or engrave it in a star, with eager eye. I'll watch its coming, and 'twill make my being better.

Good night—sweet mother! I wait to hear thy spirit whisper—"My child, there's room for thee in Heaven.
Cora.

Nov. 22d, 1854.

For What shall I Live?

Momentous question, yet how few regard it, how many neglect it! No doubt this question came to the mind of Alexander, when he led forth the armies of Greece to battle and blood-shed, and saw before him wealth, power, glory, but how foolishly did he answer it—"for these I must live." Cæsar, when he mounted the forum and stood in the high places of Rome, and by slaughter and carnage conquering as it were a world, must have had the same thought; but how degrading his idea of life, when he concluded thus to live! Napoleon, the star of France, revolved it in his mind. He saw the idol country of his soul in confusion and strife, ready to fall, and then he dreamed of making her mighty and great, even the mistress of a world, and for this he lived, for this he spent the energies of a powerful mind, and for this an ocean Isle became his grave! And thus have thousands lived, spending their strength and talents for the attainment of their own selfish aims; and now that they have gone to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns," their names are honored and their memories wreathed with laurel! I do not say that they erred; they may have done good, their mighty achievements may have blessed the world, but, when we see with what assiduity they sacrificed everything on the altar of ambition, we cannot but think that they lived for wrong purposes.

But no more of them. Bring the thought home to our own heart, dear reader, *for what shall I live?* The world is as large now as it was then; it offers the same inducements to its votaries now, as it did then. Pleasure whispers with its alluring voice, "Come!" Wealth looks down, and would have you lay your plans to meet her fond embrace. Fame, from her golden wing, plucks a favored plume and bids you win it—and will you dare the strife? Ah no, for these you must not live! They are not the gems that will shine with enduring lustre, when, back into chaotic darkness the world shall sink again! Oh, no! strive not for them, but listen to the strange whispers within you, to the deep, unsatisfied longings of your deathless spirit; they tell of a life of duty, of an earthly existence guided by principle and founded on virtue and truth! They tell, oh how plainly, how earnestly, of an immortality beyond the darkness of the tomb; of an Eternity, incomprehensible and unending! And for these you must live. No longer look into the listless world, and ask, "an object for living." No longer complain at the slowness of Time or the insufficiency of Life. Breathing within you is a soul immortal; and sweeping by you on the broad ocean of life are thousands of the same nature, of the same capacity, and bound to the same great end,—oh, for them be eloquent and earnest; for them, bravely throw off the cold chain of selfishness that has bound you, and looking on yonder pure heaven, smiling in beauty, go

"Live for some good, be it ever so slowly;
Cherish some flower, be it ever so lowly;
Labor!—all labor is noble and holy;
  Let thy great deeds be thy prayer to thy God!"

—*Boston Cultivator.* LAURA.

A Lesson for the Girls.—My pretty little dears: You are no more fit for matrimony than a pullet is to look after a family of fourteen chickens. The truth is, my dear girls, you want, generally speaking, more liberty and less fashionable restraint, more kitchen and less parlor, more leg exercise and less mock-modesty, more breakfast and less bustle. I like the buxom, bright-eyed, rosy-checked, full-breasted, bouncing lass, who can darn stockings, make her own frocks, mend trowsers, command a regiment of pots and kettles, milk the cows, feed the pigs, chop the wood, and shoot a wild duck as well as the Duchess of Marlborough or the Queen of Spain,—and be a lady withal in the drawing-room.—*Mrs. Ellis.*

The Largest Mill in the World.

We had the pleasure, lately, of looking at a piece of De Laine, from the New Pacific Mills of Lawrence, which for taste in design, combination of colors, and neatness in the printing, equals the English importations, while the cloth is perhaps superior in the firmness of its texture. The success of this branch of manufacture is important to the business community, and consequently we cannot but rejoice that, capital and experience, have thus been combined to render us more independent of foreign importation, while it opens for the laboring class a new field to work in. This new mill is located in Lawrence, and is the largest and most comprehensive mill in the world. The New York Economist, of a recent date, devotes several columns to a description of the enterprise, and notes the general outline, after alluding to the interest which is taken in its establishment and success by the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, as follows:—"Among the original stockholders, was Mr. Munroe, of the firm of Little, Alden & Co., of Boston and New York, a gentleman of great experience. That gentleman with Mr. J. S. Young, a stockholder, and of great experience in manufactures, proceeded to Europe for the purpose of diligently collecting all improvements of value in worsted and cotton spinning in the old world. The information so collected, added to the experience at home, has been with ample means and judgment applied to the new mill. The goods produced here are De Laines and Printed Calicoes, (Lawns will be manufactured here in the season—*Ed. Gaz.*) staple articles for which the demand is always ample; at the same time that the machinery can be adapted promptly to any fancy article that may become the rage, and as readily revert to its staple uses. The site of the new mill is 1,000 feet square. On one side passes the Maine Railroad, crossing the river and canal at right angles. The latter, being 100 feet wide, runs 1,000 feet in front of the works. On the borders of the canal is the street and corporation railroad, 60 feet wide. The lawn, 100 feet wide, separates the street from the main building, which is 800 feet front, six stories high, each ceiling being 12 feet in the clear. On the rear of this building and between it and the river, stands the print works; 1000 feet in length. Flanking these two buildings on the railroad, is the storehouse for all raw materials, a building 250 feet in length. On the opposite flank is a building 350 feet in length, containing the folding and packing rooms, with the offices, cashier's room, library, lecture room, &c. The motive power is now 500 horses, and may be extended indefinitely by multiplying the number of Turbine wheels, which are the most approved construction. The floor surface of this immense structure is *sixteen acres*—the largest mill in England is eleven and a half acres. There are now in operation 40,000 cotton spindles and 10,000 worsted spindles: these are to be increased to 80,000 and 20,000 respectively. There are 1,200 looms in operation to be increased to 2,400. These, with 2,000 hands, produce 300,000 pieces of cloth per annum, one-half De Laines. The weekly consumption of cotton is 20,000 lbs., say 1,500,000 lbs. per annum, and 500,000 lbs. wool. Once a month the *two thousand hands* assemble at the cashier's office, where Mr. Clapp pays out $50,000 to them for wages, apportioning to each one the exact amount he has earned." Such is a general outline of this truly magnificent corporation, numbering more operatives, than some principalities have inhabitants, and rendering those at its head, indeed Princes of the realm of labor.

The location of this mill possesses great advantage. The railroad that passes the storehouse, delivers there the raw material which go from room to room, and building to building, becoming changed in their natures, combined with each other, constantly assuming new shapes—now apparently destroyed and worthless, anon giving more promise, until the foul bag of greasy wool which went in at one door could no longer be recognized in the superb De Laines which issue from the other, directed to Little Alden & Co., Atkinson street, Boston. Few people have the most remote idea of the manifold manipulation, which such fabrics go through, emblematic of the passage of a poor soul through this life of trials. True economy has been shown by selecting the best operatives to be obtained, and the best prices is paid to them, according to their respective labor.—*Boston Eve. Gaz.*

FROM THE SOUTH.

DATES from Los Angeles to the 23d, and from San Diego to the 18th inst., have been received.

THE WEATHER.—The Star states, that the weather has been delightful in that section for over a month, not a drop of rain falling during that time, and not too warm or too cool.

MESSRS. Rhine & Bro's of Clarksville, Eastern Texas, have arrived at Los Angeles, with a large herd of cattle, some 800 head, in charge of Capt. Jno. D. Holliday. They furnish the following to the Southern Californian: They brought safely through every man they started with, among whom are some excellent mechanics, farmers, &c. Were not troubled by Indians, although they were frequently visited by the Camanches and Apaches, and met with but little loss except a few cattle, that were poisoned on the desert, an unavoidable occurrence, as the most experienced (desert) travelers disagree as to the cause. They also brought through some very fine stallions, saddle horses and mules. After recruiting a short time they intend to go up the country.

FILLIBUSTERISM.—Our city is rife with rumors of another fillibustering expedition, having for its object the overthrow of Melendrez, in Lower California. A Senor Chavis is now in our city for the purpose of raising men and means for this object. He pretends to hold a commission from the Mexican authorities at Mazatlan, delegating to him the command of the northern frontier. It will be remembered that he made an attempt to drive Melendrez out of Lower California, but failed; and he is now here to obtain the necessary force to make another attempt. Whether his commission is valid or not, he is clearly acting in defiance of our laws, in enlisting men within our confines for this purpose; and we would caution the public to be careful in this matter, and not be led astray by magniloquent offers. The pitiful *finale* of Walker's expedition should be an impressive lesson to aspirants for military fame in Lower California.—*South. Cal.*

LIQUOR.—The Common Council passed an ordinance increasing the liquor license to $50 per month, which, in their opinion would, in the majority of cases, amount to prohibition. Drunkenness has decreased somewhat since the new tariff was imposed, not that less liquor has been sold, but an increased quantity of water has found its way into the barrels—a very good way of bringing that hitherto unappreciated beverage into more general use.—*Ib.*

LOS ANGELES AMUSEMENTS.—A *trifling* affray took place on Saturday night, near the plaza, the particulars of which we have taken no means to ascertain. Some five or six men fired eight or ten shots at each other. Three men were wounded and one killed.—*Ib.*

The Star states that they have received reliable information, that miners are making from $5 to $10 per day, at the Kern river diggings, notwithstanding representations are being made in certain localities that they are being deserted.

THE U. S. BOUNDARY SURVEY.—Lieut. Michler and his party left here on the 16th, with a large train, for their field of operations in running the new boundary line between the United States and Mexico, agreeable to the provisions of the Gadsden treaty. Another party, under the direction of Major Emory, have commenced at El Paso, on the other end of the line, and will work their way till they meet Lieut. Michler.—*S. Diego Herald.*

RAILROAD SURVEY.—Lieut. Winder's company, now at the Mission, has been ordered to Los Angeles, as an escort to Lieut. Park, of the U.S. Topographical Engineers, who is to make the survey of a railroad up the coast to San Francisco.—*Ib.*

FROM OREGON.

THE steamer Columbia, Capt. W. L. Dall, arrived on Monday night, from Columbia River.

The weather still continues warm and pleasant, state the Portland papers, and the fall rains have not yet set in, thus affording the farmers an opportunity for sowing their late wheat—to repair their fences and barns, and to house their crops.

The editor of the Weekly Times has seen a bouquet, consisting of roses, pinks, sweet williams and marygolds, plucked from the garden of Capt. Irvin. They were as fresh and blooming as May flowers. Pretty fair for the month of November.

OREGON APPLES.—We have been shown by our friend Jos. A. Trowbridge, the largest quantity, and the best quality of apples we have ever seen in Oregon. He has some three hundred bushels, comprising almost every variety of grafts, gathered from the orchards up the valley. It was a pleasing sight to the eye, and equally pleasant to the taste. Indeed, our visit to his storehouse was a *tasty* treat.—*Weekly Times.*

THE STATE HOUSE.—The Statesman states that the Territorial Capitol, at Salem, is approaching completion, and though not entirely finished, will be sufficiently so to enable the next session of the Assemby to be holden in it, which will commence its annual session on the first day of December.

MINING NEWS.—In the mines adjacent to and dependent upon Union, according to the Humboldt Times, the miners are doing far better than in any other portion of the State. Miners will almost anywhere on Trinity, Salmon and Klamath rivers obtain for six to eight dollars per day. From persons from the mines we learn that there are some instances on Salmon river of miners taking out upwards of one hundred dollars per day to the man. It is said that there is room for ten thousand men for the next ten years, and that the diggings will be better this winter than ever known before.

The Calaveras Chronicle says: "The Filibuster Company, at Middle Bar, are working along steadily, washing out about three pounds of gold daily. The weather is most favorable for river operations. This is perhaps the richest claim on the Moquelumne river, and although this bar has been worked since 1849, it remained for this company to have the good luck to make the big strike. We have been informed that more gold is now obtained in that locality than at any time previously."

Last week, says the Auburn Herald, Shipley & Co., who are mining about two miles above Millerstown, took out three beautiful specimens of gold. The largest was pure gold, worth $298 50. The other two pieces were considerably mixed with quartz—the largest weighing 11 1-2 ounces, and the other 6 1-3 ounces. This is the same company that were so successful in taking out large specimens last winter. We learn that many miners are locating near Millerstown, and taking up claims for winter.

The Mariposa Chronicle says: "We learn that a company of seven men at French Camp took out last week during five days the sum of $500, and expect to do equally as well this week. On French Gulch, one company with whom we are acquainted are making from $3 to $6 per day each with a pan, there being an insufficiency of water for washing in the ordinary manner. Three miles from French Gulch, a piece of pure gold, weighing $68, was found last week by a Frenchman engaged in throwing up earth. On Sherlock's Creek, Messrs. Talbott & Co. have nearly completed a flume to convey water from the Falls around the mountain to Sherlock's Gulch, one of the richest mining localities in the Southern mines. As soon as the water is introduced, they expect to do something handsome.

ASSESSMENTS IN THIS COUNTY, OUTSIDE THE CITY LIMITS.—From the books of the County Assessor, we compile the following statistics of the number of animals, &c., in this county, outside the city limits. These distinctions are not observed in making up the returns for the city, where all stock is included under the general term "personal property."

Horses, 971; cows, 1952; oxen, 1006; beef cattle, 2882; mules, 125; chickens, 3610; hogs, 1309; sheep, 412; tons of hay, 2459; wagons, 239; carriages, 13; houses, 97; miles of fencing, 53 1-2; steam saw mills, 13; steam grist mill, 1; threshing machines, 4; reaping machines, 4; hay press, 1; wharf, 1.

Total value of taxable property outside the city limits, $1,502,328. Of this $760,098 is the value of land; 273,550 of improvements on land, and $468,680 of personal property. Total value of taxable property in the county, $35,000,796.—*Chronicle.*

SEAL FISHERIES.—By the arrival of the schr. E. L. Frost, information has been received of the voyages of three vessels, the object of which had been shrouded in mystery.

The E. L. Frost, the brig Zoe and the bark M. S. Perkins, had been on a sealing voyage to Robbins Island, near Cape Kalience, in the Ochstock Sea, and the following is the result of their operations: The schooner took seven thousand fur seal skins, and sixty barrels seal oil, worth according to quotations, near $30,000; the brig obtained ten thousand skins, and a proportionate quantity of oil, worth about $40,000; and the bark, thirteen thousand skins, and six hundred barrels oil, (a part of the latter probably whale oil,) worth $60,000. This was a very successful voyage, particularly considering the trifling amount of capital invested, and the short time required to make the voyage.

WE had a kind neighborly call from our friend S. F. Van Choate, Esq., of the "Herald" office, Yreka—and such calls we like; free, frank and homelike. We feel always better for this, and are the happier. Yreka must be a sunny spot—it gives growth to sunny feelings among men.

ERRORS.—In the poem on page 168, some errors occur. Fourth line from top, for "entombed *the* cities," read "entombed *two* cities." Sixth line, for "dusty," read *dusky.* Eleventh line from bottom, for "poor presence," read *pure* presence.

MARRIED.

On the 29th Nov., in this city, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Alemany, John Scott, Jr., and Ellen, daughter of the late John Dafferty, of New York.

On the 25th Nov., in this city, by Rev. Mr. Moorhake, Mr. Johann D. Karsch and Miss Bertha Frese, eldest daughter of Mr. J. C. Frese, of Hamburg, (Germany).

On the 26th Nov., in this city, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. John Cormun and Miss Mary McLaughlin, all of this city.

On the 23d Nov., in this city, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. Peter McM. Quackenbush and Miss Mary Jane Small, all of this city.

On the 20th Nov., in Marysville, Mr. J. J. Faggar and Mrs. Catharine Hartigan.

On the 23d Nov., at Millertown, Placer county, by Rev. Mr. Rogers, Mr. Alexander Milrnine, of Auburn, and Miss Mary M. May, of Millertown.

On the 20th Nov., in Jackson, Amador county, by Bruce Husband, J. P., Mr. Frank Justo and Miss Fablina Caparalli, both of Campo Seco.

On the 23d Nov., in Santa Clara county, Mr. Jas. H. Ellis, of Santa Clara, and Miss Harriet Zuck, of Gilroy.

DIED.

On the 26th Nov., at his residence, corner of Pike and Sacramento streets, Mr. James W. Young, Printer, formerly of Mobile, in the 34th year of his age.

On the 26th Nov., in this city, at the residence of Charles L. Tilden, Mrs. James Stephenson 2d, late of Hingham, Mass., aged 24 years.

On the 20th Nov., in Stockton, Mrs. Martha Ann, wife of B. B. Steinbeck, aged 26 years.

On the 23d Nov., in this city, of typhoid fever, R. McLean Stephenson, aged 33 years.

MARKET REPORT.

THE markets for the farmer, we rejoice to say, are improving—the wheat crop will be found to be of value only to those *who hold* the price is steadily advancing, and by sixty or ninety days we venture to mark the price at from 3 to 3½c., and should not be surprised to find the 1st of April mark at 4c.

The vegetable crops are better understood, and more attention is paid to the keeping, than formerly, and thus a better price will be realized to the grower.

The markets were never better supplied than at present—and we can confidently say, there is a better prospect for the cultivator in coming years. They will improve by the experience of the past.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Our New Office.**—We invite our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite Le Count & Strongs. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedule and invoices we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Grains, Houses, Lands, Inventions, Works of Art of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will but call and see us.

WARREN & SON.

☞ **Native Pines, Oaks, &c.**—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
13 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

☞ **Wanted.**—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
13 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

☞ **"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."**—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that DR. GUYSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blotches, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, MERCURIAL COMPLAINTS, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed, Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 23—Brig J R Lahl, Richardson, Monterey, 2 days; stone.
Nov. 24—Clipper ship Ocean Telegraph, Willis, New York, 122 days; mdse.
Ship Lumba, Webster, Melbourne, 109 days, via Sydney 81 days, and Navigator Islands 44 days; mdse and pass.
Bark E Corning, Grover, Batavia, 71 days; coffee, etc.
Brig Leonesa, Patterson, Port Orford, 10 days; lumber.
Brig North Bend, Lent, Monterey, 4 days; granite.
Schr Palestine, Studdard, Port Orford, 20 hours; lumber.
Schr Odd Fellow, Austin, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; produce.
Schr Humee, Dean, Bodega, 10 hours; 800 sacks potatoes.
Schr Rambler, Woodbury, Bodega, 15 hours; 500 sk potatoes.
U S schr Monterey, Letchy, Colorado River, 25 days, in bal.
Nov. 25—Clipper ship Rapid, Corning, New York, 135 ds; mdse.
U S revenue cutter Wm L Marcy, Capt S Cornell, from Monterey and a cruise.
Schr Sovereign, Waterman, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.
Schr A M Simpson, Anson, Bodega, 12 hours; produce.
Schr Teresa, Gamble, Bodega, 10 hours; produce.
Schr Union, Smith, Tomales, 12 hours, with fish.
Nov. 25—Haw schr Rialto, King, Lahaina, 19 days; oranges.
Schr Francisca, Miller, Pajaro, 3 days; 800 sks potatoes.
Schr Queen of the West, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 36 hrs; lime.
Pilot Boat Dancing Feather, Fowler, from Point Aguillo and the wreck of the Yankee Blade.
Nov. 27—Stmr Columbia, Dall, Oregon, 62 hours; passengrs, etc.
Stmr America, Fauntleroy, San Diego, 2½ days; mdse. etc.
Clipper ship Morning Star, Foster, Boston, 140 days; mdse.
Schr Equity, Lambert, New Bedford, via St Thomas, and Talcahuana 81 days; mdse.
Schr Quadratus, Henderson, Oregon, 14 days; lumber.
Schr Mount Vernon, Dame, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.

CLEARANCES.

Nov. 24—Steamship Uncle Sam, Baldwin, for San Juan; ships J N Gossler, Emmerson, ports in the Pacific; Chas Carroll, Hunting, and Mogue, Clark, on whaling voyages; brig Argyle, Valparaiso.

Nov. 25—Stmr Goliah, Erskine, for San Diego; schr Laura Bevan, Murton, San Pedro.

Nov. 27—Ships Stephen Baldwin, Anthony, for Hong Kong; Bay State, Crowell, for Callao.

Nov. 28—Stmr Lilunna, Sampson, for Umpqua.

DR. THURSTON,
Office, Room No. 20, Hillman's Temperance House;
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D.,
Office, Room No. 21, Hillman's Temperance House,
No. 80 Davis street, San Francisco, Cal.
☞ Mrs. T., Physician for Women and Children. 22

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR, immense stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS and SILVER WARE, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.

N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

Dennis' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.

Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.

Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.

5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

First Premium Daguerreotypes.

R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.

Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. 16

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES H. BRISTOW,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
No. 11 Montgomery Block.

Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds and Protests prepared, and Acknowledgments taken.

☞ Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WLLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID,
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., of Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements,
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.

We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock, At the sign of the Golden Anvil.

8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS,
FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

MONTGOMERY PAINT STORE,
No. 159 Montgomery street,
(Opposite Montgomery Block,) San Francisco.

House and Sign Painting, Glazing Gilding, Graining.
&c., &c., &c.

Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand:

Atlantic, Union and French White Lead; 1st Quality French
Picture Glass; Tieman's Colors, (in oil and water;)
Tieman's Zinc White; Artist's Materials; Rich
Stained Glass, Feather Dusters, Graining Col-
ors, Whiting, Glue, Sand Papers, Cam-
phene and Burning Fluid, Colored
Smalts, Gold Leaf and Bronzes,
Block Letters, Tinsel Foil,
etc., etc., etc.
Brushes in every Variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in the line, of the best quality.

11 RAYE & HANKS.

Wines and Liquors.

GOODWIN & CO., & MEEKER,
No. 64 California street,—(near Front street,)

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic **Liquors**, have now on hand, and for sale,—

500 one-eighth casks Domestic Brandy,
250 bbls Monongahela Whisky,
50 bbls very fine Old Bourbon Whisky,
100 one-eighth casks fine pale Pellevoisin Brandy,
50 one-eighth casks A. Seignette do,
40 one-eighth casks fine Champagne do,
15 one-eighth casks Louis Le Berton, do, 1805;
5 puncheons pure Scotch Whisky,
15 pipes Imperial Eagle and Swan Gin,
100 one-eighth casks Port Wine,
100 casks Dunbar's Bottled Ale and Porter,
100 casks Tennant's do do do,
50 cases Boker's Bitters, genuine;
100 cases Owen Byrn's Champagne Cider,
50 baskets Heidsieck Champagne,
100 baskets fancy Brands, pints and quarts.

Also—a complete assortment of Syrups, Absinth, Curacoa, Bitters, &c., &c.; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. 21-1m

Pacific Nursery,
MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA,

HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape **Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees** in great variety; 500,000 **Strawberry Plants,** including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.

All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.

Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.

18 H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

Book Bindery,
No. 68 Merchant street, below Adams & Co.

THE undersigned beg to inform the citizens of California that they are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK BINDING of every description, and in every style. Also, Blank Books made to order, of superior paper, and ruled to any desired pattern. We are Practical Binders, and feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction in *style and price.*

BALDWIN & EMERSON, San Francisco.
N.B.—Orders from the Country promptly executed. 7

California Starch.

ATTENTION of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure CALIFORNIA STARCH now manufactured by him. The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness; it can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country and the proprietor challenges competition.

This new California product of "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.

JOHN EVERDING, Manufacturer,
Water street, between Mason and Tyler,
14 North Beach, San Francisco

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington street, between Battery and Front:

Eagle No. 2 Plows.
Eagle No. 20 "
Eagle No. 19½ "
Eagle No. 19 "
Eagle B "
Eagle M "
Trojan Nos. 4 and 5.
Minor & Horton's, Nos. 20 and 21.
Racer Steel Plow.
Peoria Steel Plow.
Ox Yokes and Chains.
Harrows & Harrow Teeth.
Road Scrapers.
Platform Scales, &c., &c.

Corn Mills.
Corn Shellers.
Straw Cutters.
Fan Mills.
Burr Mill Stone.
Bolting Cloth, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10.
Brass & Iron Wire Cloth, ass'd {Nos.
Thermometer Churns.
Four Horse Farm Wagons.
Garden Hoes.
Manure Forks.
Ketchum's improved Mower.

Together with a general assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Garden and Field Seeds.

H. McNALLY
16 Importer of Agricultural Implements.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners. Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesnerias, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.

For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power.

BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 11 J street, Sacramento City.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARREN & SON.

Grass Seed.

20 BBLS. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately. Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to.

10 GEO. N SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

WHEAT from "Hill's Farm," Salinas, Monterey county, which obtained the *first premium* at the State Fair—California growth from Chili Seed—crop average yield 60 bushels per acre. Also, pure Chile Wheat. Apply to

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15-1m Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Splendid Hyacinths, Jonquils, Narcissus, &c.

LARGE and fine bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant gems may now be had at our rooms—"CALIFORNIA FARMER" Office, opposite LeCount & Strong,

Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
16 WARREN & SON.

Extra Samples Grain, &c.

GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BARLEY or OATS, can find cash purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.

Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimen samples of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by application at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

17 WARREN & SON.

Agricultural Implements.

A GENERAL assortment of Implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plow Points.

A LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.

A FULL and general assortment of choice quality.
For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plows and Harrows.

A GREAT variety from the best manufacturers.
For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Bolting Cloth, &c.

BOLTING Cloth and Screen Wire. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

India Rubber Belting, &c.

INDIA Rubber Belting and Conducting Hose, of various widths and sizes. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Mills and Mill Machinery.

GRAIN, Saw, Shingle and Laths Mills. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Steam Powers, &c.

STEAM, Water and Horse Powers, of various kinds.
For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!

WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand large Apple Trees; two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year.

Two Thousand Peach Trees, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.

Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.

Fifteen Hundred Cherry Trees from two to four feet high.

Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.

Apple Trees from ....$1 00 to $250
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from .... 1 50 to 250

Extra sized trees in proportion.

BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.

Orders left with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 18 6m

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubarb Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
Boston, Mass.
8

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees, 44 varieties;
Pear do 44 do
Apple do 54 do
Plum do 15 do
Apricots 6 do
Almonds 2 do
Quinces do 2 do
Cherry do many do
Grapes, 12 do

Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Fig Trees;
Pomegranates;
Walnuts;
Chestnuts;
Locust Trees, very large;
Rose Acurisae, } for hedges.
Osage Orange, }

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer ten *thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, Mr. DELAIGNE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

8 istf L. PREVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of Peaches, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.

OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;

Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutilums, Azaleas, Oleanders, Passifloras, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Green-house plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nilson*, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Green house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

AT the Nursery of William Hall, in Bradford, Massachusetts, all the various kinds, warranted true to names. Gentlemen in California, intending to set out trees, should forward their orders during this month.

Refers to Capt. H. C. Cheever.
" " Isaac A. Morgan.

October, 5th, 1854.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elton $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.

25 WARREN & SON, Masonic Hall Building.

To Loan.

50.000 ON Wheat, Flour, Barley, and other California Produce. By
TILDEN & LITTLE, Empire Warehouse,
15 Beale street, near Market

FLOURING MILLS.

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated CHENERY & LAMBARD MILLS, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactured from California Wheat at the Lambard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
I, street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, BARROLL & CO.,
10 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

Happy Valley Flour Mills,

Corner of First and Mellus streets, San Francisco.

Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial compliments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from these Mills.

Domestic Flour.—A superior article for family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacramento street.

☞ A liberal allowance made to the trade.

J. N. BROOKS, } Proprietors.
F. C. HALL, }

☞ Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms. 19

Fruit Trees at Auction.

15.000 FRUIT TREES, from Two to Three Years old, will be offered for sale at auction on the 12TH DECEMBER, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the Stockton Rancho, on the Alameda, or road leading from the city of San Jose to Santa Clara, Santa Clara County.

Those wishing to purchase large, healthy and vigorous trees will do well to call and look at these trees before purchasing elsewhere, *as they are all positively to be sold.*

The following comprise some of the varieties:

APPLES THREE YEARS OLD.—Early Strawberry, Swaar, Baldwin, Sweet Bough, W. King, Fall Pippin, Seek no farther, Wagoner, Rhode Island Greening, Gravenstein, Jonathan, Early Joe, Golden Sweet, Newtown Pippin, Northern Spy, Roxbury Russet, Priestly.

APPLES TWO YEARS OLD.—Early Harvest, Ladies' Sweeting, R. I. Greening, Northern Spy, Swaar, Wagoner, Spitzenburg, Sweet Bough, Baldwin, &c.

PEARS TWO YEARS OLD.—Winter Nelis, Bartlett, Beurre diel, Dearborn Seedling, Duchess de Angouleme, Vicar of Winkfield, President, Virgalieu Onondago.

PLUMS.—Bleekers Green Gage, Red Magnum Bonum.

PEACH TREES.—12,000 Peach Trees, two years old.

APRICOT TREES.—1,000 Apricot Trees, two years old, several of the choicest varieties, and will bear the coming season if carefully transplanted.

FOREIGN GRAPES.—Muscat Blanc Hatif, Black Morocco, Josling St. Albans, Black Prince, Black Corinthian, Frank Renthal, De La Palestine, Buiet's superb, Frontenac, White Frontignac, Deacon's superb.

Will bear the following year if carefully moved: Early Crawford, Old Mixon, Early York, Jacques Rareripe, Morris White, Red-cheeked Melocaton, Grosse Mignonne, Honest John, &c.

Strawberry Plants of choice varieties.

Green-house Plants, &c.

Terms, Cash on Day of Sale.

20 JAS. F. KENNEDY, Agent.

20,000 Fruit Trees.

COMMERCIAL NURSERIES, near the Artesian Fountains; also, in San Jose City.—The undersigned offers the above lot of fine Fruit Trees, consisting of **Apple, Pear, Cherry** and **Peach.** These trees have been introduced into this country from Genesee County, N. Y., by the undersigned himself, and are of the very best varieties known in New York; many of them are new kinds, and among the Apples are the best late varieties for keeping.

Orders for Fruit Trees of any kind may be left with WARREN & SON, who will give all needed information, will be promptly attended to. Orders can also be forwarded to the Nursery. In all cases, orders received at the Nursery will receive very prompt attention, where we should be glad to see purchasers.

Apple Trees, from three to six feet...........$1 25
Pear, Cherry and Peach, do. 1 50

Large quantities will be offered at prices to suit the times and circumstances of the purchaser.

GEO. W. LE VALLEY.

P. S. We can furnish Scions of the Fruit Trees, of reliable varieties, of more than fifty kinds, in lots to suit orders. 20

10,000 Fruit Trees.

WE can offer for sale Fruit Trees of the best kinds at the lowest rates. Having the agency of the very best nurseries we are enabled to make terms for quantities more than usually favorable.

We have an extra lot of 10,000 young Seedling Peach Trees, at a very low rate, ready for planting.

WARREN & SON,
20 Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

25,000 Cotton Wood Trees.

FINE Cotton Wood Trees of all sizes, for sale. They will be set and warranted at a fair price. In large quantities they can be furnished at low rates. WARREN & SON,
20 Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

5,000 Cranberry Vines.

JUST received per "Sierra Nevada," a splendid assortment of fresh Cranberry Vines, in perfect order. For sale by
WARREN & SON,
20 Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

Premium Sheep for Sale.

THE fine Broad Tail Asiatic Sheep that attracted so much attention at the Fair are now offered for sale. Four full grown Bucks; handsome lambs, six months old. The subscribers will give all information and furnish the stock, acting for the owner. [18] WARREN & SON.

HOTELS.

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO,..............CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast. Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 24 3m

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House,

Corner of Second and D streets,......MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel

NAPA CITY,..............................CALIFORNIA.

L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. 26

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON, }

Splendid Private Residence.

THOSE who may be desirous of finding a beautiful location for a permanent home, for a healthy, pleasant and highly cultivated spot, can have that desire gratified by knowing that one of the finest spots in California is now offered for sale. Circumstances of filial affection requires the present owner to leave California, and no other reason could induce a sale.

The estate contains Two Hundred Acres, and is within about a dozen miles from the city of San Jose. It is in the highest state of cultivation and contains about two thousand best fruit trees of extra quality, many bearing fine fruit the present year—nearly two thousand dollars in cash being received from the Peach orchard alone. There is already upon the farm, ready for use, every implement, from a reaping machine to a garden rake; from a farm wagon to a sulky, and from a turkey to a pigeon. Also, three horses, a colt, thirty hogs, hens, chickens, turkeys, &c; one thousand bushels grain, hay in plenty, and all the needed and desirable comforts, except—man and wife to enjoy it. It is one of the most beautiful locations in the country, being fertile and productive. A small and neat cottage only at present is built, such as a bachelor has occupied.

Persons wishing to purchase a most valuable estate for their own enjoyment and improvement, and for a permanent home, will do well to give attention to this notice. All needed particulars will be given on application made at the office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER." 15-1m

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON,

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conchlin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barrill, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3½, and Alviso 9½ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'lk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President,
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

To Farmers and Gardeners.

WICKERSHAM'S

Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence,

FOR sale—Wickersham's far-famed Patent Wrought Iron Fence, for enclosing and sub-dividing lands. It can be furnished at but little above the cost of ditching, and is much more preferable, because it does not require a heavy annual expenditure to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fires which so constantly sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring wooden fences to be renewed, nor carried away by flood from the overflow of the low lands; it is free from decay, which places it beyond comparison with wood or any other material now in use; it is valued the most highly where it has been tried the most thoroughly; it is light and *graceful*, yet strong, and cannot be broken down by horses or cattle. The testimony which has been given by those who have used it in the Atlantic States, is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of California.

A complete model is now on exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, at Musical Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery, where a full description may be seen, with the testimony of those who have erected it in the Atlantic States.

Farmers are invited to examine this fence, as there has never been any of the same kind in this country previous to the arrival of this lot, and from its peculiar construction there is not the least doubt but that it will be extensively used in this State.

J. T. Heston has now on hand, and will be constantly receiving supplies from the manufacturer, which will enable him to fill orders to almost any amount.

For particulars address J. T. HESTON,
At Warren's Agricultural Rooms;
Or, P. COGGINS, cor. Sacramento and Pike streets.
October 8, 1854. 15

EXTRACT FROM "THE ANDES,"

AN UNPUBLISHED POEM, BY C. W. B.

I ne'er have seen
The fiery mount, whose red eye glares, afar
At midnight, o'er the azure waters, laving
The walls of Neapolis—whose lava flood,
Entombed the cities: Nor has Strambolis'
Burning minarets, met my gaze,—nor mounted
Where Himalay' looks down on dusty Asia:
But thy hights, oh, Andes! I have dwelt among,
And gazed with awe upon thine immensities—
Climbed thy shrubless pinnacles, where weary
Clouds repose; wandered through thy realms, and seen
Wild lightning spirits, wrapt in flaming shrouds,
From their cloud-hid homes, leap down, dashing
Their thunderbolts, amid the splintering rock,
And in their sport, paint blood-red cataracts
On thy snowy steeps: And I have mused
Upon thee, in the midnight hour, and when
The sun-god has gone down, or rose, spreading
From thy base to pinnacles, splendors which sway'd
To and fro, as if a myriad banners
Of all hues, waved by a myriad band
Mingled 'mid lurid cloud and golden snow:—
And I have deem'd thee, *a mighty Altar-place*
That cannot pass away, where aged Time
In worship, bends to the *Omnipotent!*
How self is lost, when gazing on such works!
Who thinks, when at the altar of a star,
The spirit kneels, of vain and feeble man—
Or musing, in these vast mountain temples,
Of aught, save of their Eternal builder!
Here the awed soul, tremulously soaring,
Above the coldness of unloving man,
Child-like nestles, on loving nature's breast.

Unlike man's marble temples, ye are not
"Vast dumb monsters," for ye speak, and thy peaks
Cloud-robed, and solemn, have a thousand tongues,
And my soul loves to drink their dread music.
Here howl the winds, and angry thunders speak
In answer to the dreadful avalanche;
And the deep voice of sounding cataracts,
Hoarsely echoes answers to the condor's *scream.*
The storm clouds in their *passage*, pause to *rest*
Upon their peaks, then pass, and pour in fury
Down the drowning deluge,—while from their deep
Bosoms lightnings burst, and bands of thunder
Demons, beat their dreadful drums, and echoes
From their slumbers start, and to the heavens shout
Aloud, 'till the mountains tremble, as when
An earthquake, in his giant wrath, passes by,—
And lurid gloom o'ercanopies the world,
And quivering heavens—awful as when the sun
At noonday hides behind a dread eclipse.

Oh! how like the chamois-hunter, whose heart
Bounds, like the bounding prey he hunts, do these
The snow-born torrents, down their pathways dash,
They go to join the ocean, and to hold
Perchance, a revel with the winds, o'er some
Brave bark's wreck—the wild sea beach fringe with foam,
Or soar in cloud, to glitter in the bow,
Or like a blessing, fall in evening dew,
To feed the thirsty flowers. And these winds,
That tracklessly sweep along,—wierd music
Sending to my sick heart, by the world betray'd—
Go to fan the sick man's cheek, or play
On zephyr wings, among the tropic fruits,
Or grow to tempests, teaching brave man *fear.*
How blue and beautiful, the stainless sky,—
Sublimely *arching 'bove the icy hills*—
In whose poor presence, thoughts unholy die.
How like the eye of a loved one, yon star,—
The first that faintly glimmers,—seems to me,
That nearer comes, as the grey deepens, where
The purpled azure of the twilight fades.
Dread spirits of the waters, and the winds,
And mountains, and the unapproachable stars,
Ye have held communion with me, when night,
Has wrapt, her ebon arms, around the world,
And thy mighty spells, upon my soul remain,
And make a part of what men call memory.

Com. John Downes, whose death occurred a few days ago, was, when twelve years of age, it is said, sent from home by his father, with a pack on his back, and told to seek his fortune at sea. When out of sight of his father's house, he sat on a fence and wept. He soon, however, seized his bundle and resolutely began his journey. On arriving in Boston, he made his way to the place where the Constitution was fitting out. He fell in with the first lieutenant, Isaac Hull, to whom he expresed a desire to be taken on board. A few questions were put, and answered satisfactorily, and his desire was gratified. He behaved so nobly, for a boy, during his first trip, that his commander procured him a midshipman's warrant. Such was the commencement of a long, useful and brilliant career in the naval service.

Eighteen hundred and fifty-four will be one of the most memorable years, and will occupy many pages when the story of the ages will be written. Shipwrecks, wars, floods, steamboats and railroad massacres, tempests, lightnings, drought, fires, cholera, yellow fever, the Nebraska bill fever, know-nothingism, Schuylerism, abolitionism, the wheat crop frozen out, the corn crop burnt up, insurrections, earthquakes, rumors of wars, bombardments, Cuba, the Black Warrior, Greytown blotted out by a storm of fire and iron; and the future is big with events of which the next four months are to be rife.

Every man has it in his own power, by the force of natural reasoning, to master the temptation of falling either into presumption or despair. —*L'Estrange.*

The keeping ourselves above grief and every painful passion, is indeed very beautiful and excellent, and none but souls of the first rate seem to be qualified for the undertaking.—*Charron.*

There is in human nature generally more of the fool, than of the wise; and therefore those faculties by which the foolish part of men's minds are taken, are more potent.—*Bacon.*

BANKERS.

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].
Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

Deposits draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with Interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.

7 ROBINSON & CO,

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
Sacramento City.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond. Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J R. Macmurdo & Co.	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detriot.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis,	David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco.	Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co	London.
F. Huth & Co	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros, & Co	London.
Hottinguer & Co	Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co.	New York.
Phoenix Bank	do
J. E. Thayer & Bro.	Boston.
Horace Bean & Co.	New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co.	St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers	Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

MONEY will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified *times*, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be *without interest*, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of *one per cent. per month*, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing *one and a half per cent. per month* interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The money deposited is used only in *loans* guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collaterals, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.

No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ....AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

Fair Haven Oil Company.

CHURCH & MARTIN, AGENTS.
Manufactory, First street,
Office, N. E. corner California and Front streets, San Francisco.

THE above company have a process in their manufacture by which they extract all the *gummy* substance from Oils, leaving them *limpid*, and better adapted for lubricating and burning. 15

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gatling's Premium Grain Drill.

THIS excellent machine, which has gone into extensive use in the Atlantic States, is now for the *first time* offered to the Farmers of California This Drill answers three desirable ends: the saving of labor; the avoiding wastage; and rendering the greatest return for capital expended.

Simple and durable in its construction, it rarely needs repairing, which, when necessary, the most ordinary mechanic can easily perform. For particulars see hand-bill accompanying the drill.

That this is the result of its operation the subjoined certificates will abundantly show:

Santa Clara, Sept. 4th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson of this place), to put in seventy-five acres of wheat. The machine operated very satisfactorily; preferable to broad-cast sowing, in producing more bushels per acre with less labor: also in putting in all the grain neatly, not losing any, subject to the consumption of birds or squirrels. Result of eight acres, part of seventy-five acres, was *seventy bushes per acre.* LEMUEL ROBINSON.

Santa Clara, Sept. 7th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson, of Santa Clara), to put in twenty acres of wheat. I was very much pleased with its operation, and consider it a great saving of labor, putting the grain in neatly—nothing liable to waste—while the product for me was *one-third* more than the broad-cast sowing alongside in the same field. P. J. DAVIS.

Santa Clara, Sept. 11th, 1854.

I certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill for the purpose of putting in ten acres of wheat, and can state with confidence that it takes less seed, and produces more bushels to the acre, with less labor than the broad-cast sowing. I would also state that I sowed broad-cast and drilled at the same time upon the same kind of land, and the yield was much greater upon the drilled ground. I give the Drill a decided preference to the broad-cast sowing. FELIX REINEY,

S. HENDERSON, proprietor,
13-1m and Agent for sale of Mills.

Farms for Sale—Small Farms.

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS desirous of securing a Valuable Tract of Land well located, are invited to visit the Salinas Valley, Monterey County. The property offered for sale is known as "Hill's Farm," near the Town of Salinas. The land is rich alluvial bottom, of the best quality, in proof of which the crops of '53 and '54 are submitted. The yield of barley in '53 averaged over 100 bushels per acre; the best giving 149 23-50 bushels per acre, and took the premium at the exhibition of '53 of a silver cup. The wheat crop of the present year is believed to be the best raised in the State, yielding 60 bushels per acre, and some as high as 85 bushels. The first premium awarded by the State Fair is given to the undersigned.

The facilities for sending to market are good, and the expense of putting produce in San Francisco from the Farm at present is but $12 per ton. Two lines of stages pass daily from San Jose and Monterey; and steamboats from Monterey. Post Office, Store and Blacksmith shop in the village. For persons having small or large means it is thought to offer a good opportunity for settlement as any part of the country. Tracts of Land from 40 to 160 acres, will be sold for cash, and on time, or for Stock at cash value.

For further particulars, apply to J. BRYANT HILL,
Postmaster, Salinas.
or to WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15 Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Downs' Revolving Clothes Rack.

THE Proprietor, Inventor and Patentee of this new and most useful and valuable Household Utensil, would ask the attention of the public to his Invention.

The proprietor can offer to the citizens, to families, to hotels and all public buildings where "clothes drying" is required, this new and unique Invention.

By this machine little or no yard room is required by clothes lines, either for a larger or smaller quantity.

A single upright post in the centre of the yard or at one corner of it, and you have one hundred and twenty-five or two hundred and fifty feet of clothes line—the clothes are placed upon the lines in a small space, and then raised above the yard so as to leave the free use of the yard even while the entire quantity of clothes is drying. Not only is the space in the yard saved, but the clothes are beyond the reach of injury from those in the yard, and beyond the reach of pilferers also, as well as from dirt and dust.

This machine will be on exhibition at the Fair, where all can see it in operation.

The necessary documents have been taken out to secure the rights of the Patentee, and all persons are cautioned against any Infringement.

The following persons having seen it, will attest to its very great utility and value, and all who have seen it bespeak its praise. The Inventor is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen, as to its merits: David Chambers, and Henry Haight, Esqs., and Warren & Co., who have examined the machine.

The machines will be offered soon after exhibition at the Fair

☞ Orders received at the SHOP of the Inventor,
14 and at WARREN & CO.'S

ADAMS & CO.'S

CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To England, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis,
Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville,
New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co	Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio	Cleveland.

Utica City Bank	Utica.	Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.	Bank of Attica	Buffalo.
Rochester City B'k.	Rochester.	Geo. Smith & Co	Chicago.
Michigan State B'k	Detroit.	Clinton Bank	Columbus, O.

☞ In the Northern Mines we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco,
Benicia,
Coloma,
Georgetown,
Greenwood,
Sacramento,
Grass Valley,
Placerville, or
Hangtown,
Shasta City,
Marysville,
Nevada,
Mormon Islands,
Salmon Falls,
Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through Langton & Bro.'s Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar,
Sicard's Bar,
Kennebec Bar,
Union Bar,
Rose's Bar,
Foster's Bar,
Winslow's Bar,
Oak Valley,
Indian Valley,
Sleighville,
Cox's Bar,
Deer Creek Crossing,
Bridgeport, S. Yuba,
Sweetland's,
Hoyal's Diggings,
Cherokee Corral,
Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba,
Slate Range,
Junction House,
Frenchman's Bar,
Bullard's Bar,
Minesota Diggings,
Park's Bar,
French Corral,
Boston Bar,
Hunt's Ranch,
Barton's Bar,
Wombow's Bar,
Slate Range.
Nevada House,
Empire Ranch,
Downieville,
Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the Southern Mines, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by Brown's Express, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

Insurance.—We have made arrangements for Insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

7 ADAMS & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAT
STORE
EAGLE

COLLINS & CO.,

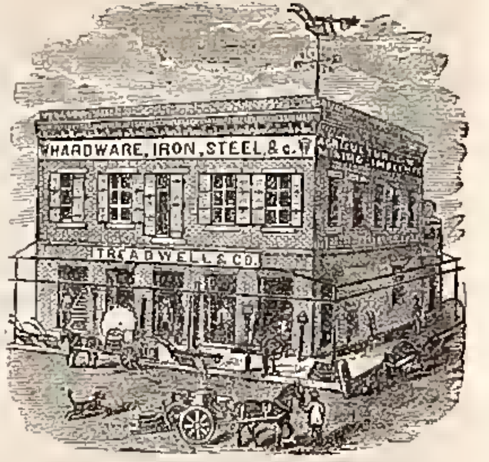
PRACTICAL HATTERS,
(PREMIUM HAT STORE,)
157 *Commercial street, San Francisco.*

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at Collins & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

17 COLLINS & CO.

TREADWELL & CO.,


HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, &c.
TREADWELL & CO.

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of tools and implements for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on apace with the Age and Times!

Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!

Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to Vance's who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d. Because he has *the largest light in the world*, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

☞ Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.

☞ New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

Smith & Van Dyne having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons;

1st. Because we are prepaced to work on a most extensive scale

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

Montgomery Paint Store,

No. 139 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE and SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

Atlantic, Union and French White Lead;
Tieman's Zinc White; English Boiled Oil;
Turpentine; 1st Quality French Picture Glass;
Window Glass; Tieman's Colors, in oil and water;
Artists' Materials, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
Brushes in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.

6 RAYE & HANKS

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1854. NO. 23.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY WARREN & SON.
Office in Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

EXTRACT FROM "THE ANDES,"

AN UNPUBLISHED POEM, BY C. W. B.

NO. II.

THE ages here have written a record
Of their birth and works, and of the ancient world's—
Not, as on Sybil leaves, cast to the breeze,
Nor as men write man's transitory deeds,
In false, and mutilated fragments; but
On leaves of lava, and enduring rock,
By flood and fire: and in unbroken chain,
Earth's history is traced, from the birth
Of attenuated atoms, dissolved
In formless nebulæ, through the hardening
Of its fiery mass, and mutations strange
And wond'rous, that its every rock reveals—
Until it roll'd, 'mid other spheres, a world!
Flashing the sunlight back to other worlds,
Where man in triumph reigned supreme!

Here would I pause, impressed with all that's great
In nature, (nature's mightiest monuments
Around me) and all that's little—man's works,
In crumbling fragments spread, where once arose
A far-fam'd capital of the Inca Kings!
But thought, links on thought, as rhymes in song,
And my faltering lines, like sprawling waves,
Adown the uneven stream of verse flow on.

The snow, the dew, the trembling leaf, the bow
That throws its glittering arch, across the sky;
The mountain's brow, that bends beneath the storm;
And streams, and flowers, and bright plumag'd birds,—
In beauty, and majesty, surpassing
Far the elaborate toys, men toil to make,—
Are works, well fit to ruffle the gay plumes
That human vanity so proudly wears.

What are man's proud works compared with thine,
Oh, God! sublimely wrought in nature's realm
Immense. The waves that roll majestic on,
O'er ocean's breast—the heavens, another sea,
Tessellated with island suns and stars—
The cataract, causing earth to tremble,
As it falls from awful precipices—
And hoary headed mountain monarchs,
Dread Andes and Alps! The monuments
Of Eternity! When weighed with these,
What are the works of wealth and power—
What the deed of war, misnamed glory!
Or cities', and man's boasted works of art!
Egypt, crowned with pyramids—the nurse
Of Grecian altars! Children, of kingdoms
The glory! Greece, unrivalled in art,
In arms invincible—where eloquence
First its deathless immortality began—
And Rome! monarch of all earthly grandeur!
Carthage, of commerce the home. And Tyre, and Troy,
Of martial deeds, most famed in history!
And Babylon, of cities, the magnificent!
These, proud man, are the glories of thy hands.
Alas! the wild beasts howl, among the homes
Of Babylonish princes. The tombs of Tyre,
And Troy, are sought in vain. Commerce has found
Another home—and Rome, "crownless and voiceless,"
Stands a wreck and ruin, embalming,
In her tenantless tombs, the blood-stain'd mem'ries
Only, of her glorious past. Whilst the Turk,
Treads, monarch like, her Cæsar's palaces;
Bleaching relics of cities, strew the plains
Of Greece, as skeletons upon the field
Where nations in desperate battle met—
And Egypt, prostrate lies, a dusky dream,
A sombre shadow, 'neath the cloudless skies.

All the dim records of world conquering fights
Fade from the memory—heroes perish—names,
Sword-chisel'd on an age, become effaced,
And the dusty Past, like a pyramid,
Contains grim mummies, only, mouldering
In darkness and decay. Pharsalia
Marathon—Sesostris, Cæsar, these *words*
Sound strangely, to unlearn'd ears. E'en those
Who with sudden splendor, strike the world, fade,
As when meteors sear the arch of heaven,
Few see the transient gleam: "darkness swallows all."
The very flood of mighty names, and deeds,
That since creation has been rolling on,
Deepening, and widening in every age,
By its immensity, more swiftly bears
Its vain atoms, to the oblivious sea.
Thus man's works disappear—but these mountains
Stand, as stands, beside a stream, the rock,
While generations float, like bubbles, by.

A FOWL JOKE.—A clergymen at an afternoon service was asked to read a notice of a Woman's Rights lecture, which he did in this wise:

"At half-past six o'clock, at school-house, to-night, in the first district, a *hen* will attempt to *crow!*"

Whereupon one of the Bloomers told him, after service, that he was poking his nose where it did'nt belong, and if she was strong enough she'd *pull it (pullet.)*

[For the California Farmer.]

The Present Age.

BY DR. C. W. BRINK.

THERE are times when—forgetful of the immediate events and interests around us—we become abstracted from the earth, and as spectators from another sphere, send our thoughts along the track of time, into the remotest antiquity; or upon the wings of fancy sweep into the depths of the future, and—gathering inspiration from such contemplations—rise to an appreciation of the sublimities of nature, the capacities of man, and the providences of God.

The splendid mechanism of the universe, the majestic operations of the human race, and the unceasing supervision of the Omnipotent; time, past, present, and to come; and the events that make pregnant the passing years, rolling wave after wave into eternity—these are the soul-stirring subjects that come at such times within the scope of the meditative mind.

Reflections of this character are sometimes peculiarly appropriate and interesting. At present, however, it is not our purpose to indulge them; but to take a comprehensive glance at the era in which we live, and to indicate, briefly, a few of the grand features, which distinguish the present, as one of the most remarkable in the history of the world. The field is vast, and it would of course, transcend the compass of a newspaper article, to do more than glance at some general truths and results—truths that have been developed in our own times, with which we have lived in contact, which are fresh in our memories.

The first and most striking feature of the present age, and one which is apparent to every observer, is its dissimilarity to that just preceding. This difference is strikingly manifested in manners and customs, in literature and science, and, indeed, in every department of human action. The nineteenth, is separated from the eighteenth, and the preceding centuries, by the outbreaking of a new spirit, which—like the central forces that cause geological convulsions,—has detached our own, by a profound chasm, from all previous periods.

We are, I know, too apt to exaggerate the importance of events that are near, and in which we are ourselves actors; yet who can but believe that the present has no parallel in any preceding age, in mighty achievements, in the brilliant triumphs that man has gained over nature?

Science, from sickly infancy, has sprang to the stature of a giant, and has broken down every barrier in way of invention and discovery. By the application of steam and electricity, the geography of countries is re-arranged, and the elements of society re-distributed. Chemistry has unriddled the most recondite problems in nature's arcanum. Astronomy has summoned up from the unimaginable abysses of space an awful array of firmaments, and marshalled them in splendid order before the mind; while the collateral sciences have joined together the golden links of the mighty chain of knowledge, and bound man, and the universe, with the mind of the Infinite Creator.

From the vagueness and impotency of the science of former times, that of the present is strongly contrasted by accuracy and power. The hypothetical and improbable, are supplanted by the demonstrable and the true. The visionary philosophy of the dark ages, has passed away like the shadowy tenant of a dream, and the faint glimmerings of the dawn of knowledge that came out of the blank abyss, have ushered in a glorious day; and the *practical* reigns sole sovereign of mankind. Instead of the philosopher's stone, and the elixir of life, our quest is for those agencies which in truth confer earthly omnipotency—which annihilate space, and bind remote nations in one vast brotherhood.

With one agent, we drive monster ships in the very teeth of tempests, across wide oceans, and multiply a million fold the efforts of the press; with another, thought is transmitted from man to man, across continents, swifter than the leap of quick lightnings. To these mighty agencies are greatly owing the rapid increase in civilization, indicated by the growth of population, which, within half a century, has spread in our own country, from the granite coasts of the Atlantic, to the golden shores of the Pacific sea—while they have given to agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, and to the growth of cities and multiplication of States, an impulse that makes present reality exceed the fabulous exaggerations of the misty past.

Equally obvious is it that by these advances the comforts of all classes of society have been multiplied, so that the poor enjoy, as common necessaries, many articles of living that were once considered luxuries by princes. This age is marked not less by other peculiarities, among the most prominent of which is its intellectual activity: indeed the achievements of science, to which allusion has been made, indicate clearly the quick movements of the human mind. Something like it has been seen in other epochs, but never has the restless spirit of progress, so entirely pervaded the world; never has it extended so widely, nor descended so deeply as now. The interests of common education, acknowledged to be one of the firmest pillars of the commonwealth—an unfettered press—rousing the profoundest sense of the people, and exciting in all classes of society an interest in the most elevating and important topics; and a literature—exhibiting itself in books, newspapers and journals, containing startling theories, and discussing themes which agitate churches, and make remote thrones tremble—in all these is this remarkable intellectual activity exhibited, and by the almost omnipotent agencies of communication, every portion of the globe is brought under influences which formerly operated only in the most civilized capitals.

Another remarkable characteristic of the age, is its great political excitements. Originating in the immortal Declaration of Independence (which problem, was practically demonstrated in the Revolutionary War), the idea of man's capacity for self-government has gone abroad, and—like the fiat of the Almighty thundering through chaos—has penetrated the entire civilized world, and roused dormant masses of mind into action, that is uncontrollable as the movements of the earth in space. Revolutions in classic Greece, throughout the vast continent of South America, and over the entire extent of Europe, have produced popular commotions, not less destructive to ancient institutions, than was the voice of Napoleon's cannon, and his hundred victories, to the principalities of kings. The same political activity has roused the intellectual giants of our own country to the settlement of important questions of the constitution; and in England, has thundered around the throne, in the Reform Bill and Anti-Corn Law. Such struggles of man against outworn tyrannies—of the spirit of liberty against despotism—have in no previous age, so astonished the world, nor roused it from the dull slumber of the lethargic past.

Though this is as I have said, eminently an age of scientific, intellectual and political advancement, it is equally emphatically marked by moral reform. Distinct and organized crusades are made against immorality, and the monster vices of mankind. War is declared, and actively prosecuted against intemperance; and missions and the Sabbath school—the youngest children of Christianity—have grown to maturity, and are extending its blessings to every clime. Other glorious institutions—homes for the outcast, schools for the deaf and blind, asylums for the insane and idiotic—cover the land, and by exhibiting an organized sympathy with misfortune and suffering, shine as characteristics of the age, which rival its scientific, intellectual and political glories, and are now more distinct and peculiar, than the philanthropic achievements of any previous epoch.

These are the great features that have manifested themselves, in all departments of human action, in every section of the globe—features which clearly indicate that the great law of God respecting man, is human progress, and they give us assurance that as the future unfolds its pages, other and newer glories will dawn upon our race.

Madame Pfeiffer, the Traveler.

MADAME IDA PFEIFFER arrived in this city on Friday. She is now on her second voyage around the world.—*N. Y. Paper.*

The question naturally suggested is, who is Madame Pfeiffer, and what is she going round the world again for?

She is a German lady, about fifty-seven years old, said to be intelligent, wealthy and accomplished, and to all appearance perfectly sane on every subject except it be that of Traveling, which she does entirely alone, and on the largest scale.

Her husband and two sons, one a Government official and the other an artist, live in Germany. In 1846 she set out on a journey round the world. She went first to Brazil, attracted by its magnificent forests and flowers. Here she came very near being murdered by a black ruffian, who undertook to rob her. She still shows the scars she received, but states with evident satisfaction that she cut off three of his fingers in self-defence, when fortunately help came to her relief. She then embarked at Rio, doubled the Horn, visited Valparaiso, took passage in another vessel to Tahiti, and among other mementoes of her sojourn there, brought away Queen Pomare's autograph.

From Tahiti she went to China, then to Calcutta, then overland across British India to Bombay, from there by steam to Bussorah and Bagdad, then with a caravan to Mosul and the ruins Nineveh, whence she brought several pieces of sculpture, and thence to Oroomiah, of course with varied adventures. At numerous places she was hospitably received and entertained by the Protestant Missionaries. She is herself a Catholic.

From Oroomiah she proceeded to Tabreez, then to Tiflis, and across the Caucasus, through European Russia to Vienna, and reached home after a tour of a little more than two years.

As her stock of languages is limited, she is obliged much of the time to depend upon her signs. One of her cardinal rules is never to betray fear, in whatever danger she may be, and another is to dress and live cheaply and economically, two precautions that have doubtless conduced largely to her safety.

Madame Pfeiffer, in her land journeys, took but a single horse; her small trunk being hung on one side of him, her bed on the other, and she between. Her voyage round the world cost her somewhat less than $2,000.

In 1851 she set out again, and spent two years in Australia and the East Indies. She then visited California and Oregon, thence through Ecuador, she went to Panama and took steamer for New Orleans, then up the Mississippi to St. Paul, and down the lake to Montreal, from whence she came to New York. She is now on her way through the Atlantic States, after which she will again turn homewards, thus completing her second journey round the earth.

A description of her strange and multifarious adventures could not but be entertaining. She takes copious notes and observations, and will probably, if she lives, embody them in an elaborate work. A subordinate object of her travels is to gather flowers and insects, of which she has now an immense collection. She is already known as the authoress of a work on Iceland and Palestine, the fruit of her early journeyings.

It will be recollected that this distinguished traveler was in San Francisco, in Oct. 1853, and was received with marked attention. We recollect with what interest she examined the specimens that were at the Exhibition in Musical Hall, and it afford us much pleasure to have it in our power to pay those respectful attentions to one so highly meriting the courtesies of all, while in the pursuit of knowledge.—ED.

THE SPIRITS IN SYRIA.—We had supposed that the spirits had first honored America by their demonstrations, but it appears they are no respecters of places. A recent traveler says that Sheik Bechir, a Syrian Chief, by repeating certain passages from the Koran and the Psalms of David, will move a stick, untouched, from one end of the room to the other.

"An egg, boiling in a saucepan, will be made to spring suddenly out of the water, and be carried to a considerable distance. A double locked door will unlock itself. But the following trick seems to us the strangest of all:—On two earthenware jars being placed in opposite corners of the room, one empty, and the other filled with water, the empty jar, on the recital of certain passages, will move across the room; the full jar will of itself pour its contents into the empty one, which will return to the place from whence it came."—*Churchill's "Mount Lebanon."*

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1854.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

We have many inquiries, daily, from our friends in the country, who write us, desirous to make up clubs for the Farmer, and send us produce for the amount. We always do our utmost to facilitate the cultivator of the soil, and we will assure our friends that if they will make up clubs of five, ten or twenty, they can send their Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, or specimens of extra quality, and we will allow them the full market price in the payment of the Farmer. Our friends that are in arrears can send us the amount thus due, and add the coming volume, and we will forward receipts for the same. So send along your wheat and good products. We do not mean—anything—but those articles that have a value, and we will take them.

OAKLAND.

Our friends at Oakland are invited to call on MR. CHARLES STEWART, and subscribe for the California Farmer; he is authorized to receive subscriptions and we will cheerfully aid the farmer in his employment. We are willing to receive *Wheat, Rye, Oats,* &c., or any valuable products of first quality in payment, as we do wish our friends to enjoy our sheet, and conveniently too.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want Agents in all the Principal towns and cities, for the CALIFORNIA FARMER. To good, active and prompt men we can offer *good inducements.* None need apply who cannot give guarantee of strict performance of duty.

THE FARMER A STEAMER PAPER.

Those who wish to inform their friends of the *true* condition of California, her RESOURCES AND PROSPECTS, should send the "FARMER." Merchants would serve their correspondents in this way, in a great degree.

San Jose Telegraph and San Jose Tribune.

Our neighbors and friends in the sunny valley of San Jose must have had an early frost, and they are laboring under a "chill." Quinine! Quinie! brothers, is a sovereign remedy for the shakes. We wish our cotemporaries to remember one thing, we shall never *intentionally* misconstrue or retaliate—nor shall we ever descend to personalities, or become a judge upon the *motives* of others.

In our remarks upon the removal we intended no disparagement to San Jose; far from it. We have ever spoken of that city, its fertility of soil, its beauty of location and its advantages, with becoming respect—we have ever advocated San Jose as the most appropripate place for the College of Agriculture, which will yet be established—and when we remarked upon the contrast between Sacramento and San Jose, we did so without any sectional prejudices whatever. We spoke as we felt—that we believed the public good would be advanced by continuing the Legislature at Sacramento, knowing that another strife for removal would only be a loss of time to our Legislators and an expenditure to the State. Those that know Sacramento at the present time know that the conveniences are much greater there than any other place—the New Court House, the planked streets and many other facilities which it possesses, which it is not necessary to enumerate now. It might have been better understood by our cotemporaries if we had coupled Vallejo, Benicia and San Francisco with San Jose, or any place to which interested parties would desire to have the Legislature assemble, but as San Jose was the only place so prominently set before us we selected that.

If our cotemporary of the Telegraph will visit Sacramento we will abide his own honest judgment whether we have spoken truth or not, relative to the condition of the streets of both places.

As to the California Farmer, and the opinions of our friends and subscribers, at San Jose, we are happy in knowing how well they value it, and we do believe they will all act independent of whatever our friends of the Telegraph may say. For his edification and pleasure we shall be most happy to show him our subscription list, he can take note of every name; we have faith to believe they are freemen and will judge for themselves. They have given the Farmer a generous support and a goodly list, and we thank them for it; and we shall ever act according to what we believe for the good of all sections of our State, without fear or favor.

We would quote the following paragraph, that we may respond:

"There is in this article of the California Farmer, so much unfairness and unkindness towards San Jose, that we cannot but feel surprised; and we think the Farmer would have consulted its *own interest* if it had not travelled out of its proper sphere to express legal opinions, or to discuss political questions."

Does our friend of the Telegraph consult *only his own interest* when he pens his "leaders"? Does he never aim at something higher, and forgetful of *self*, think of the general good? In a recent controversy between the Telegraph and the Tribune, we *think* there was some claim made for others good—how is it, Brother?

However, we wish you, and all our cotemporaries, to know that we have *no types in the* California Farmer *office to spell hard names.* We will never render railing for railing, depend upon it. As to the honesty of our purpose in the *cause of Agriculture,* or the *removal of the seat of Government,* we are willing to have the article we penned examined, and the judgment of all our readers passed upon it. We belong to no party or sect; but shall advocate agriculture independent of party of sectional prejudices. If we wished to bring the Legislature where it would be most to our personal, our *own interest,* we should say San Francisco. For we are here and belong here, and publish the California Farmer here, and therefore our neighbor's hint about "Pap" is not applicable. As to legal opinions, or any question of the law, we yield due deference to it, provided it is the "law of the people," faithfully enacted by their representatives.

We were pleased with our cotemporary of the Tribune in his *conclusions.* That is just what we meant in our communication. Hear him:—"Perhaps if the question were submitted to the people, *they* would take it away from us. To this we would submit with pleasure; because in both instances justice would have been administered according to law." This is the law we like—"the voice of the people."

The San Jose Tribune, in its true language, generally, we do not object to. We are ever thankful to be reminded of our duty, to have an "eye single to agriculture," and if our brother will not throw "muddy" water, we will respond promptly and discuss the points with him or any one else: but our types cannot become mirrors to see through muddy remarks, and the editor of the Tribune knows that. We know him to be a true friend of the cause we advocate, and will ever respond to him in respectful terms; but never with personal remarks, or to become the absolute judge of motive. We shall refer to the subject again soon.

The True Egyptian Lentils.—We were very happy to receive a call from our friend, Dr. H. M. Gray of this city, who has recently returned from the States. We are very much indebted to the Doctorr for valuable parcels of seeds, which his kindness and interest in agriculture induced him to bring with him, and which we have received from him. Among the interesting specimens received, we have a head of the "Egyptian Lentil," raised from seed taken from the "Mummy" which was exhibited recently East, and described in Glidden's history. It is a curious grain, and worthy the attention of the curious. *It will,* in California, produce abundantly, and its qualities be thoroughly tested. We can spare grains of it to those who will carefully experiment with them. We have many valuable books, &c., for those who will make the right use of them, free of cost.

The Dissolving Dioramas.—By the courtesy of the proprietors of this exhibition we were very highly gratified. The exhibition is worthy the attention of our citizens, many of the views being very beautiful, and the instantaneous change of brilliant views from the one to the other, excite a lively interest in the mind. The "Drummond Light," by which the views are illuminated, is being tested, and the proprietors take great pleasure in explaining to the audience, after the exhibition is over, is another feature, and worth all the fee of entrance. Altogether, it is time and money well spent.

Mammoth Tree.—We have been kindly furnished with the cone, foliage and seeds of the *Mammoth Tree,* from Calaveras county, by G. H. Woodworth, Esq., whose valuable ranch is near to this most celebrated spot. We shall accept his kind invitation ere long, we trust, to visit this memorable spot and see with our own eyes these "Giants of the Forest," these "Monarchs of Ages," for we esteem the mighty group of trees at this point the greatest sight that one can view.

Favors Received.—We have received from Hon. Chas. Mason, of the Patent Office, a package of books, from that office, and several packages of seeds for distribution, many of them entirely new and valuable. Several parcels, letters and exchanges, from various sources, from Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co., to whom we are often indebted for many favors.

On Tuesday last his Excellency, Governor Bigler, commuted the sentence of Thomas Crooks, sentenced to be hanged at Sonora, Tuolumne county, on the 8th inst., to imprisonment for ten years in the State Prison.

A full grown grizzly was captured in a log trap, by some Americans, near the ranch of B. D. Wilson, Esq., Los Angeles, a few days since. He is said to weigh 800 pounds.

There are thirty river and bay steamboats running to and from this city.

The Pioneer.

Our friend of the Pioneer has done nobly for the cause of Agriculture, and we are happy to accept his apology. There is nothing so pleasing as to see one who is in error confess, and our neighbor of the Pioneer is willing to acknowledge the "corn"—why absolutely "a pun" to begin with—and nearly *three columns* devoted to *Agriculture* and the California Farmer with its dangerously crazy editor. Would that we could spare *three columns* to-day, but we cannot. We have said that "we wished to believe that the Pioneer was to be the 'ne plus ultra' of the literature of California"—and already have our wishes began to be realized—its columns begin to plead for "Flora and Pomona;" it owns the "corn," it is willing to *turn-up* (turnip), it smiles upon Agriculture, and it *beets* (beats) nature itself at its long *Ceres* (series) on the value of the science;—then epicurean-like, he tells *how* he wishes his "taters" cooked. We only wish we *did* know which kind of this vegetable he wished,—whether the real murphy from Erins fair land, or from our own sunny South. We have a little inkling, friend, that you *do* like *sweet* "taters"—which shall it be, from *Caroline-a,* or *Virginia?* Now friend, we know "Christmas" is coming, and we wish to prepare an elegant repast for you; and we have in our *monomaniac* cranium the sketch of a dish for you—you shall have it—and the "taters" shall not be *raw,* and if our friend is not like the "Ewer" spoken of in the good book—for we suppose a "Ewer" is a "pitcher" in this instance, and "broken at the fountain,"—then our friend would know that we would not send a *potato* to a friend without the "jacket on." The only thing we fear is that our friend may find our next potatoe so *hot* he cannot hold it, and with the *Caroline-*a tater we will send him another from the hands of pretty *Kate* Kearny, this, with a favorite *pie* for Christmas dinner, that shall *squash* his *attempt* at wit so *unknightly* poised upon the point of his lance. Look out for thy stirrup and saddle-girth, brother. Were it not for thy recent *wisdom* in gracing the first *literary* magazine of the Pacific with the Flora and Pomona of this coast, we should try to pin our friend to the wall, or hurl horse and rider to the dust. But our neighbor is growing wise, and we can now conscientiously *recommend* the Pioneer Magazine; but suppose, as our neighbor says, we are "a little shakey in the upper story," our recommendation will be taken for *only* what it is worth. Good-bye, till the Christmas dinner.

Soldified Milk.

The last number of the American Medical Monthly contains an account of a visit made by a committee of medical gentlemen, appointed by the New York Academy of Medicine, to the establishment of Mr. Blatchford at Armenia, N. Y., (some 30 miles east of Poughkeepsie) where "solidified milk" is prepared. If the opinions expressed in the article referred to, respecting the value of this new description of food, are well founded, the juvenile population, at least of New York, may indulge in hearty self-congratulations; for "swill milk" has already committed appalling ravages in their ranks. The editor describes the process of solidification as follows:

To 122 lbs. of milk, 28 lbs. of Stuart's white sugar, were added, and a trivial proportion of bi-carbonate of soda, a teaspoonful, merely enough to insure the neutralizing of any acidity, which in the summer season is exhibited even a few minutes after milking, although inappreciable to the organs of taste. The sweet milk was poured into evaporating pans of enamelled iron, embeded in warm water heated by steam. A thermometer was immersed in each of these water baths, that by frequent inspection the temperature might not rise above the point which years of experience have shown advisable.

To facilitate the evaporation, by means of blowers and other ingenious apparatus, a current of air is established between the covers of the pans, and the solidifying milk. Connected with the steam engine is an arrangement for stirers, for agitating the milk slightly while evaporating; and so gently as not to *churn* it. In about three hours the milk and sugar assumed a pasty consistency, and delighted the palates of all present. By constant manipulating and warming, it was reduced to a rich, creamy-looking powder; then exposed to the air to cool, weighed into parcels of a pound each, and by a press, with the force of a ton or two, made to assume the compact form of a tablet, (the size of a small brick) in which shape, covered with tin foil, it is presented to the public.

Some of the solidified milk, which had been grated and dissolved in water the evening previous, was found covered with a rich cream. This, skimmed off, was soon converted into excellent butter. Another solution was speedily converted into wine whey, by a treatment precisely similar to that employed in using ordinary milk. It fully equalled the expectation of all; so that solidified milk will hereafter rank among the necessary appendages of the sick room. In fine, this article makes paps, custards, puddings and cakes, equal to the best milk; and one may be sure it is an unadulterated article, obtained from well-pastured cattle, and not the produce of distillery slops; neither can it be watered.

For our steamships, our packets, for those traveling by land or by sea, for hotel purposes, or use in private families, for young or old, we recommend it cordially, as a substitute for fresh milk.

We look with interest for the scientific report of the Committee of the Academy of Medicine, in which we hope for an exposition of the domestic, culinary and hygenic properties of solidified milk.

Publicity of Crime.

We publish the following most excellent article from the Baltimore American, and hope it will excite the attention it deserves, for all must admit that the scenes and sketches of crime and misdemeanor that are daily laid before our community are heralded in such forms, and often, dressed with playfulness and low wit, as to indicate that they are of but little moment, and the tendency is rather to increase than to diminish crime:

The Press, in the United States, is a power that wields an influence almost omnipotent. It has so much to do with the formation of public opinion, the moulding of the sentiments of the masses, both morally and politically, that it becomes a matter of impossibility to measure its actual strength, and fix the boundaries of its empire. This is a feature peculiar to this country, and for reasons so perfectly apparent to all, that we deem it sufficient for our purpose merely to advert to the fact. We may remark, however, in this connection, that the great advantages we derive, as a nation, at least from a *free* Press, have not escaped the notice of the world, or that portion of it where the press is permitted to *breathe.*

It was only the other day this very question was broached in Parliament, and during the long and interesting debate that followed the history and condition of the Press in America, its achievements in enlightning and elevating the masses—were dwelt upon; and it was candidly admitted that in the diffusion of general intelligence among the people, "the United States was far ahead of England."

The Press, then, occupying such a commanding position in this country, becomes to a great extent, as we before intimated, the regulator of its morals. Whatever morality it reflects reaches the eye and heart of all who peruse its pages, and of course, the seed thus scattered, whether good or bad, must find a lodgement somewhere, and a soil, too, that will nourish and give it growth. But is the Press suffered to scatter *bad* seed—to inculcate immorality? Are we prepared to answer in the negative? There are legal restrictions which forbid it directly, but do we not know that a portion of the Press is striking *indirectly* at the existence of what underlies all the social relations, and is vitally indispensable to our social happiness?

It cannot have escaped the observation of those who are accustomed to a daily or even an occasional perusal of some of the widely circulated papers of the country that there is a disposition to pander to a morbid curiosity, by presenting such details of monstrous crimes, and heinous offences, as are calculated not only to crimson the cheek of modesty, but to shock all sense of propriety and decency. If a case of action or seduction occurs, it is not enough to give the simple fact, but the particulars, dressed and colored perhaps by the ready pen of the reporter, and occupying a prominent place in the paper, follow as a "further" account of the "outrage." And who has not observed the avidity with which youth—young men through whose veins the spring tide of passion is coursing—seize upon these glowing pictures, the eye not suffering a word to escape, whilst it distils for the heart a subtle and deadly poison.

But the newspaper not only reaches the counting room and the workshop; its teeming pages are open in the parlor, to the gaze of modesty—of virtue that should be as free from taint "as an angel's wing." Who would place into the hands of a daughter, or sister, for perusal, "Don Juan?"—and yet would it not be better to give them that, if the restraints of virtue are to be slackened, than the vulgar and disgusting accounts of every libertine that chooses to violate the laws of God and man? There will be found at least some regard for common decency. Some have attempted to make this matter of giving publicity to the vulgar details of crime a question, and have undertaken to adduce an argument for the affirmative, by citing Shakspeare's "Macbeth," Milton's "Paradise Lost," and the Bible itself, to show that such details—the minute of crime—are all the proper subjects of publicity and notoriety. The error, fatal to such an argument as this, consists in losing sight of a very important distinction. In the one case the object is to enforce a moral; hence vice is portrayed with all its hideousness, and if its attractions are set forth, it is only that the consequences may appear the more terrible by the contrast. On the other hand, the picture is drawn merely for the purpose of giving the news, and the punishment so uncertain or trifling, that the particular crime committed loses half its deformity. And so the sophistry of every argument that can be advanced to sustain such a position will appear equally as palpable, if there be any truth in the trite quotation from Pope:—

> "Vice is a monster of such hideous mien,
> That to be hated needs but to be seen;
> But seen too oft, familiar with its face,
> We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

A Daily Mail Stage Line has been established between Placerville and Georgetown, via Spanish Flat.

HORTICULTURAL.

Cross' Grape Vine Frame.

We have received a drawing of this new invention, which is spoken of so highly among the horticulturists of the East.

This frame is so contrived as to train the vine upon the lattice-work and raise or lower the frame, to permit it to be supported upright or lay horizontally upon the ground. By this means the fruit when ripening can be exposed to more or less air, light and heat, by elevating or depressing the frame. It is believed by many that grape vines trained along the ground are less subject to the mildew, and various causes are assigned for it. In the August number of Barry's Horticulturist is the following answer to an inquiry whether the nitre gathering under the shade of the vine was the cause of its not mildewing when allowed to run on the ground:

"We know it to be a fact that Grapes allowed to run on the ground are less liable to mildew than those raised upon trellises. We cannot speak positively as to the cause. It may be owing to the more moist atmosphere that surrounds them on the ground, and their being less exposed to sudden changes of temperature. Some experiments made in the south of France, when the vine disease (a sort of mildew) was making great havoc, proved that the vine was safer on the ground, and more especially on grassy surface, than on the trellis. The subject is worthy of investigation."

Vol. 9, No. 51, of the Scientific American, contains the engraving of this Grape Frame, and the editor speaks thus of it:

"The claim is for an adjustable elevating and degressing Grape Frame, with, or without supporters, attached and made of any known material. It therefore embraces a variety of modifications not represented in the annexed figures. The benefits of such a Grape Frame appear to be of great importance and value. They deserve general attention."

The following we copy from a circular sent forth in support of its merits:

"N. B.—The above invention has been personally noticed by the press where exhibited, and has received a premium at all the agricultural fairs the inventor has been able to attend, since it was patented. It was awarded a discretionary and meritorious premium at the Vermont State Fair; also at the Washington County do., N. Y.; a diploma at the Renselaer do.; and a first class silver medal was awarded by the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, at its last annual meeting. Among the distinguished individuals that have recommended the above frame to the confidence of the public as a superior plan for raising and ripening grapes in the open air, are the following:

B. P. Johnson, Cor. Sec. N. Y. State Agricultural Society; Herman Wendell, Pres. Alb. and Rens. Hort. Society; C. M. Hovey, Ed. Magazine of Horticulture, Boston, Mass.; John J. Viele, Pres. Rens. Co. Agricultural Society; Le Roy Mowry, President Wash. Co. Agricultural Society."

We confess ourselves very much in favor of the invention, and would recommend our cultivators to an examination of its merits. A drawing is exhibited at our rooms, where we shall be happy to confer with all interested in the cultivation of the grape.

Growing Grapes for Wine.

To the Editor of the California Farmer:

Sir: Will you please to inform me as to the best mode of growing grapes for the purpose of making wine? the climate, soil, manure, temperature, mode of training, and quality? whether hill or dale is best for cultivation? when is the best time to plant? and, in short, general particulars, with a view to inform many who are wishing to go into the business, which will no doubt hereafter become a great source of employment, both of capital and labor, in this country; but of which, at present, little is known. My place is within thirty miles of the city, in a fine climate, and consists of hills and valleys.

An Old Subscriber.

We are happy to respond to our correspondent relative to the cultivation of the grape. It must soon attract greater interest, and will eventually become a prominent branch of the "home industry" of California, and a large source of revenue to our citizens and to the State.

In order that the best and quickest results may accrue to those who wish to engage in the cultivation of the grape, it is all important that those who engage in such an enterprise should have an interest and a pleasure in the employment beyond the mere dollars. There should be a love of the employment sufficiently strong to watch every new development, and a desire to make a progress in so important an enterprise.

The climate of California is peculiarly adapted to the growth of the vine, and there need be no fear of the climate, as almost every portion of our State will produce grapes abundantly.

The soil best adapted to the grape is a light, deep, sandy loam. This soil can be enriched by old and thoroughly decomposed manures, added to and mixed with the entire soil. The grape delights in a dry temperature. If the soil is rich, deep, and well pulverzied, the roots will penetrate and find moisture, while the foliage revels in the dry and sunny atmosphere above. We believe that it will be found that vines planted on our *hill sides* will produce grapes of a finer quality, and in greater abundance, than when planted in our valleys. We are satisfied that some of our finest soil—soil adapted particularly to the grape—abounds along our beautiful hill sides, and that more attention should be given to this subject than has been heretofore rendered.

The grape, when planted in our valleys, leaves the roots during the rainy season to a long exposure to cold and wet soil. This must always be very injurious, and will, in a great degree, check the quantity and quality of the fruit, while those planted in our warm soil, upon the slopes, will receive nourishment of the rains, and not receive injury by the cold or rainy season. All who are familiar with grape growing in other countries will remember that one of the cardinal efforts in the preparation of the grape border, is always to have a *warm and dry border for the roots to revel in.* It must be well drained, deep, rich and warm. Such can our hill sides be made; and we believe it will be found to be the place especially designed for the cultivation of the grape. We also believe that within a short time we shall see our lovely mountain slopes beautifully decorated with walks, terraces and vineyards, like the "vine clad hills of sunny France."

In California, the months of December and January will be found the best months for the planting of vines. After the "early rains," and the grounds are mellowed, the soil is in the best state for working, and the vine then planted is ready for the "latter rains." The soil then becomes fixed, the roots swell, the sap moves freely and strongly, and the whole vine receives more strength than by any other mode of cultivation.

The vine may be grown to strong stakes, or upon trellis work. We prefer the former for large vineyards, and the latter for gardens. The system of pruning for this county should be the short, or spar pruning.

There can be no doubt of great success to any and all who engage in the cultivation of the grape, and give their time and interest to it. It will be found not only interesting, but very profitable, for the time must soon come, when *California Wine* will be celebrated over our own State, and a great and profitable article for export.

The Paulownia Imperialis.

The Imperial Paulownia is one of the plants lately brought to Europe from Japan, by Dr. Von Sieboldt, the Belgian botanical traveler. In its native country its local name is *Kirri;* and the Chinese call it *Too-Hak-Too.* It forms a tree, in Japan, about thirty or forty feet high, with a trunk two or three feet in diameter. The bark is smooth and high-colored. The branches are rather few in number, spreading horizontally and forming a large head.

The striking peculiarity of the Paulownia, however, is its showy foliage. The leaves are of the shape of those of the Catalpa, but of darker green, perhaps resembling more closely those of a large sun-flower—being broad and heart-shaped. In rich soil the growth of the tree is extremely rapid, young plants making shoots of eight or ten feet in a season, and on such we have measured leaves a foot and a half in diameter. But on older trees they are usually about half that size.

The flowers are produced in April in panicles, at the ends of the branches. They resemble in general appearance those of the Catalpa, but the color is a pale, bluish-violet. The seeds are borne in an oval capsule as large as pigeon's eggs.

When the Paulownia was first introduced into the Garden of Plants at Paris, it was treated as a delicate green-house plant. It was soon found, however, that it was perfectly hardy on the Continent and in England. In this country it appears equally so. The trees in this latitude have stood the past two winters, even in exposed situations, without covering, and have not lost an inch of the previous season's growth. We therefore consider it a hardier tree than the Catalpa, which often suffers badly from the cold of this latitude. Nothing is easier than the propagation of this tree. Single buds will grow, like those of the mulberry and the vine, taken off early in the spring and covered about an inch deep in the soil of a fresh hot-bed. The cuttings of the young shoots, planted under a hand-glass in a shady border, strike root readily. But by far the easiest and and most rapid mode is that of planting pieces of the roots.

Every little piece of the root of the Paulownia will, under certain conditions, produce a plant. It is not necessary to make a common hot-bed early in the spring, reduce the roots of the parent tree, (and it will bear a very severe reduction,) and plant every piece that will make a cutting not smaller than a goose-quill, and a couple of inches long. Plants these bits of roots about an inch and a half deep in the rich, light soil of the hot-bed. In a fortnight's time every bit will throw up a bud, make new roots, and become a distinct plant. When the plants are about three inches high, they may be transplanted into rows, beds, borders, or, in short, wherever they are finally to grow. If the season is favorable, they will grow to the height of from three to six feet before the close of the autumn. Next year, if the soil is deep, they will make shoots eight or ten feet long. —*Downing.*

Remarks on Graperies and Grape-Culture Under Glass.

Construction of the Vinery.—Instead of the common practice of building the front wall of the house on pillars, I would advise that a solid wall from the foundation be made, as I consider an inside border to be more injurious than beneficial to the roots of the vines. The principal cause of the shriveling of early-forced Grapes is, in my opinion, owing to the roots being overheated, and not having sufficient moisture. When they extend far into the interior of the house, it is impossible for even the most experienced gardener to guard against this completely.

Having given my objections to an inside border, I may add that building a wall will be found a saving of expense. I consider upright sashes of little or no use in front, and I would recommend the back wall to be built much higher than it commonly is, as the vines always fruit best at their extremeties. I would also have the pathway of the house paved with stone, which would certainly look much better, and be less expensive in the end. Where there is only one house to be erected, it would be much better to have it made circular in front, as it would be more exposed to the sun's rays.

With regard to the construction of the heating apparatus, I would recommend the hot-water instead of the smoke-flue system, and the use of Week's Conical Boiler. Although it is generally allowed that many a good bunch of Grapes has been grown by the heat of an old smoke-flue, the hot-water system is universally adopted in all new vineries throughout Great Britain. Week's boiler is formed of 2 1-2 to 3-inch pipes, all connected with the furnace in the center. The body of water being small, and the surface of pipe large, the water heats soon, and circulates rapidly. I would also have the furnace or fireplace made much larger than is usual, so as to afford sufficient space for a large, slow-burning fire, in order that the operator may have it in his power to keep a steady heat in the house. When the fireplace is small, he has to stir it often, to keep up the desired heat in cold weather.

Formation of the Border.—The site on which the house stands has a gradual inclination to the south, twenty inches in thirty feet, which is very desirable, in order to carry away rapidly all superfluous water. The border is fifteen feet wide and three feet deep; it is dug eighteen inches below the original surface, and raised as much above. In the bottom are placed twelve inches of stones, to form drainage, and these are overlaid with some rough material, vegetable matter, or turf, to prevent the earth from adhering to them. The earth which forms the border was the top-spit taken from the corner of an old pasture which the cows frequented, and which was undoubtedly very rich, mixed with a goodly quantity of well-rotted animal dung (I believe cow-dung to be the best), together with a liberal quantity of bone-dust or something equivalent. I also approve of having a drain along the border, near the centre, on a level with the stones at the bottom of the border, open at each end, in connection with several intersecting ones, into the interior of the house, in order to dry and convey a current of air through the border, which is most assuredly beneficial to the growth of vines. I am much in favor of having some rough material mixed with the earth in the border, such as old lime, limestone, or broken bricks, to keep the soil loose.

Planting.—Of course choose good, healthy vines. It is necessary, when planting, to lay the roots in some nice light earth, say a mixture of leaf-mold and white sand. White sand answers the purpose best, because it is free of the oxide of iron. Particular care must be taken not to plant too deep, as nothing is more injurious. The point of divergence of the ascending and descending axis—that is, of the root and stem—should always be even with the surface. I would have good, strong vines planted about six or ten inches from the outside of the wall, and introduced through holes made in the building six inches above the surface of the border, and from four to six inches in diameter, with a projection towards the inside. It is customary to plant a vine for each rafter. I prefer one in the centre of each alternate sash, in order to grow one rod for each rafter in the house, as the less the roots are interwoven with each other the better.

I have an abundant supply of water during the warm weather, both inside and out,—the former to keep down insects, which are very numerous in this country, and the latter for the use of the border. I have been in the habit of syringing in the early part of the day, instead of the afternoon—say about eight o'clock, in clear weather; and in dull, cloudy weather, the operation was omitted. During the absence of rain, I thoroughly soaked the outside border about three times a week, which border has an excellent covering of strong cow-dung, which greatly increased the vigor of the vines.

Forcing-houses should receive air as frequently at the front as at the top; and when air is admitted at the front, it should be at ventilators opposite the pipes or flues, in order to have a circulation of heated air through the house, resembling that of their native country.

Pruning.—I consider this one of the most important operations in the management of vines. There are various methods adopted by gardeners, with equal success; but there is undoubtedly one system superior to all others, and perhaps that has not yet been ascertained. However, there is one way of pruning the rod like a walking stick (the renewal or long cane system), and another with spurs of one eye or more. The vines here, that I am alluding to, were pruned in the former way, and have done remarkably well this year. I measured some leaves of the *Black Hamburgh*, which I found to be 13 by 13 inches; and those of the *Muscat of Alexandria*, 13 by 14 inches, and wood three inches in diameter, of this year's growth, and fruiting uncommonly. The bunches of course are not large, which could not be expected the first year. One bunch of the *Royal Chasselas* measures 12 inches in length, and several berries of the *Black Hamburgh* measure 3 1-2 inches in circumference.—*Jas. Cowan in Horticulturist.*

For Bulbs for Borders.

We are fond of Spring flowers, gradually but cautiously opening their tending blossoms to the genial influence of "old sol," seeming to bid defiance as it were to the mocking storms, which may soon lay them prostrate.

Their cultivation is simple, and but little trouble is occasioned, all of which is amply repaid by the sensation of pleasure they afford to the lover of nature, who watches their gradual extension in spite of the iron grasp of winter. To drop metaphor, the following directions for their management are offered.

Hyacinths.—These may be planted in beds or borders—in beds where summer flowers have recently died away—in borders, in patches from three to six in a patch. All bulbs delight in a sandy soil, and where this is not naturally the soil, a little sand should be incorporated, or in planting a hole made with the trowel and a handful of sand placed for each bulb. Any time during the latter part of September and all October, is a good time to put them in, as the roots commence growing before hard frosts.

If it is wished to have a whole bed, let it be nicely spaded over, and a little well rotted cow or horse dung well worked in. The bulbs should be then planted evenly from four to six inches apart, and three inches deep. Rake the surface over, and cover with an inch of cinder ashes if at hand. A very good effect is produced by planting a row of Crocusses around the bed to form a sort of border. For miscellaneous borders, plant in patches of three or five in a patch.

Tulips.—These form a very showy bed by themselves. They may be planted six inches apart, and if possible no offsets among them, as they produce only an imperfect flower of the first season. The best way to manage the offsets is to plant them by themselves in some spare corner, to form bulbs for future use.

Crocus.—If in beds by themselves, they should be planted in bunches, not singly, from six to twelve in a bunch, nine inches or a foot apart, and three deep. They flower finer if left in the ground two or three years, and then taken up and parted.

Snowdrops.—These sweet little gems may be planted the same as crocus—always in large patches, and best in the borders among other plants.

Narcissus.—Plant same as Hyacinths. If among them, they look very pretty.

The great secret is to allow the foliage time to perfect itself and die off naturally, which it will do in the month of June, or early in July. As soon as it has become yellow, the bulbs may be taken up, placed in the sun to dry, and stored away till the ensuing fall—or if they are not likely to be disturbed by summer operations, left in the ground all the time.—*Edgar Sanders in Country Gentleman.*

Important Discoveries in Texas.—A party of U. S. officers lately made a trip to the head waters of the Brazos and Wichita rivers in Texas. The party, after an absence of nine days, during which they travelled three hundred miles, returned to camp. Dr. Shumard says they obtained correct geographical and geological information of this heretofore unexplored region, and made several discoveries which may hereafter be of considerable importance to government, as well as to the public generally. In this connection it may be well to state that gum arabic has been discovered in inexhaustible quantities, and of the best quality, which have been traced to the gypsum field several hundred miles further than when on the Red river trip. Near the head of the Wichita river it presents the enormous thickness of seven hundred feet, and is of the purest quality. With regard to the character of the country explored, on the Wichita river, it is a complete barren waste, unfit for agricultural purposes, and can only be valuable on account of its gypsum beds. During the journey nothing was met with but a succession of bluffs, ravines and hills, all of a red color, and devoid of vegetation. Neither can it be employed for railway purposes; no one would ever think of attempting a railroad or any other kind of a road through it, after once seeing it.

The Caloric Engine, invented by Capt. Ericsson, has been finally abandoned, and is to be taken out of the ship bearing his name, steam boilers being substituted. From the beginning this result has been foreseen by practical and scientific men, notwithstanding the alleged complete success of the experiment.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

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WE desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1854.

California Enterprise.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

THE rapid advances made in all branches of "Home Industry," the genius and skill manifested by our most enterprising mechanics, the attention given to manufactures, the development made in the vast resources of our State, have so aroused the attention of our people, that it has been thought necessary, in the coming year of 1855, there should be held at the most suitable point a GRAND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION of the MANUFACTURES, MECHANICAL SKILL, and the PRODUCTS OF CALIFORNIA, in all and every department of her interests.

It is believed that an exhibition of this kind is absolutely necessary, that the world may better appreciate California, and that her "works" shall be the *true and best proof of her well-earned fame.* That such an exhibition may be all that it can be and should be, it is important that the plans should be commenced, that they may go forth in ample season, so that every class may prepare to do their best. At such an exhibition there should be all the varied products of the earth, in her agricultural wealth and beauty, her rich mineral resources, the skill of the manufacturer, mechanic and artisan—art and science blended—paintings, sculpture, embroidery—for such an exhibition should embrace all.

Let this matter be commenced in season, properly and carefully matured, and no State in our Union could surpass, if they could equal, that of California, in 1855. At the late State Fair it was suggested that the State Exhibition of 1855 should be held at Sacramento city. Sacramento county has excelled by her attentions and interest in these matters for *three successive years,* and SACRAMENTO desires now to do as much if not more than any other county, to promote the Industrial Wealth of California.

These Great Festivals and Exhibitions must be held somewhere, and the times demand they should be justly appreciated. Those counties that take decided action, and more in this matter, will receive the most benefit; and that county which awakens the *greatest interest* in behalf of these enterprises, and becomes alive to the importance of sustaining those organizations that alone can carry forward these measures successfully, that county will be the place where the Exhibitions of the coming year will be held.

We invite the citizens of some of our most prominent counties to think of these matters *before it is too late.* San Jose, Santa Clara, Sonoma, Napa, and Alameda, are bold claimants, all desirable. But Sacramento has jumped some of these claims, and done it *fairly too,* for she has taken the claim, got possession, gone to work, and for *three years* borne off more prizes than any other county; and if other counties sit quietly down with folded hands and do nothing, they must not complain if Sacramento carries the prizes triumphant again.

We trust the *Press* throughout the State will present these subjects to their readers, that a due attention may be awakened in season, and that our legislators may be reminded of these interests during their approaching session.

We shall be glad to receive communications from any source touching these matters, and making any suggestions that will advance the general good.

Cranberry.

WE present the following in relation to the famed cranberry mentioned; the time of planting in California will be December and January:

BATES' SUPERIOR UPLAND BELL CRANBERRY.

The proprietor has been induced to present this circular to the public on account of the numerous applications from distinguished horticulturists, amateurs, land agents and others, in different parts of the Union, personally and by letter, wishing information in regard to cultivating this valuable fruit upon ordinary upland, and would respectfully ask the attention of gardeners and fruit growers, to such facts only as have come directly under our own observation.

Soil, Propagation, Management, &c.—Having tested the plants thoroughly in all kinds of soils, we have no particular choice in their selection. We know of no kind of soil in which they would not be likely to grow well if managed according to our method. We should not choose a perfect clay soil, extremely liable to bake, nor a perfect sand, containing no power of vegetation.

In extensive field culture, the Bell Cranberry flourishes well in soils varying from moist to dry. No great degree of moisture is necessary, providing it is more or less uniform. Any soil that the strawberry can be grown on to advantage, is well adapted to the growth of this plant, but no animal or vegetable manure should be used, as the fruit draws most of its nourishment from the atmosphere. The vines propagate by runners, like the strawberry, and flourish in almost any soil and location, under good management. Where the land is rich and liable to grass and weeds, we prepare the ground by removing the top soil to a sufficient depth to prevent their growth. This may be easily done by plowing the soil, and removing the top soil in carts or otherwise. The object in doing this is to make the top soil so poor that nothing will grow to obstruct the growth of the Cranberry Plants, bearing this in mind, that I am fully satisfied, from long experience in the business, that the Cranberry derives its nourishment only from the air and moisture.

If the land is poor, so that grass and weeds will not vegetate, then it may be plowed and harrowed without other preparation. If these rules are followed there is no difficulty whatever in their cultivation. Persons having a garden of moderate size, and wishing to raise their own Cranberries of a superior quality, can do so by obtaining a few plants, and with a small amount of labor at the commencement, will find their cultivation both easy and profitable.

The proper time for transplanting in the East is October and November. SULLIVAN BATES.

WE extract the following from the conversation at the meeting of the New York Farmers' Club, in relation to the Upland Bell Cranberry as reported in the N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic:

Gen. Chandler.—I present to the Club, Cranberry plants, some with their great crop of fruit on, at the request of Mr. Sullivan Bates, of Bellingham, Mass. A few years ago, he first exhibited this fruit, produced by his new method—transplanting from low grounds to high. His success has been complete: he gathered from one acre about four hundred bushels of cranberries in a season! He plants them in drills twenty inches apart; in hills seven inches.

The soil must be such an one as does not bake.

Chairman.—I purchased of Mr. Bates some cranberry plants, and planted them on ground eighty or one hundred feet above the swamp; they thrived, and their fruit was so close together that one could hardly put a finger in without touching the cranberries. It is a highly profitable crop; I am of opinion that five hundred dollars might be obtained for a full crop of one acre.

Gen. Chandler.—Mr. Bates will furnish any number of plants to those who desire it.

Mr Worth.—The cranberry of Russia is larger than that England, but both of them are scarcely half the size of these cranberries, and of much inferior flavor. Those exhibited here would suit the English and continental markets, and would be sold to any extent.

Chairman.—I planted some in loamy soil—prepared the earth well about the plants—watered them well—and did not lose ten out of the one hundred and fifty plants.

Gen. Chandler.—And those which I set out last spring, lived and flourished.

Mr. Wakeman.—My family have tried Mr. Bates' cranberries, and found them excellent. They are larger than other cranberries.

LOCALITIES—GARDENS AND NURSERIES.—Great errors occur in many cases, where the same, or nearly the same, name or designation is given to gardens, nurseries and public places. It is of importance that among gardeners and nurserymen especially, they should avoid as far as possible a similarity of names, whereby any of their business may be deranged.

We are led to these remarks by noticing the advertisement and handbill of G. W. Le Valley, of San Jose—"Commercial Nurseries." The same name and title has been given for a long time to the gardens and nurseries of John Center, of Mission Dolores. Such a similarity of names must eventually prove injurious to both. Letters, papers, parcels and packages, in the State and out of it, will be likely to be miscarried, and this can only be prevented by a change of name by one party, so as not to conflict. We suggest this to save all mistakes to both parties, to whom this circumstance may not have occurred before.

Osage Orange.

BY REQUEST, we re-publish the following article, on planting the *Osage Orange,* from the CALIFORNIA FARMER, of the 19th January:

We have been frequently desired to furnish directions for *planting* the seed and preparing the ground for this plant, the transplanting, and the system best adapted to make a permanent hedge. This is a subject of very great importance in this country; the cost of fencing is one of the heaviest bills the cultivator has to bear, and it is, or should be, his first care that what he does, should be done well.

We know that many suppose that it would require a great length of time to secure a Hedge from the seed; yet it is not so. If the proper care is given in planting, cultivating, transplanting and heading in and forming the hedge, *three years* from the seed will give a very good barrier against intrusion; the fourth year a strong protection, and the fifth year an impregnable fence, a protection against man and beast, and even the smaller animals.

We recommend the following rules to be adopted to secure the most desirable fence needed to California: First, secure good seed; a large portion of the seed offered having been boiled out, the life has been destroyed and the seed is worthless. No seed is good and reliable except that which has been carefully selected and washed out, after what is called the rotting process; in this way the seed is reliable. We recommend the seed to be soaked two or three days, when the season of planting is a dry one—in moist weather it is not needed so long. The ground should be plowed very deep; subsoiling will add to the growth of the seedling. Plant in broad drills quite thin, after the ground has been well and thoroughly pulverized; cover the seed two to three inches in wet weather, three to four in dry weather. When the seedlings have grown half the season, head them down one-half—this will cause them to grow strong, and be better furnished with roots. It will add to the strength and health of the plants to plow and cultivate between the rows of the seedling plants. When proper attention has been given to seedlings, they will make three to four and a-half feet growth and strong plants the first year, and thus be ready for transplanting in the month of December or January, according as the earth may be suitable.

When a permanent hedge is to be made, the lines should be drawn and the ground plowed and subsoiled three feet wide; the soil should be moved, if possible, two feet deep. Great success lies in this deep culture. When plowed, a covering of four inches of good manure will add much to the health, growth and beauty of the plants.

When the ground is thus prepared, the plants should be selected from the nursery rows of equal size and strength, and these should be planted with a line, in double rows, the rows one foot apart and the plants one foot apart in the rows—setting them triangular, so as to break joints, thus filling the rows and making an uniformity in both sides of the hedge. The plants should be set a little deeper than they originally grew.

We recommend another feature in preparing a hedge for extensive grounds. Select a stronger plant than the average, and plant one every twenty-five feet. These are to be permitted "to rise with unclipped wings," and form a tree. It requires but little imagination to conceive of the beauty of a long and continuous hedge of living green for miles, ornamented with golden yellow fruit; and then towering up along this line, magnificent trees, twenty, thirty, forty, and fifty feet high, bearing the same golden fruit. All this can easily be accomplished by commencing right and doing it well.

After the transplanting is finished, and after the plants are first set and the ground levelled around them by treading lightly and raking clean and smooth, the plants should be cut down to within two inches of the ground; this will cause them to branch freely and grow thick. When they have reached two feet high, cut them back one-half; this causes them to grow slowly and branch again, and if the season is favorable they can be shortened a second time, and the work is done of pruning the first year. Let it be remembered that the ground around this hedge should be cultivated often and kept free of weeds and grass. Remember, too, in pruning, never to prune the strong plant you intend for the tree; this must grow unmolested, save pruning *up* th branches after the hight of the head is reached.

The second year, in the spring, when the sap moves, head in again half or the whole of the last growth of the former year; do this according to the strength of the plant, and also commence forming the sides by strengthening them.

The form of the hedge must be according to the taste of the proprietor—square side and top, or conical, or round. Great care must be used in turning the top, lest by forgetfulness you clip the standard tree; a bit of red cloth to denote them, will secure them from danger.

The third year the same course, only more pruning at the sides, to make the hedge compact. With a little care and taste, a hedge can thus be made, and almost be impervious to the smaller animals.

With the hope that these hints may be of some service to our friends, we take leave, promising to give some hints by-and-by, in regard to preparing *buildings* of the same materials.

Keep your Cattle Well Fed.

THE editor of the Plough, Loom and Anvil writes the following, on the treatment of cattle, which is more or less applicable here, as well as at the East. He says:

The feed in our pastures is worth now, comparatively, but very little. Hence those animals that rely on this source for their food must suffer inconvenience.

It is important not to compel our stock to use up the rich deposits of fat or flesh, etc., during this season of short supply. The effect of such a course will last through the winter.

It is well known that if a sheep is half starved for only a few days, the growth of wool during that time will be of diminished value. The fibre will be of inferior quality. So that there is loss both of quantity and quality. We have no doubt that similar results follow the negligent treatment of cattle. When a man is sick, and thus prevented from eating, how rapidly sometimes does he waste away. It is very certain that other species of animals are alike affected by only a temporary want of food. Wild animals we know accumulate, during the warm months, that which supports them in their confined quarters during the frosts of winter. Let us not fail to profit by these hints. Winter is a severe season, in our northern climate, both for man and beast.

Fat-producing food is more important in winter than in summer, for the reason already suggested. Hence the oil-cakes so much used in England, and there considered indispensable, or some convenient substitute, should be fed to our cattle during the cold season. Potatoes are a substitute, but the crop is too small to admit of such use; (plenty of them here in California, though). Different sections of the country have their own crops, which are adapted to the use of cattle. Cotton-seed, even after the oil has been expressed, in a good degree, is a fair substitute for the oil-cake.

Social Position of the Farmer or Mechanic.

LARGE quantities of paper have have been wasted by more than one class of the community, in trying to convince the public that they were badly used. We could refer to repeated efforts made by those who, in reality, had nothing to complain of, to show that the respect which was in fact paid them, was less than they had a right to demand. We can even point out a large body of clergymen, who, a few years since, were foolish enough to assume such an attitude. School-teachers have done it repeatedly, and one of our own humble efforts, years ago, in a discourse before an association of teachers, was partly directed to this subject. We endeavored to show the folly of such conduct. Parents look to teachers as necessary helps. They rely on them exclusively for giving to their children a certain position in society, which, without education they cannot retain. Hence they must regard them with especial favor. But it is not strange that they should be cautious and watchful of the *individual* to whom they intrust such important matters. Hence, while they honor teachers as a class, they are (or ought to be) strict in the examination of the candidate for the office of teacher, and until he has earned for himself a reputation for unsullied integrity in his professional duties, he ought to be watched narrowly.

We cannot believe it possible that the people, in mass, can entertain a prejudice against any useful calling. Whence could such a feeling arise? What state of things can be imagined in which such feelings, if once excited by some casual occurrence, should grow into a settled habit?

Executioners, we know, are everywhere despised, and perhaps abhorred—but even this does not bring into disrepute the office of sheriff and marshal, although upon these officers is sometimes interposed the duty of hanging a man.

We have before taken occasion to show that the position of every class is determined by the average cultivation of the class, or by the degree of culture, mental and moral, ordinarily exhibited by it, or for success in it.

Farmers and mechanics are not exceptions to this rule. They have had, and must have had, in the main, their proper place, as certainly as water attains its proper level. Nor is it true that other professions or pursuits of similar culture, stand higher than they do. We can refer to a case in illustration. We are acquainted with a town where, twenty years ago, the finest houses were occupied by merchants, lawyers, and educated men of leisure, who were always looked up to as at the top of the social ladder. They employed mechanics of various sorts, who, by prudent management, obtained a prosperous business, and acquired considerable estates. The lawyers and merchants died or otherwise disappeared, and by-and-by it came to pass that these same mechanics, etc., purchased and occupied those same fine houses. What was the result? Those who knew them at an earlier period, and accurately measured their real worth, allowed them just the same degree of respect when they came to occupy a finer house. But with their increase of property, they were able and were disposed to give a good education to their children, far better than they themselves had, and while they continue to maintain the same reputation, the society of their children is valued and cultivated as were the children of the former occupants of those houses. We are confident that this is not a solitary instance. Many of our readers can, no doubt, point out just such a community, and more than one may imagine that he knows the original of this very description.

Let our readers of various callings practise according to these suggestions, and thus test their propriety. We know that individuals, from some accidental occurrence, or some physical imperfection, or otherwise, may be subject to unjust prejudice, among a small circle of associates, and sometimes injustice on a wider scale is witnessed. But these cases are exceptions, and cannot occur in relation to masses.

A host of facts bear us out in these opinions. Who is more honored than the mechanical inventors of the last generation? Whose fame is greater or wider than that of Arkwright, Fulton, Watt, etc.? Who is more widely known and more highly honored than Mr. Bigelow, the inventor of the Power-Loom, and of other useful machinery? Who receives more notice abroad than he is now receiving? On the other hand, who are more insignificant than a swarm of the pettifogging lawyers which abound in every large city? Some of them are perhaps unjustly doomed, for they are often looked upon as little better than the criminals which people our jails.

Inert matter illustrates this subject. What is there more coveted than a splendid farm? Even the hired men of such an establishment are gazed upon as among those who are especially favored. But who covets a wild, uncultivated, barren swamp or sand-bank? An elegant carriage—a splendid steam-engine—or even a beautiful toy, will arrest the attention of a crowd. But who cares to look at a piece of bungling workmanship? And yet even this attracts notice, if it exhibits some new principle, or new application.

It is so with men. We may require their aid, but unless they show a degree of mental culture which deserves respect, and draws forth sympathy, they cannot afford pleasure or give dignity to a society of educated men.—*Plough, Loom and anvil.*

Shelter for Farms.

The importance of shelter has been long and well understood by gardeners. Wall-protection has been in use from time immemorial. Every skillful horticulturist is aware that tender plants will survive severe winters when surrounded or overshadowed by evergreen trees; and the same result has been observed on plants growing in common woods. The shelter of high picket fences, in parallel rows, enabled Frederick Tudor of Nahant, to transform a bleak surface, where the ocean-tempest and spray prevented the growth of a single natural shrub or tree, into one of the most luxuriant gardens of the country.

But the importance of shelter on farms, and more especially for the protection of crops, has not been generally appreciated. Exposed surfaces, over which the cutting winds of winter sweep freely, are injuriously affected in many ways. The snow, which should form a protecting mantle, is swept off into drifts, and the bare earth subjected to the full action of the hardest frosts. Young plants of grass and winter grain, after being heaved up by this intense freezing, are beaten about and often actually torn out by the action of the strong wind upon them. This, every observant farmer must have seen. But winter is not the only season of injury. Sweeping tempests beat down grain fields, level the heavy grass of meadows, and break and injure young half-grown fields of corn. Young and newly planted orchards are severely frozen, whipped about, destroyed, and dried up by the blasts which for several winter months sweep over them.

To avoid these evils, an experienced farmer of western New York has made to us a valuable suggestion, well worthy of the careful and timely attention of every occupant of new land. He proposes that every farmer who is about to clear the land of its forests, should leave a strip or belt of woods, at least four rods wide, at distances asunder not exceeding eighty rods, and running in such a direction as to afford shelter from the prevailing winds. This should be kept fenced, on both sides, so as to allow the thick growth of young trees, which will render the screen more perfect, and afford a constant succession as the older trees are removed for fuel. Every farmer needs a certain amount of reserved woodland; and it may be as well reserved in this advantageous shape, as in one that from its position shall be of no benefit to the land. On small farms, one single belt, of such a width as may afford the necessary wood for use, judiciously located to protect the farm, may be sufficient; on large ones they should be at regular intervals. In many cases, the borders of a gully or stream may be selected as the place for the woods, where the wet or broken land would be of comparatively little value. Farmers are sometimes greatly incommoded by their neighbors clearing away woodland, on which they had depended for protection; but no such inconvenience would be felt if they had made proper provisions on their own land.

Some of the trees thus left exposed, may be blown down by the winds, but the rest will soon become inured to the exposure, and the inconvenience from this source will not be great, so long as a portion is occasionally wanted for use.

A great advantage in having a portion of the original forests, above that of planting belts artificially, is the *great hight* of the screen, the woods in many places being seventy to ninety feet high, and sometimes even more. Yet in frequent instances, where farms have been entirely denuded by early settlers, belts of fast-growing trees may be planted, and will afford good protection after a lapse of a comparatively few years, and their timber may prove eminently valuable. There is perhaps no kind of tree that promises so much profit as the locust, even with the occasional danger of injury by the borer. They will often grow fifty feet high in twenty-five years, if planted closely. Less valuable for timber, but very rapid growers, are the chestnut, the common elm, the silver maple, the European larch, and the Norway fir; with some of these on rich lands, screens thirty feet high may be had in ten years.

An important advantage, to be *occasionally* derived from shelter, has not been mentioned in the preceding remarks. Farmers who are familiar with the different appearances of *rust* in wheat, are aware that although it often attacks the grain crop in patches with various degrees of severity, affecting most those portions which grow on low and mucky lands, yet at other times and in its most virulent form, it seems borne on the wind, and often destroys thousands of acres on all kinds of soil in one sweeping blight, without the escape of a tenth part of the whole. Perhaps one of the most destructive instances of this sort, occurred in northern Indiana in 1840. Early and late sown, upon every grade of soil, on hill or dale, woodland or prairie, all was affected. *In sheltered situations in woodland, it was least injured.* Another instance occurred many years ago, in western New York. We are informed by Isaac Hathaway, of Farmington, Ontario county, (who first suggested to us the plan of leaving belts of wood, in clearing,) that out of two hundred acres of promising wheat which he then had growing, all was completely destroyed *except those sheltered by woods*, the total loss being four or five thousand dollars—most of which he believes would have been saved had his land been protected in the manner we have described.

All the preceding remarks are intended to apply to those farms which are nearly level, or moderately rolling or hilly, and which have not an excessively broken surface. In some cases, lands may be situated in deep valleys or on the sheltered sides of high mountains, where of course this treatment cannot apply. On our western prairies, where the severe and constant winds are found to be a most serious evil in many respects, and a large drawback on successful farming, there is no question that these effects might be astonishingly softened by artificial timber belts, which a very few years on a fertile soil, would amply furnish. We have known an ordinary English thorn hedge, which was allowed to run up without shearing, some twenty feet or more in hight, to shelter and save from winter-killing, a crop of wheat as far as its influence extended, while beyond this the grain was nearly destroyed; yet this narrow hedge, only a few feet in thickness, formed a very imperfect screen when compared to a mass of trees several rods in breadth.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Paper Making in California.

With a desire to aid in the advancement of home manufactures, we publish the following article on the subject of manufacturing paper in California. It is furnished by Mr. D. P. Tallmadge, to the Empire County Argus, and we learn that the writer was for a long time an extensive manufacturer of paper in New York: He says:

"The tule of this State is supposed to resemble the Papyrus, from which it is said paper was originally made, and that, therefore, our two million acres of tule lands will furnish an excellent stock of raw material for paper. There may be a resemblance, and indeed the tule may be as good, and must be twenty per cent. better than the papyrus itself, in order to furnish a profitable material for the manufacture of white paper. No papyrus ever grew equal to linen or cotton rags for the production of paper, such as is now required in market. If the reading world would be satisfied with newspapers and books printed on paper of a yellowish or grayish color, instead of pure white, paper could be produced at much cheaper rates than at present. The difficulty is not in making paper out of straw, or tule, but in bringing the paper to the required standard of whiteness. The cost of bleaching these articles is fearful in the eyes of a manufacturer, when compared with the cost of whitening domestic rags or cordage, by any process now generally understood by paper makers.

"We have in our time tried many experiments in making paper from straw and other material, and never yet found anything equal to a linen rag. We have examined the tule, and believe that an article of paper can be made from it equal if not superior to straw paper, and combined with linen and cotton, the tule may form a valuable ingredient; but the manufacturer of paper encounters many difficulties in producing a good quality of paper from the stock now generally used, and these difficulties are greatly increased when resort is made to other vegetable fibre.

"Of the manufacture of paper in this State we have to say, that if a suitable location near San Francisco, could be found, the business might be made profitable. Perfectly clear water is absolutely necessary. We hope to see the experiment made on a larger scale, a one-horse power concern will never succeed. The market here is ample for several large mills, and coarse paper can be manufactured profitably beyond a doubt; and if the tule will make a good and white paper, we can from this source supply the world."

Domestic Felicity in Oregon.—Probably no place in Oregon can boast of a finer class of enterprising young men than Scottsburg and vicinity, a better proof of which cannot be given than that many of them have recently taken to themselves "better halves." And we are rather inclined to the suspicion that a few more are about to "go and do likewise." May happiness attend them, and their example to bachelors prove perfectly appalling.—*Umpqua Gazette.*

Profits of a Maryland Farmer.—Samuel Jones, of Somerset county, Maryland, has made this year, $1,800 from his farm of seventy acres. Amongst his receipts were $180 for rose water, mint water, and peach water, and $200 from ice, strawberries, butter, milk, cream and soap. His wheat crop realized $593; his corn, $350; and his potatoes $200.—*Ex.*

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

[For the California Farmer.]

TO A DEAR SISTER IN THE FAR, FAR WEST.

Dear sister, though far from *thee* I roam,
My thoughts still cling to thee and home;
Long years have passed since last we met,
Yet this fond heart can ne'er forget.

I think of thee at morning's dawn—
At twilight hour; when memory
Comes like a soothing, loving tone,
And wakes a deeper love for thee.

There is a hope within my breast,
Which guides me on with love and truth;
It is to *see thee*, know *thee* blest
With every joy of sunny youth.

To *thee*, with fondness, will I cling,
Close round thy heart. "A tale to tell
Of dearest friends," and days "lang syne"
Which spoke for me the word "Farewell."

Viola.

[It awakes pleasant memories and gives us a better hope for the future, when we see and know by every day's experiences that although two oceans intervene and thousands of miles separate fond and loving sisters, yet their affections are eternal; and the above tender and affectionate strain is a beautiful proof that even amid all the changes that occur, this affection is perennial and deathless.—Ed.]

A Lady on Money Matters.

"The Military Argus has a long and prosy article, headed 'How to make Home Happy.' A friend of ours has now a work in preparation, which solves the question. 'It is to give your wife as much money as she asks.' This entirely abolishes the necessity of kisses and soft sawder."

Betty! throw up the windows, loosen my belt, and bring my vinaigrette!

It's no use to faint, or go into hysteries, because there's nobody here just now that understands my case! But I'll have you to understand, sir—(fan me, Betty!)—that—o-o-h!—that—(Julius Cæsar, what a Hottentot!)—that if you have a wife, who deserves the name, neither "kisses," "soft sawder," nor "money," can ever repay her for what she is to you.

Listen to me! Do your remember when you were sick? Who tip-toed round your room, arranging the shutters and curtain-folds, with an instinctive knowledge of light, to a ray that your tortured head could bear? Who turned your pillow on the cool side, and parted the thick, matted locks from your hot temples? Who moved glasses and spoons and phials without collision or jingle? Who looked at you with a compassionate smile, when you persisted you "wouldn't take your medicine because it tasted so bad;" and kept a sober face, when you lay chafing there, like a caged lion, calling for cigars and newspapers, and mint-juleps, and whiskey punches? Who migrated, unceasingly and uncomplainingly, from the big baby before her to the little baby in the cradle, without sleep, food or rest? Who tempted your convalescent appetite with some rare dainty of her own making, and got fretted at because there was "not sugar enough in it?" Who was omnipresent in chamber, kitchen, parlor and nursery, keeping the domestic wheels in motion, that there should be no jar in the machinery? Who oiled the creaking door that set your quivering nerves in a twitter? Who ordered tan to be strewn before the house, that your slumbers might be unbroken by noisy carriage-wheels? Who never spoke of weary feet or shooting pains in the side, or chest, as she toiled up and down stairs to satisfy imaginary wants, that "nobody but wife" could attend to? And who, when you got well and moved about the house just as good as new, choked down the tears, as you poised the half-dollar she asked you for, on your forefinger, while you inquire "how she spent the last one?"

"Give her what money she asks for!" Julius Cæsar!—Betty! come here and carry my miserable remains!—Nobody but a polar bear or a Hottentot would wait to have a wife "*ask*" for "money!"—*Fern Leaves.*

The Study of Physiology by Mothers.—*Doctor.*—Many mothers of families, to my knowledge, are enthusiastic students of physiology; and I believe they will every year increase.

Patient.—But I have heard it objected as an indelicacy to women to study these subjects. I don't think there is much in that. But what do you make of it?

Doctor.—The supposed indelicacy is a fiction. The notion is degrading. Physiological studies contract, enervate, or sully the mind! *Impossible!* On the contrary, no other human knowledge is so calculated to expand, to strengthen, and to purify both the heart and the head, the affections and the intellect. Such is my conscientious opinion. What mothers of future generations shall we have, what early trainers and teachers, what nurses, when women will be prepared for the discharge of their duties, by the inculcation of the knowledge, and the formation of the habits, we contend for! Would a physiologically-instructed mother send her feeble boy to school ere he was hardly recovered from a severe illness, to receive him back in six months *palsied* in the lower extremities? Would a physiologically-instructed mother teach her child not to be a juvenile glutton only, but a glutton for life, by pampering him with all manner of delicacies, or allowing him habitually to gorge himself even with plain food? Would she develop a premature taste for strong drinks by indulging him often with a glass of wine after dinner? Would she allow him to sleep in an unventilated bed-room, under loads of bed-clothes, even in mild weather, and with curtains close drawn around his bed, lest her tender plant should take a "breath of air," and so be blighted?—*Water Cure.*

A Mother's Soliloquy.

'Tis mine! Bound to me by a tie that death itself cannot sever. That little heart shall never thrill with pleasure, or throb with pain, without a quick response from mine. I am the centre of its little world; its very life depends on my faithful care. It is my sweet duty to deck those dimpled limbs,—to poise that tiny, trembling foot. Yet stay,—my duty ends not here! A soul looks forth from those blue eyes,—an undying spirit that shall plume its wing for a ceaseless flight, guided by my erring hand.

The hot blood of anger may not poison the fount whence it draws its life, or the hasty word escape my lip, in that pure presence. Wayward, passionate, impulsive,—how shall I approach it, but with a hush upon my spirit, and a silent prayer!

O, careless sentinel! slumber not at thy post over its trusting innocence!

O, reckless "sower of the seed!" let not "the tares" spring up!

O, unskillful helmsman! how shalt thou pilot that little bark, o'er life's tempestuous sea, safely to the eternal shore?

"'Tis ours!"

A father bends proudly over that little cradle! A father's love, how strong, how true! But O, not so warm, not so tender, as hers whose heart that babe hath lain beneath!

Fit me for the holy trust, O good Shepherd, or fold it early to thy loving bosom!—*Fern Leaves.*

Mrs. Croaker.

"How do you manage your husband, Mrs. Croaker? Such a job as I have of it with Smith!"

"Easiest thing in the world, my dear;—give him a twitch backwards, when you want him to go forward. For instance, you see, to-day I had a loaf of cake to make. Well, do you suppose, because my body is in the pastry-room, that my soul need be there, too? Not a bit of it! I'm thinking of all sorts of celestial things the while. Now, Croaker has a way of tagging round at my heels, and bringing me plump down, in the midst of my aerial flights, by asking me the 'price of the sugar I'm using.' Well, you see, it drives me frantic! And when I woke up this morning, and saw this furious storm, I knew I had him on my hands for the day, unless I managed right;—so I told him that I hoped he wouldn't think of going out to catch his death, such weather;—that if he wasn't capable of taking proper care of himself, I should do it for him;—that it was very lonesome, rainy days, and that I wanted him to stay at home and talk to me; at any rate, he mustn't go out; and I hid his umbrella and India-rubbers. Well, of course, he flared up directly,—just as I expected,—and in less than five minutes, he was streaking off down street, at the rate of ten knots an hour.

"You see there's nothing like understanding human nature! No woman should be married till she is thoroughly posted up in this branch of her education."—*Ib.*

Freedom a Condition of Heath.—What men and women need for health is varied employments, varied amusements, active industry, pleasant society, the gratification of their talents, tastes and desires. They demand full and free exercise for their whole natures. Nothing short of this is worthy of humanity. Now we are all slaves—slaves of perverted habits; slaves of custom and fashion, which are to society what habit is to the individual; slaves of a public opinion, which is ready to crush the smallest exercise of the sovereignty of the individual; slaves of creeds and laws which the world has long outgrown—which may have been necessary garments once for our protection, but which are now fetters to hinder our progress; slaves of "time-honored institutions," well enough, perhaps, in their day, but dead now, and demanding to be buried. Compared with these slaveries of the soul, all external bonds and outward forms of slavery, such as Russian Czarism, or Austrian Imperialism, or Spanish Fanaticism, or negro slavery, are of less account. As long as a man wishes to enslave, repress, or control any other human being with his beliefs, moralities, tastes, customs, or affections, he has no right to complain of any slavery in the world. I renounce and I denounce them all. There can be no true health for the individual, or for society, until we have the substance of freedom, as we have the shadow; until every individual is as independent of every other, as this nation is, "and of right ought to be," independent of other nations—bound to them only by the bonds of mutual interest and attraction.—*Esoteric Anthropology.*

Cure for Wasp-stings.—In picking a peach from a tree, the writer was so severely stung in the finger by a yellow wasp, (called by untaught boys, "yaller jacket,") as to cause the effusion of blood, to produce pain even up to the shoulder. Saleratus, made into a *paste* with water, was soon applied as a poultice, and in half an hour had so completely neutralized the acid poison, that the swelling had entirely gone down, and nothing remained but the soreness occasioned by the puncture. This application has proved better than liquid ammonia, so far as a limited trial has proved, and is probably the best remedy for stings generally. It is important that the nearest alkaline substance at hand should be applied till a better can be found, whether it be ammonia, or even a paste of fresh ashes. In the absence of any of these, a mud poultice is an excellent application.

Mrs. Foogig, a rival of Mrs. Partington, out West, speaks of Esau, who "sold his birthnight for a mess of potash."

FROM THE EAST.

The news brought by the steamer John L. Stephens, which arrived at this port early on Friday morning last, was not considered of much interest. In the United States several serious railroad accidents, with loss of life, are the principal topics. The intelligence from Europe announces no decisive facts as regards operations in the Crimea. A despatch from Bucharest states that the bombardment of Sebastol was opened on the 13th of October, and that it was expected the place would not be able to hold out more than two or three days. The allies are said to have taken up an excellent position, and formidable batteries have been erected on all the hights looking down upon the city.

A project for the re-establishment of Poland as an independent kingdom, is said to be at present under the serious contemplation of the allies.

The clipper ship Red Jacket arrived in the Mersey on the morning of Oct. 15, with advices from Melbourne of August 1, having made the return trip in seventy-three days and a half. She made the run out, from the Mersey to her anchorage at Melbourne, in sixty-nine days and a half, thus completing the voyage to Australia and back in five months and eleven days, being the most rapid voyage ever made.

A fire in Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 4, destroyed the New England Hotel, and the entire square on the hill where it stood. Loss estimated at more than a million dollars.

The New Brunswick Parliament has ratified the Reciprocity Treaty.

In Tuolumne county, the Union Democrat mentions several "big strikes" among the miners:

A company of four miners at work in Caldwell's Garden, to the west of Shaw's Flat, lately struck a lead which is paying them about two ounces to the pan. They took out in a forenoon over $1000. We did not learn their names.

Messrs. Riley, Morgan, Jeffries and Holton, owners of the "Fifth Ward Claim," took out Thursday morning last a lump of gold and quartz weighing *seventeen pounds*! Good judges estimate the gold in it at ten pounds. It was found within four feet of the surface, and in the vicinity of where many other big chunks have been taken out since 1851. A lump weighing three and three-quarter pounds was found in the same claim week before last. The boys still keep on at work, just as though "nothing had happened."

A lump of gold weighing twenty-five ounces, was taken from the claim of Messrs. Cobb, Hatch & Co., at Saw-Mill Flat, on Monday last. The claims at this place, as a general thing, are paying well. The diggings are deep, and water is scarce. The miners, most of them, have large piles of dirt thrown up, and when the rain comes they will make "big licks."

The Monster Nugget.—The San Joaquin *Republican gives the following* description of the monster nugget of gold lately found, which we publish as matter of history: "By invitation of Mr. Noyes, agent of Adams & Co., we had the gratification of seeing the largest lump of pure gold ever found in California, and perhaps in the world. On the platform scales used in the office it weighed one hundred and sixty-one pounds, or *twenty-five hundred and seventy-six* ounces, avoirdupois. Calculating that it contains twenty pounds of quartz rock, (which is a large estimate in the opinion of those who examined the lump,) its value, at $17 25 per ounce, is $28,920. The length of this immense mass is about fifteen inches, and its width from five and a half to six inches. As one side is extremely irregular and uneven in its formation, it is difficult to arrive at the exact thickness, but it will probably average four inches. The other side is almost flat, and presents a solid mass of pure gold; the only quartz perceivable is on the upper or ragged side, and some pieces are so loosely imbedded in the precious metal that, with the aid of a pointed instrument, they might be easily removed. The whole mass, at some period, has evidently been in a fused state.

Mr. Perkins, one of the company to whom it belongs, informed us that it was taken out in Calaveras county, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 22d, just as the company were about quitting work for the day. He would not give any particulars in regard to where the claim is located, except that is in the above named county. Mr. Perkins belongs to Lexington, Ky., and for the past two years, although he has labored hard, was very unsuccessful, never having more than two hundred dollars at any one time during that period. This discovery is another proof that the mines of California are "giving out," but in a manner that suits the miners. Calaveras and the southern mines against the world."

The specimen was despatched to New York by Adams & Co. on the 1st inst.

Fire at Nevada.—A serious fire occurred at Nevada, Wednesday evening, Nov. 29, which came near destroying this flourishing place. It broke out in the rear of C. Barnes' carpenter shop, between Main and Cayote streets, above Commercial street, and consumed "eight doors west of either street." The principal losses were: C. Barnes, carpenter shop and tools, $4,000; Keyes' livery stable, $4,000; J. Johns, dwelling, granary and stable, $2,000; Dewey's carpenter and blacksmith shops, $2,000—and several other buildings; the total loss is said to be not over $14,000.

Sacramento Valley Railroad.—A correspondent of the Union says: The Sacramento Valley Railroad Company have contracted, on the most favorable terms, with Messrs. Robinson, Seymour & Co., of New York. This house is well known as the most reliable and extensive in the railroad contracting line, and they have undertaken to build forty miles of the road, taking a large amount of the stock of the company in part payment. Five hundred tons of the iron for the road is on the wharf, and the remainder—about six hundred tons—is now on the way, together with all the machinery necessary. It is confidently believed that twenty miles of the road will be in operation on the 4th of July, 1855, and the remainder completed by the 1st of January, 1856. The office of the company was opened on the 2d Dec., in the building of Lucas, Turner & Co., at the corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets. From the well known character for energy and enterprise of the gentlemen composing the present Board of Directors, there is no doubt of the success of the road. As there has been a change in consequence of the contemplated departure of Mr. Garrison, I give you a correct list of the names of the Board: M. F. Truett, Henry Haight, C. A. McNulty, Richard Chenery, W. J. Pardee, E. W. Burns, Levi Parsons, C. L. Wilson, H. B. Truett, W. T. Sherman, San Francisco; H. E. Robinson, W. H. Watson, Sacramento; and John C. Fall, Marysville.

Fire.—The largest fire in this city for some time past, occurred early on Friday morning last, in the brewery on the corner of Jessie and Second streets. Two breweries, and a number of dwellings were destroyed; loss about $20,000. Mr. Kuester and his wife, with three children, were so suddenly surprised and surrounded by the flames, that they were severely burned in making their escape, and were unable to rescue one of their children (Robert Kuester, a bright boy of nine years of age) who perished in the flames. The fire burned rapidly among the old frames, but notwithstanding all the difficulties, the Fire Department "achieved a brilliant victory, and put a stop to the fire in about twenty minutes after their arrival."

Several indignations meetings have been held by the citizens of the First Ward in this city, to remonstrate against the action of the City Council in allowing Mr. J. T. Hyde to hold his seat as Alderman from that Ward. Strong resolutions were passed, requesting Mr. Hyde to resign, and declaring that extraordinary means should be taken to protect the purity and integrity of the ballot box.

At the Firemen's Election, on Monday last, Charles P. Duane was elected Chief Engineer; William Free, 1st Assistant Engineer; Frank Wheeler, 2d Assistant, and Joseph Capprise, 3d Assistant. The total vote was 863, (two of which were protested,) and seventy-eight members of the Department not voting.

The pilot boat Dancing Feather, Capt. Hutchinson, left this port on Tuesday, on her second trip to the wreck of the Yankee Blade, fully equipped and prepared to obtain the balance of the treasure that was on board that ill-fated vessel.

The number of bills found by the Grand Jury during their term seems to be as follows: Grand Larceny, 3; Petit Larceny, 17; Murder, 2; Burglary, 3; Assault with deadly weapons, 6; Nuisance, 71; Perjury, 1; Arson, 1; Forgery, 3; Mayhem, 1. Bill ignored, 7.

The new Baptist church, on the corner of Bush and Stockton streets, was dedicated on Sunday.

There are two hundred and sixty-one convicts in the State Prison.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Our New Office.**—We invite our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite Le Count & Strongs. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedule and invoices we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Grains, Houses, Lands, Inventions, Works of Art of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will but call and see us.

WARREN & SON.

☞ **Native Pines, Oaks, &c.**—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

☞ **Wanted.**—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

☞ **"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."**—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blotches, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

Scrofula, Syphilis, Mercurial Complaints, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will place be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed, Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

We are informed, says the Calaveras Chronicle, that the South Carolina Company have sold their quartz claim, located on the famous Carson Hill, in this county, for the sum of $24,000. The purchasers are an English company.

MARKET REPORT.

The conditions of our markets are improving—merchandise and agriculture is beginning to manifest more value. Wheat advanced steadily for several weeks, then receded a little, and we think from the prices abroad it must again advance steadily. Barley is now paying; so is wheat. Potatoes will be of much more value in a short time, and so will Grain, especially Wheat. Provisions, Beef and Pork are low, and abundant supplies. Butter is high. Lard, Hams, &c., pay well. There will be a better condition of trade in all departments in a little time.

MARRIED.

On the 28th Nov., in this city, by Rev. Father Laharry, of St. Francis Church, Mr. Edward Nunan and Margaret McNamara, all of this city.

On the 24th Nov., at Watsonville, Monterey county, R. B. Tripp, M. D., of Michigan City, Placer county, and Miss Agnes J., only daughter of Hon. Silas Stewart, of Monterey county.

On the 24th Nov., in San Diego, Mr. Edward Schneider and Miss Louisa Fischer, all of that place.

DIED.

On the 30th Nov., in this city, Capt. Samuel Elder, 35 years of age, formerly from Maine.

On the 29th Nov., in Sacramento, Mrs. Blackwood, aged 45 years, wife of Dr. T. Blackwood, formerly of Ann Arbor, Mich.

On the 20th Nov., in Spring Valley, El Dorado county, Mrs. Hannah M. Brown, aged 45 years.

On the 21st Nov., at his residence on Cache Creek, Yolo co., Mr. Thomas Gordon, aged about 27 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 29—Brig Wyandot, Woodley, Humboldt Bay, 29 hours, with lumber.
Clipper schr Flying Dart, Freeman, Atooi (S I); mdse.
Bark Fauhattan, Prescott, Puget Sound, 18 days; piles.
Schr Henry, Fitch, Bodega, 6 hours; produce.
Nov. 30—Russian ship Kamtschatka, Riddle, Sitka; salmon.
Brig Merchantman, Gilroy, Port Madison, 13 days; lumber.
Brig Francisco, Smith, Seattle, 19 days; lumber.
Dec. 1—P M steamship John L Stephens, Pearson, Panama, 13 days; mdse and passengers.
Schr Ion Choo, Smith, Santa Cruz, 30 hours; lime.
Dec. 2—Bark St Mary, Hunter, Cape Ommey, 16 days, with ice.
Schr Queen of the West, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 30 hrs; lime.
Schr Ada, Josselyn, Monterey, 2 days; produce.
Schr Ottolan, Robinson, Lompelle, 2 days; produce.
Sch Mary Taylor, Winants, Shoalwater Bay, with oysters.
Stmr Goliah, Erskine, San Diego, 2½ days; mdse, etc.
Dec. 4—Hs bark Prince Albert, Maynard, Vancouver Island, 14 days, with 440 tons coal.
Schr Odd Fellow, Austin, Santa Cruz, 1 day; produce.
Schr Mount Vernon, Day, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime, etc.
Schr Huntress, Hines, Bodega, 3 days; produce.
Dec. 5—Schr Arno, McGilvery, Trinidad, 4 days; shingles.

CLEARANCES.

Nov. 29—Mex brig Trinidad, Wilson, for Guaymas.

Nov. 30—Stmr Sonora, Whiting, for Panama; ship Fearless, Munson Manila; brig Susan Abagail, Couro, Honolulu.

Dec. 2—Stmr America, Haley, for San Diego; schrs Exact, Congdon, ports in the Pacific; Emeline, Osborne, on a whaling voyage.

Dec. 4—Ship Climax, Freeman, for Callao.

Dec. 5—Ham brig New Ed, Ocean, for Callao; schr Cynosure, Gregory, on a whaling voyage.

Copartnership Notice.

San Francisco, November 28th, 1854.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and firm of Kimball, Satterlee & Hood, in the business of keeping Livery and Sale Stables, in the city of San Francisco, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, the day and date above written.

GEO. P. KIMBALL,
WM. SATTERLEE,
J. A. HOOD.

N. B.—The business will hereafter be continued under the name and style of G. P. Kimball & Co., by George P. Kimball and Wm. Satterlee. 23

Stock Wanted.

Persons having valuable stock, of known pedigree, will always find a market for the same by leaving a memorandum with us. We always have more or less stock on hand for sale.

Wanted Immediately.—Two or three fine Durham Bulls; six Short Horn Cows—extra; one entire Colt (Morgan Blood); a few fine Merino Rams.

Communications by mail, post-paid, will be responded to promptly. [23] WARREN & SON.

The Upland Bell Cranberry.

We have just received, per last steamer, the famed "Upland Bell Cranberry," to which we call particular attention of the cultivators of California. They are put up in parcels of 100 and 200, at $10 per hundred. Only a few are received, and an early call only can secure them. Please notice the character of them, as described in an article in another part of this paper.

WARREN & SON,
23 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Choice Seeds.

A full assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, just received, via Isthmus.
For sale by
23 1m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 Montgomery Block.

Jewelry and Silverware.

Our immense stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver Ware, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.

N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 3

Dennis' Wire Works.

Orders executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.

Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.

Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 125 and 129 Sansome street.

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

Mr. & Mrs. Weaver would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.

3 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

First Premium Daguerreotypes.

R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.

Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. 16

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. THURSTON,
Office, Room No. 20, Hillman's Temperance House;
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D.,
Office, Room No. 21, Hillman's Temperance House,
No. 80 Davis street, San Francisco, Cal.
☞ Mrs. T., Physician for Women and Children. 22

WILLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
Also—Camphene and Burning Fluid.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
13 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, San Francisco.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., of Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Hardware and Leather,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements,
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

JAMES H. BRISTOW,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
No. 11 Montgomery Block.
Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds and Protests prepared, and Acknowledgements taken.
☞ Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

MONTGOMERY PAINT STORE,
No. 139 Montgomery street,
(Opposite Montgomery Block,) San Francisco.

House and Sign Painting, Glazing Gilding, Graining,
&c., &c., &c.

Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand:
Atlantic, Union and French White Lead; 1st Quality French Picture Glass; Tiemann's Colors, (in oil and water;) Tiemann's Zinc White; Artist's Materials; Rich Stained Glass, Feather Dusters, Graining Colors, Whiting, Glue, Sand Papers, Camphene and Burning Fluid, Colored Smalts, Gold Leaf and Bronzes, Block Letters, Tinsel Foil, etc., etc., etc.
Brushes in every Variety.
The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in the line, of the best quality.
11 RAYE & HANKS.

Wines and Liquors.

GOODWIN & CO., & MEEKER,
No. 64 California street,—(near Front street,)
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic **Liquors**, have now on hand, and for sale,—
500 one-eighth casks Domestic Brandy,
250 bbls Monongahela Whisky,
50 bbls very fine Old Bourbon Whisky,
100 one-eighth casks fine pale Pellevoisin Brandy,
50 one-eighth casks A. Seignette do,
40 one-eighth casks fine Champagne do,
15 one-eighth casks Louis Le Breton, do, 1805;
5 puncheons pure Scotch Whisky,
15 pipes Imperial Eagle and Swan Gin,
100 one-eighth casks Port Wine,
100 casks Dunbar's Bottled Ale and Porter,
100 casks Tennant's do do do,
50 cases Boker's Bitters, genuine;
100 cases Owen Byrn's Champagne Cider,
50 baskets Heidsieck Champagne,
100 baskets fancy Brands, pints and quarts.
Also—a complete assortment of Syrups, Absinth, Curacoa, Bitters, &c., &c.; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. 21-1m

Pacific Nursery,
MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA,
Have always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 300,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.
All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.
Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.
18 H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

Book Bindery,
No. 68 Merchant street, below Adams & Co.
The undersigned beg to inform the citizens of California that they are prepared to execute all orders for Book Binding of every description, and in every style. Also, Blank Books made to order, of superior paper, and ruled to any desired pattern. We are Practical Binders, and feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction in *style* and *price*.
BALDWIN & EMERSON, San Francisco.
N.B.—Orders from the Country promptly executed. 7

California Starch.
Attention of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure California Starch now manufactured by him. The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness; it can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country and the proprietor challenges competition.
This new California product of "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.
JOHN EVERDING, Manufacturer,
Wales street, between Mason and Tyler,
14 North Beach, San Francisco

HOTELS.

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO,............CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast. Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,......MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel

NAPA CITY,..............................CALIFORNIA.

L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. 26

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER, San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON, }

Splendid Private Residence.

THOSE who may be desirous of finding a beautiful location for a permanent home, for a healthy, pleasant and highly cultivated spot, can have that desire gratified by knowing that one of the finest spots in California is now offered for sale. Circumstances of filial affection requires the present owner to leave California, and no other reason could induce a sale.

The estate contains Two Hundred Acres, and is within about a dozen miles from the city of San Jose. It is in the highest state of cultivation and contains about two thousand bearing fruit trees of extra quality, many bearing fine fruit the present year—nearly two thousand dollars in cash being received from the Peach orchard alone. There is already upon the farm, ready for use, every implement, from a reaping machine to a garden rake; from a farm wagon to a sulky, and from a turkey to a pigeon. Also, three horses, a colt, thirty hogs, hens, chickens, turkeys, &c; one thousand bushels grain, hay in plenty, and all the needed and desirable comforts, except—man and wife to enjoy it. It is one of the most beautiful locations in the country, being fertile and productive. A small and neat cottage only at present is built, such as a bachelor has occupied.

Persons wishing to purchase a most valuable estate for their own enjoyment and improvement, and for a permanent home, will do well to give attention to this notice. All needed particulars will be given on application made at the office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER." 15-1m

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company,

ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Curd, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3½, and Alviso 9¼ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'lk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.

H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 29 tf

To Farmers and Gardeners.

WICKERSHAM'S

Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.

FOR sale—Wickersham's far-famed Patent Wrought Iron Fence, for enclosing and sub-dividing lands. It can be furnished at but little above the cost of ditching, and is much more preferable, because it does not require a heavy annual expenditure to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fires which so constantly sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring wooden fences to be renewed, nor carried away by flood from the overflow of the low lands; it is free from decay, which places it beyond comparison with wood or any other material now in use; it is valued the most highly where it has been tried the most thoroughly; it is light and graceful, yet strong, and cannot be broken down by horses or cattle. The testimony which has been given by those who have used it in the Atlantic States, is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of California.

A complete model is now on exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, at Musical Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery, where a full description may be seen, with the testimony of those who have erected it in the Atlantic States.

Farmers are invited to examine this fence, as there has never been any of the same kind in this country previous to the arrival of this lot, and from its peculiar construction there is not the least doubt but that it will be extensively used in this State.

J. T. Heston has now on hand, and will be constantly receiving supplies from the manufacturer, which will enable him to fill orders to almost any amount.

For particulars address J. T. HESTON,
At Warren's Agricultural Rooms;
Or, P. COGGINS, cor. Sacramento and Pike streets 15

October 5, 1854.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington street, between Battery and Front;

Eagle No. 2 Plows.
Eagle No. 20 "
Eagle No. 19½ "
Eagle No. 19 "
Eagle B "
Eagle M "
Trojan Nos. 4 and 5.
Minor & Horton's, Nos. 20 and 21.
Rover Steel Plow.
Peoria Steel Plow.
Ox Yokes and Chains.
Harrows & Harrow Teeth.
Road Scrapers.
Platform Scales, &c., &c.

Corn Mills.
Corn Shellers.
Straw Cutters.
Fan Mills.
Burr Mill Stone.
Bolting Cloth, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10.
Brass & Iron Wire Cloth, ass't'd [Nos.
Thermometer Churns.
Four Horse Farm Wagons.
Garden Hoes.
Manure Forks.
Ketchum's improved Mower.

Together with a general assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Garden and Field Seeds.

H. McNALLY
16 Importer of Agricultural Implements.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 91 Battery street, office up stairs.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Glaxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums, Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.

For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
21-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power. BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 11 J street, Sacramento City.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARREN & SON.

Grass Seed.

20 BBLS. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately. Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to
10 GEO. N. SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

WHEAT from "Hill's Farm," Salinas, Monterey county, which obtained the *first premium* at the State Fair—California growth from Chili Seed—crop average yield 60 bushels per acre. Also, pure Chile Wheat. Apply to

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15-1m Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Splendid Hyacinths, Jonquils, Narcissus, &c.

LARGE and fine bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant gems may now be had at our rooms—"CALIFORNIA FARMER" Office, opposite LeCount & Strong,

Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
16 WARREN & SON.

Extra Samples Grain, &c.

GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BARLEY or OATS, can find cash purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.

Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimen samples of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by application at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
17 WARREN & SON.

Agricultural Implements.

A GENERAL assortment of implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plow Points.

A LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.

A FULL and general assortment of choice quality.
For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plows and Harrows.

A GREAT variety from the best manufacturers.
For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Bolting Cloth, &c.

BOLTING Cloth and Screen Wire. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

India Rubber Belting, &c.

INDIA Rubber Belting and Conducting Hose, of various widths and sizes. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Mills and Mill Machinery.

GRAIN, Saw, Shingle and Laths Mills. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Steam Powers, &c.

STEAM, Water and Horse Powers, of various kinds.
For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubarb Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
6 Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees, 44 varieties;
Pear do 44 do
Apple do 54 do
Plum do 15 do
Apricots 6 do
Almonds 2 do
Quinces do 4 do
Cherry do many do
Grapes, 12 do

Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Fig Trees;
Pomegranates;
Walnuts;
Chestnuts;
Locust Trees, very large;
Rose Acacias, } for hedges.
Osage Orange, }

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses,* comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, MR. DEGLADIONE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.
8 istf L. PREVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of **Peaches**, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn **Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds**, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.

OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuchsias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;

Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Abutillums, Azaleas, Oleanders, Passiflora, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson,* No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!

WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand large **Apple Trees**; two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year.

Two Thousand **Peach Trees**, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.

Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.

Fifteen Hundred **Cherry Trees** from two to four feet high.

Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell or prices to suit the times.

Apple Trees from ....$1 00 to $250
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from........ 1 50 to 250

Extra sized trees in proportion.

BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.

Orders left with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 12 6m

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Green house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

AT the Nursery of William Hall, in Bradford, Massachusetts, all the various kinds, warranted true to names. Gentlemen in California, intending to set out trees, should forward their orders during this month.

Refers to Capt. H. C. Chesver.
" " Isaac A. Morgan.

October, 5th, 1854.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elton $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.

25 WARREN & SON, Masonic Hall Building.

To Loan.

50.000 ON Wheat, Flour, Barley, and other California Produce. By

TILDEN & LITTLE, Empire Warehouse,
15 Beale street, near Market

FLOURING MILLS.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street,** between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated CHENERY & LAMBARD MILLS, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactured from California Wheat at the Lambard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
I street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, HARROLL & CO.,
10 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

Happy Valley Flour Mills,

Corner of First and Mellus streets, San Francisco.

Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial compliments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from these Mills.

Domestic Flour.—A superior article for family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacramento street.

☞ A liberal allowance made to the trade.

J. N. BROOKS, } Proprietors.
F. C. HALL, }

☞ Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms. 19

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

Fruit Trees at Auction.

15,000 FRUIT TREES, from Two to Three Years old, will be offered for sale at auction on the 12th DECEMBER, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the Stockton Rancho, on the Almaden, or road leading from the city of San Jose to Santa Clara, Santa Clara County.

Those wishing to purchase large, healthy and vigorous trees will do well to call and look at these trees before purchasing elsewhere, as *they are all positively to be sold.*

The following comprise some of the varieties:

APPLES THREE YEARS OLD.—Early Strawberry, Swaar, Baldwin, Sweet Bough, W. King, Fall Pippin, Seek no further, Wagoner, Rhode Island Greening, Gravenstein, Juneating, Early Joe, Golden Sweet, Newtown Pipple, Northern Spy, Roxbury Russet, Priestly.

APPLES TWO YEARS OLD.—Early Harvest, Ladies' Sweeting, R. I. Greening, Northern Spy, Swaar, Wagoner, Spitzenburg, Sweet Bough, Baldwin, &c.

PEARS TWO YEARS OLD.—Winter Neills, Bartlet, Beurre diel, Dearborn Seedling, Duchesse de Angouleme, Vicar of Winkfield, President, Virgalieu Onondago.

PLUMS.—Bleekers Green Gage, Red Magnum Bonum.

PEACH TREES.—12,000 Peach Trees, two years old.

APRICOT TREES.—4,000 Apricot Trees, two years old, several of the choicest varieties, and will bear the coming season if carefully transplanted.

FOREIGN GRAPES.—Muscat Blanc Hatif, Black Morocco, Joslins St. Albans, Black Prince, Black Corinthian, Frank Renthal, De La Palestine, Buist's superb, Frontenac, White Frontignac, Deacon's superb.

Will bear the following year if carefully moved: Early Crawford, Old Mixon, Early York, Jacques Rareripe, Morris White, Red-cheeked Melacaton, Grosse Mignone, Honest John, &c.

Strawberry Plants of choice varieties.

Green-house Plants, &c.

Terms, Cash on Day of Sale.

20 JAS. F. KENNEDY, Agent.

20,000 Fruit Trees.

COMMERCIAL NURSERIES, near the Artesian Fountains; also, in San Jose City.—The undersigned offers the above lot of fine Fruit Trees, consisting of **Apple, Pear, Cherry** and **Peach.** These trees have been introduced into this country from Genesee County, N. Y., by the undersigned himself, and are of the very best varieties known in New York; many of them are new kinds, and among the Apples are the best late varieties for keeping.

Orders for Fruit Trees of any kind may be left with WARREN & SON, who will give all needed information, will be promptly attended to. Orders can also be forwarded to the Nursery. In all cases, orders received at the Nursery will receive very prompt attention, where we should be glad to see purchasers.

Apple Trees, from three to six feet..........$1 25
Pear, Cherry and Peach, do. 1 50

Large quantities will be offered at prices to suit the times and circumstances of the purchaser.

GEO. W. LE VALLEY.

P. S. We can furnish Scions of the Fruit Trees, of reliable varieties, of more than fifty kinds, in lots to suit orders. 20

10,000 Fruit Trees.

WE can offer for sale Fruit Trees of the best kinds at the lowest rates. Having the agency of the very best nurseries we are enabled to make terms for quantities more than usually favorable.

We have an extra lot of 10,000 young Seedling Peach Trees, at a very low rate, ready for planting.

WARREN & SON,
20 Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

25,000 Cotton Wood Trees.

FINE Cotton Wood Trees of all sizes, for sale. They will be set and warranted at a fair price. In large quantities they can be furnished at low rates. WARREN & SON,
20 Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

5,000 Cranberry Vines.

JUST received per "Sierra Nevada," a splendid assortment of fresh Cranberry Vines, in perfect order. For sale by

WARREN & SON,
20 Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

Premium Sheep for Sale.

THE fine Broad Tail Asiatic Sheep that attracted so much attention at the Fair are now offered for sale. Four full grown Bucks; handsome lambs, six months old. The subscribers will give all information and furnish the stock, acting for the owner. [12] WARREN & SON.

HERDSMAN'S SONG.

[Known as the Echo Song, sung by Md'lle Jenny Lind.]

Come hither, come hither, my pretty herd;
Hush, hush, hush, hush, hush.
Come, ox and cow and weanling brood,
And hasten to taste of the morning food,
For night with her shade creeps darkening on;
Ring shrill horn on the mountain round,
And follow my cattle the welcome sound,
Hush, hush, hush, to grateful abundance my flock speed
Long beside where the hearth-fires burn,
My love has waited my return.
Soon I clasp the treasure,
In an ecstacy of pleasure.
Paradis'd upon her arm,
No care can grieve, no ill can harm.

LIFE.

Like to the falling of a star;
Or as the flights of eagles are;
Or like the fresh spring's gaudy hue,
Or silver drops of morning dew;
Or like a wind that chafes the flood,
Or bubbles, which on water stood;
Even such is man, whose borrowed light
Is straight called in, and paid to-night.
The wind blows out, the bubble dies,
The spring entombed in autumn lies;
The dew dries up, the star is shot,
The flight is past,—and man forgot.—*Bishop King.*

"Old Kentuck."—A Kentuckian at the battle of New Orleans, who, disdaining the restraint of a soldier's life, when his name is upon the muster roll, preferred "going it alone," fighting upon his own hook. While the battle was raging the fiercest, and the shot was flying thick as hail, carrying death wherever they fell, "Kentuck" might have been seen, stationed under a tall maple, loading and firing his rifle as perfectly unconcerned as though he was "pickin deer." Every time he brought his rifle to his shoulder, a red coat bit the dust. At last he happened to attract the attention of "Old Hickory," who supposed he had become separated from his company, and rode up to him, to bring him behind the redoubts, as he was in a position, to expose his person to the enemy. "Hallo! my man, what regiment do you belong to?" asked the General. "Regiment— h—ll!" answered Kentuck; "hold on, yonder's one of 'em;" and bringing his shooting iron to his shoulder, he ran his eye along the barrel, a flash followed, another Englishman came tumbling to the ground. "Whose company do you belong to?" again inquired the General. "Company—the d—l!" was the reply of Kentuck, as he busied himself reloading. "See that ar' fellow with the gold fins on his coat and hoss. Jis watch me perforate him." The General gazed in the direction indicated by the rifle, and observed a British colonel riding up and down the advancing columns of the foe. Kentuck pulled the trigger, and the gallant Briton followed his companions, that his Kentucky foe had laid low in death that day. "Hurrah for Old Kentucky!" shouted the free fighter, as his *victim came toppling off his* horse; then turning to the General, he continued, "I'm fighting on my own hook, stranger," —and he leisurely proceeded to reload.

An Original Anecdote.—The Portland Argus relates that Captain K., a shrewd steamboat captain from the State of Maine, caught a "Jeremy Diddler" on board his boat one day, as he was making from Boston to "down East," and pinned him up in good style. It seems the fellow laid a traverse to get clear of paying his fare, and insisted to the clerk that he had paid but lost his ticket. "Whom did you pay?" He rather guessed it was the captain; so K. was summoned to the conference. "Oh, yes, yes," said Capt. K., "it appears to me I do recollect. Let me see; you gave me a five dollar bill?" "Yes," says the Diddler, "I did." "And I gave you the change in half dollars, didn't I." (The fare was only half a dollar—competition being high.) "Yes," says Jeremy, "that's it—I recollect it perfectly." "Very well," says Capt. K., "I won't dispute your word for anything—but if you please, *I should like to see the halves!*" The fellow was tripped when he least expected it. He could not produce the halves, and had to fork out his fare.

A Good Scriptural Name.—A gentleman traveling, stopped at the house of a pious old lady, and observing her fondness for a pet dog, ventured to ask the name of the animal. The good old woman answered by saying that she called him "Moreover." "Is not that a strange name?" inquired the gentleman. "Yes," said the old lady, "but I thought it must be a good one, as I found it in the Bible." "Found it in Bible," quoth the gentleman; "pray in what part of the Bible did you find it?" The old lady took down her Bible with the utmost reverence, and turning to the text, read as follows: "Moreover the dog came and licked his sores." "There," said she triumphantly, "have I not the highest authority for the name?"

Cooking by Lightning.—According to a French provincial paper, a case of instantaneous cookery, little short of miraculous, has just occurred in the department of the Saone et Loire. A stewpan, containing meat, vegetables, and the usual ingredients for soup, was placed on the stove, when the house was struck by the lightning. The electric fluid entered the kitchen chimney, played a few gambols among the pots and pans, and then made its harmless exit through an open door. What was the astonishment of the cook, when proceeding in fear and trembling to inspect the condition of her savory pottage, she found the water boiling, the meat and vegetables thoroughly done, and the soup of an excellent flavor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gatling's Premium Grain Drill.

THIS excellent machine, which has gone into extensive use in the Atlantic States, is now for the *first time* offered to the Farmers of California. This Drill answers three desirable ends: the saving of labor; the avoiding wastage; and rendering the greatest return for capital expended.

Simple and durable in its construction, it rarely needs repairing, which, when necessary, the most ordinary mechanic can easily perform. *For particulars see hand-bill accompanying the drill.*

That this is the result of its operation the subjoined certificates will abundantly show:

Santa Clara, Sept. 4th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson of this place), to put in seventy-five acres of wheat. The machine operated very satisfactorily: preferable to broad-cast sowing, in producing more bushels per acre with less labor: also in putting in all the grain neatly, not losing any, subject to the consumption of birds or squirrels. Result of eight acres, part of seventy-five acres, was *seventy bushes per acre.* LEMUEL ROBINSON.

Santa Clara, Sept. 7th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson, of Santa Clara), to put in twenty acres of wheat. I was very much pleased with its operation, and consider it a great saving of labor, putting the grain in neatly—nothing liable to waste—while the product for me was *one-third* more than the broad-cast sowing alongside in the same field. P. J. DAVIS.

Santa Clara, Sept. 11th, 1854.

I certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill for the purpose of putting in *ten acres* of wheat, and can state with confidence that it takes less seed, and produces more bushels to the acre, with less labor than the broad-cast sowing. I would also state that I sowed broad-cast and drilled at the same time upon the same kind of land, and the yield was much greater, upon the drilled ground. I give the Drill a decided preference to the broad-cast sowing. FELIX REINEY.

S. HENDERSON, proprietor,
13-1m and Agent for sale of Mills.

Farms for Sale—Small Farms.

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS desirous of securing a Valuable Tract of Land well located, are invited to visit the Salinas Valley, Monterey County. The property offered for sale is known as "Hill's Farm," near the Town of Salinas. The land is rich alluvial bottom, of the best quality, in proof of which the crops of '53 and '54 are submitted. The yield of barley in '53 averaged over 100 bushels per acre; the best giving 149 23-50 bushels per acre, and took the premium at the exhibition of '53 of a silver cup. The wheat crop of the present year is believed to be the best raised in the State, yielding 60 bushels per acre, and some as high as 85 bushels. The first premium awarded by the State Fair is given to the undersigned.

The facilities for sending to market are good, and the expense of putting produce in San Francisco from the Farm at present is but $12 per ton. Two lines of stages pass daily from San Jose and Monterey; and steamboats from Monterey. Post Office, Store and Blacksmith shop in the village. For persons having small or large means it is thought to offer a good opportunity for settlement as any part of the country. Tracts of Land from 40 to 160 acres, will be sold for cash, and on time, or for Stock at cash value.

For further particulars, apply to J. BRYANT HILL,
Postmaster, Salinas.
or to WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15 Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Downs' Revolving Clothes Rack.

THE Proprietor, Inventor and Patentee of this new and most useful and valuable Household Utensil, would ask the attention of the public to his Invention.

The proprietor can offer to the citizens, to families, to hotels and all public buildings where "clothes drying" is required, this new and unique Invention.

By this machine little or no yard room is required by clothes lines, either for a larger or smaller quantity.

A single upright post in the centre of the yard or at one corner of it, and you have one hundred and twenty-five or two hundred and fifty feet of clothes line—the clothes are placed upon the lines in a small space, and then raised above the yard so as to leave the free use of the yard open while the entire quantity of clothes is drying. Not only is the space in the yard saved, but the clothes are beyond the reach of injury from those in the yard, and beyond the reach of pilferers also, as *well as from dirt and dust.*

This machine will be on exhibition at the Fair, where all can see it in operation.

The necessary documents have been taken out to secure the rights of the Patentee, and all persons are cautioned against any infringement.

The following persons having seen it, will attest to its very great utility and value, and all who have seen it bespeak its praise. The Inventor is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen, as to its merits: David Chambers, and Henry Haight, Esqs., and Warren & Co., who have examined the machine.

The machine will be offered soon after exhibition at the Fair
☞ Orders received at the SHOP of the Inventor,
14 and at WARREN & CO.'S

ADAMS & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To England, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis,
Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville,
New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Utica City Bank	Utica.
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Rochester City B'k.	Rochester.
Michigan State B'k.	Detroit.
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo.
Geo. Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, O.

☞ In the Northern Mines we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco,
Benicia,
Coloma,
Georgetown,
Greenwood,
Sacramento,
Grass Valley,
Placerville, or
Hangtown,
Shasta City,
Marysville,
Nevada,
Mormon Islands,
Salmon Falls,
Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties.
Through Langton & Bro.'s Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar,
Ricard's Bar,
Kennebec Bar,
Union Bar,
Rose's Bar,
Foster's Bar,
Winslow's Bar,
Oak Valley,
Indian Valley,
Sleighville,
Cox's Bar,
Deer Creek Crossing,
Bridgeport, S. Yuba,
Sweetland's,
Hoyal's Diggings,
Cherokee Corral,
Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba,
Slate Range,
Junction House,
Frenchman's Bar,
Bullard's Bar,
Minesota Diggings,
Park's Bar,
French Corral,
Boston Bar,
Hunt's Ranch,
Barton's Bar,
Wombow's Bar,
Slate Range.
Nevada House,
Empire Ranch,
Downieville,
Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the Southern Mines, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by Brown's Express, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

Insurance.—We have made arrangements for Insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars,* on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.
7 ADAMS & CO.

BANKERS.

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon. St. Louis, | David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco. | Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co.	London.
F. Huth & Co.	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros, & Co.	London.
Hottinguer & Co.	Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co.	New York.
Phenix Bank	do
J. E. Thayer & Bro.	Boston.
Horace Bean & Co.	New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co.	St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers	Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. H. Morton, Esq	Richmond. Va;
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co.	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[established february, 1851].
Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

Deposits draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. *Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or* particular time. Deposits with interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.
7 ROBINSON & CO.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
Sacramento City.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

MONEY will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be *without interest,* unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of *one per cent. per month,* but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing *one and a half per cent. per month* interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The money deposited is used only in *loans* guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collaterals, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.
No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

theodore payne. squire p. dewey.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE .... AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

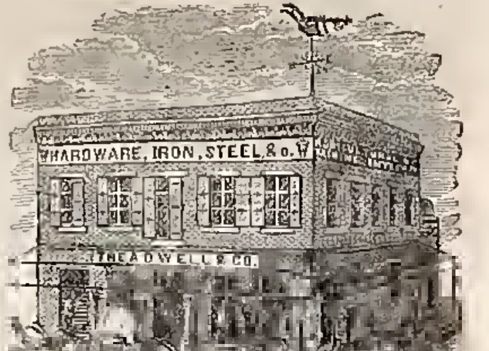
Fair Haven Oil Company.

CHURCH & MARTIN, AGENTS.
Manufactory, First street.
Office, N. E. corner California and Front streets, San Francisco.

THE above company have a process in their manufacture by which they extract all the *gummy* substance from Oils, leaving them *limpid,* and better adapted for lubricating and burning. 15

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,



HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL &c.
TREADWELL & CO.

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of tools and implements for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on apace with the Age and Times!

Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!

Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to Vance's who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d. Because he has *the largest light in the world,* from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: in order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

☞ Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.

☞ New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

HAT
STORE
EAGLE

COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,

(premium hat store,)
157 *Commercial street, San Francisco.*

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at Collins & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.
17 COLLINS & CO.

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

Smith & Van Dyne having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

Montgomery Paint Store,

No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE and SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

Atlantic, Union and French White Lead;
Tieman's Zinc White; English Boiled Oil;
Turpentine; 1st Quality French Picture Glass;
Window Glass; Tieman's Colors, in oil and water;
Artists' Materials, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
Brushes in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.
6 RAYE & HANKS

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1854. NO. 24.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
BY WARREN & SON.
Office in Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

SHE WORKS FOR A LIVING.

BY LAURA.

"*She works for a living*," how often we hear
  This calumny breathed on a name,
That perhaps in the ranks of the proudest might bear
  A station of honor and fame.

Though she "works for a living" I cannot see why
  That should cast any blight on her name—
At least, those who labor, should not pass her by,
  For surely their lot is the same.

Then who shall regard the opinion of those,
  Whose highest ambition or aim,
Is to scoff at the humble and mar the repose,
  Of such as do work out a name?

O, is it not honor to fill here below
  The station that God has assigned?
Then if labor's thy lot, to it cheerfully go—
  It never will *sully* the mind.

Grandfather's Old Farm,

AND WHAT WAS DONE ON IT.

I WAS on my way in the cars from Maine to Boston last week, and found myself upon the seat with a gentlemanly man advanced in years, to whom (as I honor old age) I endeavored to make myself agreeable, *en route*.

After a few common-place remarks, our conversation turned upon the subject of agriculture, the old and new modes of farming, &c., and I subsequently ascertained that my venerable acquaintance was a most intelligent farmer who has retired in his old age upon a competency. As we dashed along in the cars he entertained me with the substance of the following narrative, the details of which he assured me had transpired within his own knowledge.

"Speaking of the exciting progress and improvements in agriculture," said he, "reminds me of a instance that occurred in my remembrance, which I will relate to you if you are disposed to hear it." I thanked him and he proceeded nearly as follows:—

"Some forty years or more ago, a neighbor of mine in C., a Mr. Smith, occupied an immense tract of land, which he called a 'farm.' It was about forty rods in width, and upwards of two miles in length; an old Indian grant, as it was termed, upon which he had been brought up a 'farmer,' and where his father and grandfather, and great-grandfather lived.

Each generation of the Smiths that had dwelt upon this strip of land had contrived to 'farm it,' each in the same old way, year in and year out, from father to son. The place had never known a dollar's incumbrance; scores of Smiths had been reared upon it; generation after generation came and passed away there, and the same cart-paths, and the dilapidated old walls and fences, the identical sheds and shanties and decayed trees were still visible—almost the same furrow had been turned for a hundred years or more; when, as had been the custom of the Smith families on previous occasions, it finally came to the 'turn of the occupant to resign grandfather's old place to only son Ben Smith; now come to thirty.

For five and forty year's at least Ben's father had carried on his old farm. In all that long period, and regular as the year rolled round, so regular had Smith plowed up his eight acres, mowed all the grass that Providence would grow for him, pastured his ten sheep, reared his four head of cattle, fattened his three hogs, and wintered as many cows. But this was not all.

True, Mr. Smith had a *great* farm. He toiled like a trooper from daylight to dark. He raised his own pork and corn, (such as it was) his cattle and fodder, cut from his own forest the wood he burned; never owned a man a farthing. He contrived even to pay his own town and county tax. But he was literally 'even with the world,' for he owed no one and no one owed him a dollar. And so he lived up to seventy.

"Ben," said the old man to his son, one evening, as they sat before the winter's fire, "I'm getting old. I've worked pretty hard here for a good many years, and I've concluded to give up. It's your turn now."

"My turn for what?" asked Ben.

"To take charge of the farm Ben. You are young, stout and healthy. I'm going to give up the homestead to you; and if you continue to labor constantly, as I have done, and as your grandfather did afore us—you can get a good livin' off on't as I have done. We can't take nothing out of this world with us, Ben. Naked we came into it, and so we must go out. But the old place is free from incumbrance; there never was a dollar mortgage on it, and I hope there never will be. I shall give you the farm free and clear to-morrow."

Ben slept on this, and the next day he was master of a "farm thirty rods wide and two and a-half miles long."

"I shall take the place, father," he said, "and carry it on; but not as you and grandfather, and his father did."

And though the old gentleman shook his head and looked earnestly over the bridge of his specs at his son. Ben was as good as his word, and forthwith he went to work in earnest.

Spring came. Ben went into the old eight acre field and plowed up one half of it. Upon this he had deposited the season's manure, that had hitherto been sparsely spread upon double the surface. He harrowed these four acres and harrowed them carefully. Hoeing time came, and Ben had only one half the space to go over. Though the corn and potatoes looked finely, the beets and cabbages grew marvelously; the old man grew crusty and declared it "wouldn't do," and that there wouldn't be roots enough. But Ben went along his own way.

At his second hoeing Ben went into his four acres; but not without his hand hoe. He had got some kind of a jimcrack, (as the old man termed it) hitched to the old mare's heels instead of hoeing the potatoes man fashion, he'd begun with his improvement; but that cultivator, (as Ben called) it "wouldn't work no how."

Ben continued to use the cultivator, however; the old man continued to grumble, and the corn and potatoes continued to flourish.

Ben Smith had gone over to a neighboring town early in the spring and run in debt (Ben was the first Smith who had ever done this thing.) for two hundred bushels "hasty ashes," which he tugged with the cattle to the farm, and with which he top-dressed the meadow. Here was an innovation sure. And he had subscribed for a weekly, too, which with his jimcrack of a cultivator, his ashes and "book farming" the old gentleman was nearly crazed. It would never do to go at this rate, said the old gentlemen. But the four acres of corn and potatoes and vegetables grew finely. Never had the Smiths seen such corn, such potatoes and carrots. The grass came up thick, strong and thrifty, and the harvest time came around at last.

The cattle had plenty of good feed, and they were fat and sleek; the pigs were fat, and the old horse was fat; and Ben grew fat and jolly, as he garnered his high corn, his big potatoes, his generous beets, and his great bright yellow carrots. Ben had found time during his evenings to read the agricultural articles in his newspaper, and to post himself up in regard to the markets.

Winter came. The old farmer entered the barn. It was crammed with hay and corn stalks and wheat and rye. The granary was loaded with corn, and Ben who had been carefully taught to shell the cobs across the edge of the shovel, now stood beside another stupid machine throwing in a bushel of ears at the top, while the big golden kernels rushed out in a constant shower at the bottom. Ben Smith had "squandered" six dollars (in cash) upon a corn sheller! "Ah, what is the silly boy coming to," exclaimed the venerable progenitor, as he sighed and turned to the barn again.

The old man examined the harvesting. There was more hay in the mows than ever before. The corn had turned out greatly. There was everything in profusion, and only half the eight acres had been tilled! Ben pointed to this gratifying result, and his father only shook his head and said "Ben you have been lucky; *we've had a remarkable season.* Things have grown finely. A very good season, Ben, very.

Ben Smith only smiled at this. He continued to read his paper, subscribed for another! paid for both—ah, what extravagance—and winter passed glibly away.

He killed off the old razor-backed grunter that had been bred upon the ancient farm from time immemorial, and bought six improved Suffolks—instead of three aligators that had been annually tolerated on the Smith place.

The superannuated cows, with the "crumpled horns" were turned into beef, and a brace of shining North Devons supplied their places. A subsoil plow found its way into the yard one morning early in the spring, and a "new fangled" harrow followed this. Then came a new patent churn, then a capital straw cutter, then more "hasty ashes," then a seed drill and there was no end, said Ben senior, the infernal masheens that Ben junior cluttered up the place with!

Ben had been no idler meantime. He had drawn into the cowyard two hundred loads of pond muck the previous fall. He got plaster and crushed bones and mixed with it, and when February came it was heaped out generously upon four acres again. Everything went on smilingly, and at haying time the "cap sheaf" of machinery arrived.

"What on earth is that?" asked the old gentleman, as Ben put his team before a new horse rake. Ben laughed outright, and asked his respected dad why he didn't read the papers! But his father said, "he had no occasion, he knew enuff!"

Again the old barns cracked under their generous harvest of hay, and grain, and vegetables, and the old man looked and sighed, and declared that the "season had been remarkable, very!"

Ben hadn't room to stow away two-thirds of his year's produce! But his hay was excellent, his potatoes were noble ones, his carrots, beets and onions, were splendid; he had surplus rutabagas by the cord, and turnips and squashes by the ton, all of which found a good market seven miles distant. Nobody believed (at first) that all these fine products really came from the old Smith farm.

When the snow and sleet rattled around the old mansion that winter, Ben owed no man a dollar, his barn and bins and cellars were well filled, and he had three hundred dollars in clean cash on hand! Here was a fortune.

"Verily, Ben," said the parent, "you have been lucky, the seasons have been favorable!" * * *

The elder Smith had been gathered to his fathers. Benjamin Smith, Jr., *Esq.*, is now a man of solid substance, a Justice of the Peace, and a farmer of forty years good standing. *He* knows the difference between partial and thorough cultivation; he can tell you the benefits of subsoil plowing and shallow furrow;—he can tell you whether and wherefore a piece of Suffolk pork or Devon beef is preferable to that of the grey hound hog or single backed ox; he knows how to use the horse rake and the potato dropper; he will inform you of the advantages to be derived from irrigation, from draining, from the use of phosphate of lime and the like; he will show on his farm big haystacks, generous squashes, huge potatoes, twelve rowed corn, fat hogs, improved poultry, sleek velvety cattle, and all the "jimcracks" of modern agricultural progress—and you will find in a snug corner of Ben's ample sleeping room, at old Smith's homestead, the choicest agricultural library in the State; while he is a constant reader and paying subscriber to all the leading "Book farm publications in the country."

No one that knew the old Smith farm five and twenty years ago, would recognize it now. "Squire Ben," is worth a pretty fortune, has a buxom wife and half a dozen children, and though a little corpulent, (for he will live well) he is as lively and thrifty a *book farmer* as you or I would wish to meet with.

"I beg your pardon," concluded my traveler friend at this point, "but here we are!" and the train halted in the Boston Depot.

An Indian Story.

THE rapid growth of northern Illinois commenced at the conclusion of the war of 1842. The log huts of the Indians suddenly disappeared, the smoke of the wigwams no longer ascended towards the heavens.

The rapid improvements commenced by the white man, had driven them into the prairies, and their wigwams were no longer pitched in the vicinity of the towns, except when they came to barter their furs for goods. The music of the saw, axe and hammer had driven the game far away.

The Indian's land east of the Mississippi had already been ceded to government by treaty, and the red men only dwelt there, by the consent of government. When the Indians went away, I went with them. I took up my quarters at the head waters of the Wisseba, at the junction of two important streams, tributaries to the great father of waters, and opened my store for trade.

After exposing my goods, in all their Indian varieties, for some days, without any success in selling, I became almost discouraged, and nearly concluded to give it up. The Indians would come into my store by dozens, and after examining my goods, go away without purchasing. They had plenty of shu-ne-ah (money) and furs, but bought no goods, and the reason was a mystery to me.

At length the chief of the nation came in company with a crowd of Indians. He instantly exclaimed, "How do, Thomas? Come, show me nice goods. What do you ask for this? I'll take four yards of calico—three coon-skins for one yard—half a dollar exactly—by'm by, to-morrow, I'll pay you."

The next day he came, accompanied by his whole band. His blanket above his waist was stuffed with coon-skins. "American, I will pay that bill now," said the Indian.

Suiting the action to the word, he began to pull the skins from his blanket, and counting out twelve, held the thirteenth in his hand, and finally laid it upon the rest, exclaiming, "That's it, exactly." I gave it back to him, telling him he owed but twelve, but the Great Spirit would not let me cheat him. We continued to pass it back and forth, each one asserting that it belonged to the other.

At last he appeared satisfied, and gave me a scrutinizing look; then he placed the skin within the folds of his blanket, he stepped to the door, and with a yell cried, "Come!—come in, all of you, and trade with the pale face—he's honest—he will not cheat the Indian, he believes in the Great Spirit—his heart is big, he is an honest trader!"

He then turned to me, and said, "If you had taken that one coon-skin, I and my people would have driven you away like a dog; but now I have found that you are the Indians friend, and we shall be yours."

The Indians then began flocking into the store, and to trade, and before the sun had gone down, I was waist deep in furs, and had shu-ne-ah in plenty. That one coon-skin saved me.

The Check or Bearing-Rein.

WHEN we curb a horses' head with our senseless bearing-reins, and make him as ewe-necked as we appear to do, we are inverting the rule and order of Nature; we are evidently trying to prevent his using the full, unrestrained power of his weight, and are compelling him to over strain and over exert constantly those very muscles which should be kept in reserve for extra difficulties—such as greater inequalities in the road, new-laid stones, &c. Now any one can see that, to an old, worn-out, half-starved, over-worked animal, as too many—aye, by far the greater proportion are, this must be intolerable cruelty. It is a mistake to think that a bearing-rein can be of any service whatever, unless, as a very exceptional case, to a very young, headstrong, unbroken horse. It is a mistake to think it improve's a horse's appearance—nothing contrary to nature can ever really do this: it is a mistake to think it can ever prevent a horse's falling down, though it has been the means of preventing many an old one recovering a stumble; but until our horse owners' be taught to look at this matter in its true light, the light of common sense, and until it be taken up by the influential land holders and more enlightened and more considerate of the tenant farmers amongst us, it is vain to hope for any mitigation of this but too universal cruelty.

We, ourselves have entirely done away with bearing-reins among our own heavy draught horses; though our carters were at first rather astonished at being desired to discard them entirely, and substituting a loose halter or rein at one side instead, they soon found that their horses were not a whit less manageable without bearing-reins, and that they did their work with far greater ease to themselves.

A great friend of ours who has turned the sword of the dragoon into a plowshare, and has paid great and successful attention to farming affairs, gives it as his opinion that "a pair of horses when freed from this useless tackle, and left to step in freedom, would plow from one-eighth to one-fourth more land in a day, and with greater ease to themselves and less fatigue when the day's work was over, than when confined in their action by bearing reins."—*M. L. Express.*

Transition of a Soul from Earth to Heaven.

THE transition is doubtless instantaneous. It is no tiresome walk down through a lonely, dark valley; it is no weary flight upward, as the eagle mounts, higher and higher; but no sooner is a believer's soul disembodied, than it is in Paradise. The partition once broken down, what shall hinder an immediate view of all beyond? And O, what a morning is that day break of glory! The sun of righteousness shines in all its brightness. It is the effulgence of Christ's person which lights up that whole far-stretching world, and sheds a quickening radiance on every resident there. If, two thousand years before Christ's coming on earth, Abraham rejoiced to see his day, what must be the joy of seeing him as he now is, at the right hand of majesty, in the heavens!

Stray beams of his lustre often fall on the dying believer before his soul leaves its tenement. "This is heaven begun," said Rev. Thomas Scott; "I have done with darkness forever—forever. Satan is vanquished. Nothing now remains but salvation, with eternal glory—eternal glory. Come to the veranda of a Braminic temple. In the last spasms of Asiatic cholera, Gordan Hall, cries "Glory, glory, glory, !" and he

"Passed through Glory's morning gate,
And walked in Paradise."

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, from henceforth!" Blessed are the dead—not survivors, not the most favored of those who remain here, still sinning and repenting, and so imperfectly serving God—but blessed are the dead in Christ who have ceased from sin, are made perfect in holiness, and have passed into Paradise.—*Thompson's "Better Land."*

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1854.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WE have many inquiries, daily, from our friends in the country, who write us, desirous to make up clubs for the FARMER, and send us produce for the amount. We always do our utmost to facilitate the cultivator of the soil, and we will assure our friends that if *they* will make up clubs of five, ten or twenty, they can send their Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, or specimens of extra quality, and we will allow them the full market price in the payment of the FARMER. Our friends that are in arrears can send us the amount thus due, and add the coming volume, and we will forward receipts for the same. So send along your wheat and good products. We do not mean—anything—but those articles that have a value, and we will take them.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE FARMER, &c.

ALL the messengers of Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co., are duly authorized by us to receive subscriptions for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and receipt the same; also, to receive orders for Fruit Trees, Seeds, &c., and any and all business with us. All such business committed to either of these messengers will be promptly responded to by us. WARREN & SON.

OAKLAND.

OUR friends at Oakland are invited to call on MR. CHARLES STEWART, and subscribe for the CALIFORNIA FARMER; he is authorized to receive subscriptions and we will cheerfully aid the farmer in his employment. We are willing to receive *Wheat, Rye, Oats*, &c., or any valuable products of first quality in payment, as we do wish our friends to enjoy our sheet, and conveniently too.

AGENTS WANTED.

WE want Agents in all the Principal towns and cities, for the CALIFORNIA FARMER. To good, active and prompt men, we can *offer good inducements.* None need apply who cannot give guarantee of strict performance of duty.

THE FARMER A STEAMER PAPER.

THOSE who wish to inform their friends of the *true* condition of California, her RESOURCES AND PROSPECTS, should send the "FARMER." Merchants would serve their correspondents in this way, in a great degree.

Russia and the United States.

"REVOLUTIONS never move backwards," and it is our belief that we are on the eve of a revolution that shall agitate the world. Much as we would desire to avoid a war with Europe, with England and France, or with either of them, there are many and singular circumstances occurring that seem to tend that way. They are *little events*, 'tis true; yet cities have been devastated by the flames that were produced from a single spark; mighty ships, freighted with the most valuable merchandise, have been sunk by a small perforation from a little worm; and vast territories have been deluged by floods that were collected drop by drop. So some little circumstance, some matter like the "Cuban" affair, the "Sandwich Islands," the affront to our "minister"—either or all may be the cause that, like a spark, may be fanned into a flame that shall increase until the world shall be illumined by the *blaze of war.*

While events may occur that shall array us against the crowned heads of Europe, there are other events that in a singular manner may work to hurry on such results—we mean the growing feeling that cannot be hidden, of our partiality for Russia: go where we may, it speaks in trumpet tones. The causes of this are various. We cannot but see in the geographical position of the two countries, their near relation to us in a portion of their territory, and the certain prospect of a better and closer intercourse, a true sympathy for certain great principles for which they are contending—these and other circumstances not yet fully marked, are certain indications of some great change in the relations of the two countries.

Revolutions become a matter of necessity at certain periods of time, and we are among those who believe the signs of the times do indicate that we are on the eve of a revolution, more extensive, more momentous, than any the world has ever seen.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that events are daily transpiring to prove that the time may soon come when we shall see a closer intimacy existing between Russia and the United States; and from present appearances that bond will finally result in an alliance of such a nature that we shall find ourselves arrayed against the other powers of Europe in open war. Such a suggestion merely may seem preposterous to some. We only ask that it may be remembered.

The game now being played by the Emperor of the French is no simple or ordinary game. Like to the royal game of chess, the move of a little "pawn" may but open the way to "take a Queen" or "check mate a King," and if "coming events cast their shadows before," then there is at stake at this moment in Europe, more than one crowned head, that is not fully apprised of the most momentous crisis that is approaching. The history of France, her glories, her revolutions—Napoleon, her victorious Emperor—his triumphs, his abdications, his imprisonment at St. Helena, his death and burial, and his re-interment—are not all forgotten in the present alliance; nor can they ever be. Napoleon's dust is still upon the soil of France; Napoleon's memory, that can never die while France exists, and again Napoleon still reigns Emperor of France, and though we may see the closest alliance formed for the overthrow of other nations, there is a purpose veiled from human ken, best known to Him who ruleth nations, and who seeth and knoweth the purposes of all men, and can bend man to his own will.

We are among those who believe that events are hastening on a crisis that shall soon involve our nation with others in a general way, and when that time comes it will be found that the feelings of our people will soon link us to the Russian nation, and thus united, we are in battle array against the rest of the world.

Rain vs. Artesian Wells.

WE publish the following interesting article upon "rain" from the Alta of the 12th, and although we are a believer, to a certain extent, of Espy's theory, yet we do believe there is a far better plan this, and one more in accordance with nature and providence—a plan that will not only give abundance of water to the miner, but to all and every class of men throughout the vast extent of our wide-spread territory; we mean *Artesian Wells.* The miner, the manufacturer, the merchant, will all feel the influence of this great plan of *watering the earth*, and more than all others, the agriculturist will feel it, and blessings, rich and abundant, will flow over the earth.

We hope Artesian Wells will be found in every valley by scores, and on every hill side, and in every dry spot of our land—then will the earth bud and blossom, and be made to yield of its abundance, in all its mineral and agricultural resources.

Keep it before the people that *Artesian Wells are the great fountains of wealth for California.*

"RAIN.—If Professor Espy was in California and could reduce his theory of the formation of clouds and consequent production of rain to a matter of demonstration, he would 'make his pile' in a very short time by furnishing a week or two's showers to the patient miners, who are waiting for the windows of heaven to open, throughout the gold regions. It seems of late years as though the rains had delayed their advent later and later each year, and there are some who believe that with the progress of civilization and cultivation, the seasons will yet twist round into some such harmony as they exhibit in the Eastern States. Be this as it may, we are sadly in want of rain now, and all classes are suffering from its failure. In anticipation of it, the large body of miners some time since, left the banks and "wet diggings" and have gone among the hills, where they have been gathering up the auriferous soil and patiently waiting for the rain to come with which to wash out *a golden harvest.* The merchants are suffering from the scarcity of gold dust, which the dryness of the season has caused, and the cattle, which at this season of the year usually fatten on the new and springing grass, are pining on the dry stubble. Water, water is the cry that goes up from every ravine and hill-side, from every miner's cabin in the State. May it soon come, and gladden the hearts of the miners, and the merchants, and the farmers, and make the grazing herds on the plains send forth a low of joy.

"The miners should learn, from the lateness of the rains during the present and some of the past seasons, the necessity of introducing water by artificial means, wherever it is practicable, throughout the mines. Most of the ditches that have been dug for this purpose have proved excellent paying property, and money invested in them will yield great returns in the way of developing the mineral wealth of our ravines and hills."

Specimens of Tobacco.

SONORA, Cal., December 5, 1851.

MESSRS. WARREN & SON: Gentlemen—Herewith I send you a sample of Cuba Tobacco raised by me on Sulairus Creek, about three miles east of this place, on a sandy creek deposit, requiring irrigation. I profess to be a judge of the article, and think, without fear of contradiction, that I am safe in asserting that it is about as good as it ever gets to be. I had intended to send a sample to the Fair, but the time was too early for this crop to be exhibited except in a green state. I wish you to take care of it for the next Fair, as it can only be presented the year after it grows.

Very respectfully, S. S. TURNER.

We received with the above letter, which we have taken the liberty to publish for general good, the sample of Tobacco alluded to, and it has been pronounced by judges of the article, to be of superior quality. Tobacco is destined to be one of the great staples of California, and to give to our State a source of revenue yet little dreamed of. We are thankful to Mr. Turner for the sample received; we commend his example and invite those who feel an interest in California to call and see this and other specimens we have at our office.

A FULL account of the disaster to the New World and the trip of the Queen City, prepared for this issue, will appear in the next number.

SAN FRANCISCO PRICES CURRENT AND SHIPPING LIST.—This most excellent publication appears promptly and is now admitted to be the most correct and reliable source of intelligence upon all the subjects of which it treats, that is published on the Pacific coast. Messrs. Johnson & Doyte, the proprietors and publishers, deserve the most generous support, and we earnestly and cheerfully recommend to our friends, who are interested in such matters, everywhere, particularly in the old States and Europe, to subscribe for this sheet; it is important that they should have it regularly.

We have taken the following from its columns this week, as important matters which will show important truths:

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Going to press as we do twenty-four hours before the departure of each steamer, it is difficult for us always to designate exactly the state of the money market on what is emphatically called "*steamer day*" in San Francisco. The general tendency of things we can give, but the actual transactions on the street have to lie over with us, until, a week having passed, our day of publication again comes round. We stated in our last that money was then tight, and that many parties were in the street trying to negotiate loans; but we could not say how great the stringency exactly was. We can now state that the 31st of November was the tightest day we have had in San Francisco for five or six months past. The amount remitted to the East is generally heavier on the first of each month, than at any other time; and as many obligations fell due on last steamer day, and paper given for goods purchased by jobbers then matured; and as the remittances from the interior were extremely light, rates ruled very high, and really good paper had to submit to a shave of five, seven, and even ten per cent. on the street, for thirty days' accommodation. Second and third class paper could hardly be negotiated on any terms.

At present, in the absence of any very particular demand, rates have become more easy, but the probabilities are that before the sailing of the steamer of the 15th we will have another tight squeeze, and unless the weather changes ere long, and the miners all get to work, we can expect nothing better for some time to come. At the same time there is an abundance of capital here awaiting chances of investment, but the parties who hold it are unwilling to let it out on paper, and will not, until the system of doing business is completely reformed, and a regular plan, such as is adopted in the Eastern cities, is carried out. We must expect severe pressures every steamer day as long as our credit system continues the mass of incongruity and folly it now is.

We have to chronicle an important sale of real estate made on the 5th inst., by the sheriff, under a judgment obtained by C. K. Garrison against Beard and others. The property sold was bounded as follows: south by Washington street, west by Davis street, north by Oregon street, east by Drumm street, fronting on Washington street; and also the property bounded on the south by Washington street, west by Drumm street, north by Oregon street, and east by East street, or the water front, fronting 346 feet on Washington street, and 125 feet on Drumm street. The property was divided into fifty-six lots and sold as follows:

1..	Corner, 20 feet on Davis, by 70 on Washington	$6250
2..	20 feet on Davis by 70 deep	5000
3..	do do do do	4100
4..	do do do do	4100
5..	do do do do	4925
6..	Corner, 20 feet on Davis street by 70 on Oregon	6000
7..	20 feet on Oregon, by 60 deep	2800
8..	20 feet on Washington, by 60 deep	2800
9..	do do do do do	2850
10..	20 feet on Oregon, do	2425
11..	do do do	2450
12..	20 feet on Washington do	2975
13..	do do do do do	2850
14..	do on Oregon by 60 deep	2525
15..	do do do do	2325
16..	do on Washington by 60 deep	2950
17..	do do do do do	2925
18..	do on Oregon by 60 deep	2450
19..	do do do do	2150
20..	do on Washington do	2925
21..	Corner, 65 feet on Washington by 20 on Drumm	5150
22..	20 feet on Drumm by 65 deep	3925
23..	do do do do	3550
24..	do do do do	3350
25..	do do do do	3800
26..	Corner, 20 feet on Drumm by 65 on Oregon	4500
27..	Corner, 20 feet on Drumm by 75 on Washington	4850
28..	20 feet on Drumm by 75 deep	4400
29..	do do do do	4000
30..	do do do do	3900
31..	do do do do	3601
32..	Corner, 20 feet on Drumm by 75 on Oregon	5601
33..	20 feet on Oregon by 60 deep	2175
34..	do on Washington do	3200
35..	do do do do	2975
36..	do on Oregon do	2025
37..	do do do do	2375
38..	do on Washington do	2675
39..	do do do do	3025
40..	do on Oregon do	2400
41..	do do do do	2100
42..	do on Washington do	2975
43..	do do do do	3012
44..	do on Oregon do	2525
45..	do do do do	2300
46..	do on Washington do	3100
47..	do do do do	3025
48..	do on Oregon do	2350
49..	do do do do	2000
50..	do on Washington do	3050
51..	do do do do	3150
52..	do on Oregon do	3350
53..	Triangular corner, 75 feet on water front, other two sides 60 by 43 feet 11 inches	12250
54..	22 feet on Washington by 60 deep	3600
55..	do do do do do	5125
56..	Triangular corner, 75 feet on water front, 43 feet 11 inches on Washington by 60 deep	15000

The total amount realized by the sale was $209,000, and the judgment was for 199,000.

Nearly a year ago the city sold a parcel of property very similarly situated, being the slip property between Clay, Sacramento, Davis and East streets, something more than double the size of the parcel mentioned above, and the amount realized was about $1,200,000. This will convey to parties abroad a startling idea of the depreciation in the value of water lots during the past twelve months. At the same time it must be bore in mind that the city sale was made just at the end of the great real estate speculation of 1853, and that the same property now would not realize anything like the same amount of money, while many of the lots now sold are undoubtedly worth more in the market than the amount paid would indicate.

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.—A meeting of the New England Society was held, Monday evening, in the Superior Court Room of the City Hall. Nearly twenty new members were proposed and elected. A report from a committee appointed at a previous meeting, to consider the subject of a proper celebration of the ensuing anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, and officers for the year following, recommended that the day should be celebrated by the Society around a festive Board, and the following gentlemen as officers of the Society:

President—S. P. Webb, Mass.

Vice Presidents.—F. Soule, Me.; S. H. Parker, N. H.; F. Billings, Vt.; W. Sherman, R. I.; D. O. Shattuck, Conn.; J. M. Farwell, Mass; J. H. Purkitt, Mass.; A. C. Whitcomb, N. H.; J. Weed, Conn.

Committee of Arrangements.—A. G. Randall, J. H. Kent, S. H. Parker, W. A. Dana, J. Clarke, J. H. Purkitt, A. Ely, J. Weed.

The report was accepted, and the officers unanimously elected. A resolution was offered by J. Clarke, tendering the thanks of the Society to Gen. James Wilson, for the satisfactory and able manner in which he has presided over the Society for the past three years, which was unanimously adopted.

Appropriate remarks were made by the President elect on taking the Chair, as also by the vacating President, in response to the resolution of thanks.

Considerable discussion was elicited upon a motion by one of the members to reconsider so much of the report which had been adopted, as had reference to the presence of ladies at the purposed dinner. The gallantry of the elderly gentlemen was displayed in their strenuous efforts to secure the agreeable and conservative influence of the ladies, while the partiality of the younger members for conviviality and freedom from the restraint which the presence of ladies would produce was successfully advocated. The advocates of the ladies, failing to secure the aid and influence of the President, were found to be in the minority and it was decided against the gallant old gentleman.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF HUMBOLDT COUNTY.—A correspondent of the Humboldt Times, in a communication on the resources of the county, says:

Perhaps one-tenth of the area of the whole county is agricultural land, including all that can by any means be brought into a state of cultivation. Some of this would rank number one in any country, and while other is indifferent, on an average it will compare favorably with the same amount in any other part of California, or any other country; and in proof of this, we are anxious to compare the result of our farming operations for the present year, with any other portion of the State. Sixty bushels of wheat per acre has has been harvested—and that badly smutted and straw fallen—and some of our farmers near Union are sanguine of being able to show much higher figures when they have threshed their crops. Other grain crops yield in proportion whilst the root crop is far greater. Every foot of agricultural land can be brought under cultivation without detriment to any one, because the farmer is not obliged to let a large portion of his land lie idle to graze his stock upon, and grow timber for his farm, as he does in many other countries—because the grazier must be separated from the farmer, and the timber grows in land that cannot be converted into any other use. Allowing that my estimate of the amount of tillable land in the country is correct, we would have twelve hundred farms of 160 each; and allowing that 40 acres in actual cultivation is enough for one laborer to manage, we would have 4,800 able bodied men actually engaged in tilling the soil; and two persons—women, children, invalids, or proprietors who do not choose to labor—non-laborers—be allowed for every laborer, the whole population deriving their subsistence directly from this one resource would amount to 14,000. These figures look large, but I submit the calculation to the thinking public, and ask them if we may not expect an agricultural population of three persons for every 40 acres in cultivation. The amount of agricultural land may be over estimated. If so, we are willing to reduce the figures proportionally, but the probability is that in the course of time, when the pioneer shall have finished his task in Humboldt county, she will have within her borders an agricultural population fully equal to the above named figures.

SINGULAR CASE.—The Hallowell Gazette tells the following: "A yearling steer belonging to Mr. Asa Morrell, of Manchester, Me., was found in the pasture of Ephraim Wadsworth, of Litchfield, on Wednesday, 27th Sept., nearly imbedded in a quagmire. He had been missed sixteen days and it is supposed that he was in the mud all the time. His head resting on the dry ground he was enabled to reach some bushes and thus preserved his life. He is now doing nicely."

HORTICULTURAL.

Planting Strawberries.

This fruit will become one of the great features of horticulture in California; and every variety of fruit will soon become abundant. The grape, the peach, and the strawberry, will be the most productive, although the other varieties will be found to be very productive. It is of the highest moment, however, to a successful cultivation of any kind of fruit, that those engaged should understand its nature and its wants, every variety of fruit requiring peculiar soil and treatment.

The strawberry in California has assumed an entirely new feature—not only producing two crops annually; but many varieties have become perpetual bearers from June to January, the entire season, with the exception of the rainy season.

In order to secure success in the cultivation of this delicious fruit, the soil, the manner of cultivation, and the nature of the plant, should be thoroughly understood. The soil best adapted is a deep, rich, sandy loam. The ground should be very deeply plowed, subsoiled or trench spaded: Side slopes are proper places: if rich soil, facing south east, so as to catch the early sun. The ground should be prepared very fine and very rich, and plants of strongest kind selected—*shoulder plants always.*

In preparing the beds, they should never be raised, but always level with the general surface. Plant in rows, three feet apart, and the plants eighteen inches apart in the rows. It is always better to plant some known fructifying variety every third bed—varieties such as the *Early Virginia*, *Hudson* or *Monthly Alpine*—these will always impregnate barren kinds and make them fruitful. Beds should contain five rows each, with two and a-half feet space between them; the ground always kept clean cultivated and porous. Runners should be kept off fruit bearing vines. Plants cannot produce vines and fruit too, successfully. Those who wish to cultivate vines, should do so and not expect fruit; and those who wish fruit must not expect strong vines. It is unnatural to expect both fruit and vines, from the same plants, of best quality—that cannot be: for it must be seen, as soon as vines run together and become matted and entangled, they cease bearing full or healthy crops. Great loss will always occur under such treatment.

If you wish vines cultivated for fruit, do so. If to increase the stock of vines, do not try to grow fruit until you have grown your stock of vines. There should never be allowed but *one plant* to be made from each runner. When this is well rooted then separate it from the mother plant; the young plant will take care of itself and the old plant recover again. Otherwise it draws from the parent plant that strength it might as well receive from the earth.

We repeat, keep the earth between the plants well tilled previous to the setting of fruit, clean and well raked, in fruiting time. It is a good plan to cover the earth, between the plants, with straw, saw dust, or chaff, so as to shield the earth from the burning sun, and to protect the fruit from dust and dirt that would injure it.

When strawberry grounds are thus cultivated, irrigation is wholly unnecessary. A simple garden engine, used to occasionally throw a light shower to wash the foliage, will be all that is required to secure an abundant harvest. For in well and deep cultivated soil the roots will penetrate and find all the moisture needed. The usual plan of running water, when the ground is not cultivated afterwards, only tends to harden and bake the earth, and does more injury than good.

December, January, and February, are the best months to prepare the ground and make plantations, and the earlier the ground is prepared, after sufficient rain has fallen to do so, it is the better. These are *California Spring months*, and this should be understood.

We trust those who become cultivators of this delicious fruit will resolve to become so with a determination to understand the nature and character of the fruit they cultivate, whatever it may be. The successful results in strawberry culture by Mr. J. L. Sanford, Shell Mound Ranch, should be a stimulus to all. Splendid fruit can be found daily at his gardens, and it must be remembered that this too is from varieties never before known as continual bearers—the Boston Pine, Hovey and others.

The California Farmer will gladly open its columns to any and all communications upon this subject, wishing to see the prophecy verified, that "California is the Garden of the World!"

Manuring Fruit Trees.

The Dutch, who are admirable gardeners, had in the Great Exhibition an instrument called "Earth Borer," for manuring fruit trees without digging the ground. A circle of holes is bored around the tree at two feet distance from the tree, and a foot from each other. Taking the tree at a foot diameter at the surface of the soil, the circle will be five feet in diameter and fifteen in circumference; and if the holes are three inches diameter and a foot apart—fifteen inches, there will be about twelve holes; more or less, according to the diameter of the tree. They are eighteen inches deep (where there is enough depth of soil) and slanting towards the centre; are filled with liquid manure, diluted more or less in dry weather, and stronger as the weather is wetter. For the time of application, Dr. Lindley tells us (Gardener's Chronicle, Feb. 21, 1852:) "For fruit, the proper time for using liquid manure is when the fruit is beginning to swell, and has acquired, by means of its own surface, a power of suction capable of opposing that of the leaves. At that time, liquid manure may be applied freely, and continued from time to time as long as the fruit is growing. But at the first sign of ripening, or even earlier, it should be wholly withheld. If liquid manure is applied to a plant when the flowers are growing, the vigor which it communicates to them must also be communicated to the leaves; but when leaves are growing unusually fast, there is sometimes a danger that they may rob the branches of the sap required for the nutrition of the fruit; and, if that happens, the latter falls off. And we all know, that when ripening has once begun, even water spoils the quality of the fruit, although it augments the size, as is sufficiently shown by the strawberries prepared for the London market by irrigation; great additional size is obtained, but it is at the expense of flavor, and any injury which mere water may produce, will certainly not be diminished by water holding ammoniacal and saline substances in solution." I am not aware that this information has made its way into our orchards, finding no allusion to it in any of our books on orchard management, nor at our agricultural meetings. The time is just coming for putting it to the test, and it remains with the fruit growers to see what profit they can make of it. They need, in these times, all they can get, and this method has the recommendation of requiring little outlay, if any.—*Mark Lane Express.*

Cultivation of Dwarf Pear Trees.

The system of dwarfing fruit trees, is a subject of much interest to owners of small gardens, enabling them to secure a supply of the best fruit in a limited space. One of the greatest errors in the management of such places, is attempting too much; fruit, flowers and vegetables are planted in promiscuous confusion, and instances are too numerous where both labor and money have been liberally expended in the formation and furnishing small gardens, which have proved to the owners a most unprofitable investment, vexation and annoyance being the only return for their outlay; and after exhausting their patience to the utmost, the whole affair has been suffered to fall into ruin.

The increase of suburban gardens has of late years been very great, and it is pleasing to lovers of rural affairs, and those who can fully appreciate the amount of actual enjoyment derivable from such sources, to note their extension. But, as I observed in a former communication, as to the extent of the enjoyment will depend in a great degree upon the amount of success, it becomes a matter of some importance to those who are about forming gardens and improving the outward appearance of their dwellings, that they have a just conception of their wants, so that their efforts be directed in a proper channel, in furtherance of the object in view.

It frequently happens that proprietors of small gardens are undecided as to the best disposal and arrangement of their grounds. The space is too small to form a decided feature as a lawn and plantation of ornamental trees and shrubs; too large to be devoted exclusively to flowers, too small and inconvenient as a vegetable garden. In such cases I would strongly recommend the introduction of a few dwarf pear trees. Highly ornamental in themselves when properly managed, they also possess one of the principal elements of beauty, viz.: utility. Even should the cultivation of a few choice flowers or vegetables be resolved upon, these dwarf trees present little impediment in the space they occupy, and as they attain a fruit-bearing condition when comparatively small, their branches do not overspread and shade plants of a lesser growth.

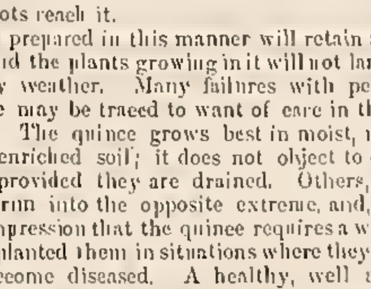
It would be out of place in an article such as the present, to enter into a long dissertation, elucidating the physiological principles upon which a dwarfing system is founded. It will be sufficient to observe that in trees, the wood-producing and the fruit-producing influences are quite distinct, and that a young, robust tree does not begin to fruit until its wood-producing force is somewhat exhausted. To check this luxuriance of growth, has led to the system of engrafting trees upon stock of a lower growth than themselves, as the peach on the plum, the cherry on the mahaleb, and the pear on the quince, which retards the growth of timber, and in consequence induces precocity in fruitfulness.

The term *dwarf*, however, is not strictly confined to trees thus grafted; any tree that is induced to branch low and assume a bushy habit, comes under the designation, and fruitfulness can also be hastened by other means. Judicious pruning, both of root and top, has the same effect, but this requires a considerable degree of skill and experience, which is in a great measure obviated by the simple method of grafting on suitable stocks, although care in cultivation must be given to produce satisfactory results in either case.

The foundation for "satisfactory results" lies in the preparation of the soil; if inclined to wet it must be drained; but as it is seldom that a wet spot will be chosen for this purpose, we proceed to the next important link in the chain, *depth of soil;* and we may safely promise that all soils previous to being permanently occupied with perennial fruit-bearing plants of any description, should be trenched. This trenching is generally looked upon as a very expensive operation, but, like many other improvements in horticulture, it is much more formidable in the theoretical abstract than in the practical reality. Soil can be trenched eighteen inches deep at an expense about equal to that of digging the surface three times over: an expenditure, which, taken in connection with the improvement, is not worth a moment's consideration. Even where the subsoil is absolutely injurious to vegetation, (as in some ferruginous clays,) there need be no hesitation about bringing it to the surface, because in digging the holes for the trees, this can be cast aside and its place supplied with good soil when the tree is planted; exposure to atmospheric action, and incidental cultivation will render it fertile before the roots reach it.

Soil prepared in this manner will retain moisture, and the plants growing in it will not languish in dry weather. Many failures with pears or quince may be traced to want of care in this respect. The quince grows best in moist, moderately enriched soil; it does not object to clayey soils, provided they are drained. Others, again, have run into the opposite extreme, and, under the impression that the quince requires a wet soil, have planted them in situations where they speedily become diseased. A healthy, well aerated, deep soil, with proper after-treatment, will secure a healthy growth, and, apart from atmospheric changes over which we have no control, good crops may be insured, and almost reduced to a mathematical certainty.

One of the principal advantages in planting dwarf trees, is the facility with which a number can be grown in a small space, they can be readily managed at a distance of eight feet apart. Thus, a spot of ground sixty feet square, will hold sixty trees, planted as in the following diagram, between the trees:



Currant, gooseberry, or raspberry bushes may be set, as represented by the small dots, and rows of strawberries set, as indicated by the dotted lines. The expense of preparing the soil furnishing and planting, as shown in the figure, would not exceed $60, a sum which the small fruit alone would realize in three years after planting; at which time we may safely average the crop of pears at from ten to fifteen bushels of fruit of first quality, worth at the very lowest calculation, three dollars per bushel. When we farther consider that the quantity of fruit will be annually increasing, the profit of such an investment is sufficiently apparent.

The list of good fruits is now so extensive, that it is difficult to say what is best and what is indifferent. The following list of pears will be found a good one for this locality, and ripen in succession from the first of August to the end of March.

In a plantation of sixty trees I would select as as follows: *Summer*—2 Madeline, 2 Beurre Giffard, 1 Bloodgood, 4 Bartlett, 2 Rostiezer. *Autumn*—3 White Doyenne, 2 Seckel, 6 Louise bonne de Jersey, 6 Belle Lucrative, 6 Dutchess d'Angouleme, 2 Beurre d'Anjou. *Winter*—4 Vicar of Wakefield, 3 Glout Morceau, 3 Beurre d'Aremberg, 6 Easter Beurre, 6 Winter Nelis, 2 Triomphe de Jodigue.

Of course there are many fine kinds not in this list, but the above are productive, of first quality, and grow freely on the quince, and may confidently be relied on as likely to give general satisfaction.

With regard to the proper season for transplanting fruit trees, I unhesitatingly give preference to the fall, immediately after the leaves drop or show signs of having performed their allotted functions. Various reasons might be given showing this to be the preferable season. The soil is in a better condition for facilitating preparatory operations. The roots are not so likely to suffer during the period of removal as in the dry, cold spring months. The principal reason, however, will be found in the immediate growth of roots at this season. It is indeed similar to placing the tree on a hot-bed, for the soil is still charged with the accumulated warmth of summer, and parts slowly with its heat, while the temperature of the air is rapidly decreasing, conditions the most favorable for a newly removed tree, as it encourages the formation of roots, while the growth at the top remains stationary. In spring, this is completely reversed; the soil then is wet and cold, while the temperature of the air is rapadly increasing; the trees are excited into leaf. The leaves drain the juices of the plant which has as yet no roots to supply the demand; hence we frequently find spring planted trees pushing forth leaves, and showing every symptom of well-doing, suddenly wither up and die off on the approach of a few warm dry days. Spring planted trees are much more difficult to manage in every respect, requiring care in mulching, watering, &c., and never make so vigorous a growth as trees supplied with new roots, consequent upon removal in the fall.—*William Sanders in Germantown Telegraph.*

The Atmosphere and Vegetation.

It is the opinion of Mulder, one of the best chemists living, that the atmosphere is undergoing a gradual deterioration, and that since the first appearance of man upon the earth, the amount of oxygen of the atmosphere has been slowly diminishing, and the amount of carbonic acid increasing, owing to the fact that the whole animal kingdom is constantly drawing upon the air for oxygen, and expiring carbonic acid, while the vegetable kingdom, as is well known, absorbs carbonic acid; and animated nature is on the increase, while vegetation, forests at least, are diminishing. So distinguished a man as Mulder may be in error. We believe he is. Vegetables and fruit are now raised of a truly extraordinary size—much larger than the world ever saw before. Is it not possible, even probable, nay, an undoubted fact, that the excess of carbon is now expended upon the important vegetables required for man's support? We believe that the laws of nature are so compensatory that nothing is lost—nothing, in matter, gained, and that the equipoise of all the elementary substances cannot possibly be disturbed. The vein of gold, which we find filling some crevice in a rock, is said to increase if left to itself. The inference is, that gold, which has not yet been proved to be a compound, is a deposit, perhaps through electric agency, from the atmosphere. At any rate, no other reasonable explanation has been given of its appearance under certain peculiarities. The fact that it is found only in particular regions and rocks, is rather favorable to this view than otherwise. Is it not possible that when our forests are gone, (for we may predict their entire extirpation within a few centuries.) the world will enjoy much better developed crops than at present? We see no reason for objecting to such a theory.—*Exeter News-Letter.*

[For the California Farmer.]

Life is a Mystery.

"It is not all of life to live; it is not all of death to die."

What a mystery is life—how strange the scenes that meet us, how strange the associations that gather around us, and how mysterious the influences that sway us.

"God works in a mysterious way, his wonders to perform."

We haste through life as travelers, we meet *way, passengers*, and on these we exert an influence and they on us—why, we do not know, yet we should know, and if wise, should not rest until we did know.

Those we meet in life are angel visitants, good or bad. We are attracted to or repelled from them, and that voice which teaches truth, we should hear, that voice obey, for it is the *good* voice. We must be very careful that we truly understand it too. Sometimes we drive the angel away by consulting our selfish wishes instead of the voice. Would we know the voice in contrast to our own wishes, then watch the heart; when the pulse beats quicker at the approach of another—when their tone of voice, their look, their touch, move us—these all indicate a voice, and a voice that should not pass unheeded. When these quickly affect us, then let us regard it, and if we fail to do this, so we fail to know the voice of God, and our fate is dependent, not on *others*, but on *ourselves.* "We make, or mar, our own future." Oh, how much of the truest bliss of life is lost, by giving heed to our own pride, love of self, fancy or fiction, instead of the voice of nature and reason.

God loves his own and he will watch and care for his own. No harm can come to those who heed this, his own voice, and those who disregard it, will ever meet, will ever find such trials as are hardest for the heart to bear.

"We make our own future;" it is whispered in the winds, it gleams in the stars, it speaks in music's voice, it flashes in the lightning, and its voice reverberates in the rolling thunder, echoing from mountain and hill-top, dying in softest strains as it faintly plays upon the sweet flowers, in the fragrant valleys of our own Eden land. The pure love the pure; they hold affinity; but temptations come, the pure may degenerate and fall from their loftiest hight, but an angel stands ready, and weeping, to regain the erring one. The snow as it falls from heaven is pure, but it *must* come in contact with *earth.* If we place the earth upon the snow, we soil it, and it never can be made pure again. So the soul, yielding to *self*, loses its own beautiful and divine nature, and mixing with the earth, becomes changed—its whiteness, its purity is gone—

"Like to the snow flake o'er the river,
One moment white, then gone forever."

Every event of life and every day of life gives evidence of this mysterious voice pervading all the associations of our own strange existence, and well will it be if we but mark its guiding tone. It is a voice that comes from the throne of God, and links itself to all that love the divine more than the human. Let us all, then, learn to obey this voice and be careful to make "our own future bright." Julius.

Mr. James Upton, of Greece, N. Y., an extensive agriculturist, has shipped twenty thousand barrels of apples to New York by canal this season.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

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WE desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, DEC. 14, 1854.

Condition of California···What We Want.

EVERY careful observer of the great interests at stake in the settlement of California, the vast amount of property involved at the present moment, all of which depends upon right action now, must feel the deepest interest in everything that tends to make the present population *permanent*, and that will give us additional numbers, and this too according to the wants of the State.

We republish an article, which we prepared for our paper of May last. Such were our views then, and our experience since only tends to confirm them. In that article we spoke of the Pacific Mail Company only as a power most likely to carry out such plans. We are in hopes that by recent arrangement made by the Nicaragua line and the influence they can now wield, with the determination they evince to meet the wants of the people, that the opportunity now presented to them of confering a lasting benefit upon every class of our citizens—upon every branch of trade—upon all the brightest hopes now dawning upon the people of these golden shores, that they will seize this "golden opportunity," and win a *name* and a *fame* that shall never be lost.

The opportunity which is now offered to so powerful an auxiliary to a people's prosperity has never been before offered, and probably never will be again. This is the propitious moment. We sincerely hope the subject presented in the annexed article, though feebly expressed, may be deemed worthy some consideration:

WE WANT CITIZENS.

The present embarrassed condition of trade—we might say unaccountable stagnation of trade—in every branch of business and in every section of our wide spread Commonwealth, demands of the citizens some prompt action on their part if they would avoid a greater evil that is sure otherwise to come. We mean a heavy and permanent decline in real estate and a disastrous loss upon all merchandise. We should look the evil full in the face and meet it like men, and there is but one way to remedy the evil and save the country from a more serious embarrasment.

We want more citizens, PERMANENT CITIZENS, not comers and goers, but real *bona fide* citizens, men of families—actual settlers—cultivators of the soil, manufacturers, mechanics, artisans, miners,—men who shall labor to develope the resources of our State, men to till the soil—raisers of stock, dairymen, plow makers, wagon builders, blacksmiths, tanners, shoemakers, tailors, &c.; in such men we want the sober, industrious and law-abiding men—such men build up a State.

We want more producers, and we want more consumers—and while we want these, we want LESS IMPORTERS. We have imported too much that should have been extracted from our own soil—this heavy importation of foreign productions has induced a too rapid growth of all our cities—and the fact cannot be kept out of sight longer. Our cities have outgrown the population, and the consequences are now being felt. The mercantile interest so far outweighs all others, that other interests are neglected and many that should have remained where they were better qualified to act and where they would have been more prosperous, have embarked in the mercantile and the result has been a general derangement of all departments, that can only be rectified by an increase of population. And this must be speedy if we would save the country from a too serious and too long embarrassment.

The citizens of the old States would come if better facilities existed—that is, more rapid facilities. The voyage around the Horn or the trip across the plains, is too long and too laborious and fatiguing, and the route by steamers is too expensive for the thousands that would come if the cost could be made according to their means. If the Pacific Mail Company would seize the present opportunity to advance the public interest, and put a new face upon the prospects of the country, they have the power to do so with great advantage to themselves, and great good to thousands. Reduce the passage from the other side in all the first class boats, and put on all their other boats now lying idle, and making their smaller good boats a second class and low fare line. A movement of this character could secure the approbation of the public and win favor, bring a large increase into the coffers of the company, and at the same time rapidly increase our population—each steamer with her passengers giving assurance of a change of times for the better. An increase of population—a population of permanent settlers, we believe to be the only measure of relief to the unhappy state of things in California.

The Genius of California···Excelsior!

The prominent feature of California genius is, that it marks out for itself an entirely new path. California enterprise seems to disdain to walk in the old travelled paths, and is constantly reaching upward and onward, striving to attain a higher excellence and a more enduring fame than the citizens of any other State have ever yet enjoyed, under any circumstances, however fortunate they may have been.

In each and every department of mechanical skill, in all that appertains to manufactures, in the arts and sciences, there will be constantly seen peculiar features, marking them as *new*, and stamping them with the seal of progress, that being the mark of the present age, and it is also peculiarly Californian. An observer of passing events cannot but have these thoughts crowd upon him daily in all that is witnessed in the great "battle of life," that is fought amid the contending thousands around us.

It is not necessary to enumerate all the new features that stand out conspicuously, to mark this progress, for they must be seen by every observant eye.

The simple cradle plan, in the old States, to wash out gold, has disappeared almost, and the sluice and hydraulics have taken their place. The common pestle and mortar, for breaking the quartz, have yielded to the gigantic quartz crushers, and so in every department there have been new efforts of mind, a creation to meet the exigencies of the times, and this particularly marks it Californian.

A striking illustration of this is now before our community, in that almost superhuman power which has elevated those three blocks of buildings, with all their merchandise, at Tredwell & Co.'s corner of California and Battery streets. The extent of the buildings is 97 feet on Battery, and 87 1-2 feet on California street, two stories high, all filled with merchandise. The foundation is removed so as to admit about fifty rams, eight feet apart, and about sixty supports. The centre columns in these rams are raised by the pressure of the water from pipes, that connect each, forced from the two pumps that supply. Eight men only work the pumps; four men could work them, but only half as fast.

To show the power, the gage of pressure required to elevate this immense pile stood upon the scale at twelve thousand tons.

When the building is first commenced, the engineer commences with collars of a quarter of an inch, and proceeds with larger, up to eighteen inches. So great is the power, that a small tap, with the hand upon any of the connecting pipes upon the rams, though of six inches in diameter, would snap them like a pipe stem.

It is estimated that three thousand one hundred tons is the weight of the merchandise and building, and the density of the water so is great, by the immense power used, the water is so solidified, that a microscope could not discover a pore in it.

We were kindly shown the power, its movements and its intricasies, by the proprietor of this California Patent, George H. Hossefross, Esq., and we were informed by him that, with the same two pumps only, and sufficient rams along under the building, from that corner up to Montgomery street, the whole could be lifted almost as easily—in fact the entire city could be raised, for the power was beyond calculation.

Such, then, is the genius of California, and this invention belongs to California. It was first patented by those indefatigable founders, Messrs. Gordon & Steen, and afterwards improved upon by the present owner, Mr. Hossefross, who visited the States and secured patents, ordered the machinery for his own use, has returned and has been most successfully employed, as all know, in elevating and beautifying our city. Such genius is, indeed, worthy of our golden State, and stamps it as Excelsior.

The Wheat Trade of Great Britain.

WE recommend a careful perusal of the following well written article on this subject, from the Mark Lane Express. It seems from this that Great Britain and Ireland, have grown the past year within a small fraction of the estimated consumption in the United Kingdom for the ensuing year, and consequently that it will want to import only for a *stock on hand*, which he estimates as desirable to hold to the amount of about 5,000,000 quarters. He calculates that only about 1,200,000 quarters his will come from the United States and Canada; but it would be easy, we think, to double this amount of exportation, and perhaps more, without enhancing present prices here. However, we shall leave all this to the consideration of the growers of wheat in America; and with this information before them, and all else we have furnished, they must judge for themselves, whether best to sell now or hold on for high prices.

When wheat was worth 20 to 30 per cent more than it now is, we advised threshing it out and selling as fast as possible; and only add, that this is our opinion still, even at the present reduced rates. Wheat at ruling prices is a very profitable crop; and could it average these a few years, every good grower in the country could become rich at the business.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

It is generally supposed that, both in England and in Ireland, there has been an unusually large breadth of wheat sown the last season; but from some considerations, we have reason to believe the excess in Ireland is far greater than in England. In the former country there is no regular system of cropping, every farmer being at liberty to sow his land with whatever grain, &c., he thinks most profitable. Hence, the deficient crop of wheat last year, coupled with the breaking out of the war, giving promise of remunerating, if not high prices, the Irish farmers returned to the cultivation of wheat, which many of them had seriously determined to abandon altogether. It is extremely probable, that at least one-fifth greater breadth of wheat was sown last year, than in any one of the ten previous years, there being no covenants of lease to check it.

But with the English farmers generally, the case is widely different. A large proportion of these are bound by their leases to a certain routine of crops, any deviation from which, without the special permission of their landlords, would render them liable to an ejectment. And, independent of this check, the arrangement of the English and Scotch farms is so rigidly systematic and methodical, that very few of them could with impunity be thrown out of course, for the purpose of obtaining an extra profit upon an excess of a given crop. By such a proceeding the farmer would at once disarrange the entire routine both of cropping and grazing, for which any extra profit would be considered a poor remuneration.

It is equally true, however, that this adherence to system was in some measure broken in upon by the excessively wet season of 1852-3, which rendered it impossible to sow the usual quantity of land to wheat. We have, in a former letter of last year, estimated this at one-fifth, to which extent the land was *involuntarily* thrown out of course. But this could not affect that portion coming in course for wheat the next season, and it is probable that a part of it at least produced wheat last summer, increasing the aggregate breadth to that extent. What this is, it is impossible to say. Many agriculturists, conversing with me on the subject, are of opinion that the excess is very small, but others represent it as one-sixth above the average. From all that I can gather, I am disposed to think that *on the light and mixed soils there is very little more than usual, because* they were less affected by the wet season; but that on heavy lands that could not be sown in the autumn of 1852, a large proportion was sown last autumn. Taking, therefore, these various circumstances into account, I do not think I shall be far beyond the mark in estimating the extra breadth sown in the United Kingdom last season at *one-tenth above the average*, equal to 1,600,000 quarters. On the other hand there is an excess of produce above the average of from one-sixth to one-eighth. Taking the mean of one-seventh, our account of the present crop and stock stands as follows:

Average produce, quarters, - -	16,000,000
Excess in breadth one-tenth, -	1,600,000
	17,600,000
Excess of produce one-seventh -	2,514,285
	20,114,235

If to this is added one million and a half of foreign grain, it gives an aggregate of 21,614,285 quarters to meet the consumption of the year, which is estimated at 21,000,000. There will still, however, be the usual stock of the country—now minus 5,000,000 quarters—to be made up. For it would be monstrous to suppose that in a country like this there should be no stock on hand, to fall back upon in an emergency. We shall, therefore, require an importation this year of from four to five million quarters, to place us in the average condition we have hitherto found ourselves in, in regard to the stock of wheat.

We shall next take a look round and see how this supply is to be obtained. As we have just stated, any calculations for the future, founded upon the experience of the past, are not to be depended on. With present appearances, it is not at all likely that the usual supply can be obtained from the Black Sea ports, even if the Danube is free to navigation, and the Crimea and Odessa were in the possession of the Allies—as I hope soon to be the case. The consumption and waste of such large armaments, and the disarrangement of commerce and agriculture under the iron rule of war, to say nothing of the probable prohibition of the Czar to his subjects from supplying the Allies or conducting commerce with them from the interior—all these circumstances lead me to think that the quantity of wheat obtainable from Southern Russia this season will be small. And with respect to the Danubian Principalities, they have been for twelve months the seat of war, and are still occupied with vast armaments. Under the Russian coercive domination, neither agriculture, nor commerce could be conducted with any regularity; and it is probable that not only was a large portion of the land left unsown last autumn, but that much of the growing crop has been destroyed by the military operations, and in furnishing the Russian cavalry with green food; for no economic consideration would, by any possibility, enter the mind of a Russian officer. We shall therefore have much less grain than usual from the Danubian and other Turkish Black Sea ports, *if we get any at all*, which is very doubtful.

From the Mediterranean ports, with the exception of Egypt and Syria, we shall obtain but little wheat. France and Italy are, from the present, closed against exportation by prohibitory laws. The former country, like the United Kingdom, has exhausted her stocks of old native wheat, and is compelled to fall at once upon the new crop, which, however good, will not be enough both to meet the consumption and provide the usual reserve stock. It is probable that France and England will continue, as last year, to trade mutually with each other in wheat, according as the markets fluctuate. If the price falls here below that in France, the latter will be buyers in our market; and *vice versa*.

With regard to the Baltic and other northern countries, with the exception of Russia, the stocks of old wheat are exhausted. Not only had the merchants the stimulus of high prices to induce them to ship to the utmost, but the insecurity, and uncertainty as to what course the war would take, induced them to export to the last quarter to England and France, as the only countries where it might both be safe and obtain remunerating prices. The crops in those countries are good, and we shall probably get an average quantity from thence, if no untoward events cause a blockade of the Baltic ports.

We now come to the United States of America; and if the accounts of the maize crop—and wheat also, in some parts of the Union be correct, their prices will probably be too high this season to admit of their shipping more at any rate than the usual quantity this season. It is stated in American papers that the corn crop (maize) is at least one-fourth deficient, which amounts to 125,000,000 bushels, or 15,625,000 quarters.* And with regard to wheat, in some of the Western States, where the largest quantity is raised, the crop is very deficient, in many cases amounting to a total failure. To what extent this may be the case it is impossible to say; but, taking the deficiency in both crops into account, it must necessarily have its effect upon the price; and, unless our prices are higher than theirs, it will materially affect the export of wheat from the States, and also, probably, draw off a considerable portion of the supplies from Canada, where the crop is represented to be excellent.

Under these circumstances, I estimate the supplies for the next year as follows:

The Northern ports, quarters, - -	1,750,000
Mediterranean do - - - - -	500,000
Black Sea do. - - - -	300,000
United States, - - - - - -	800,000
Canada, - - - - - - -	400,000
	3,750,000

This may probably be made up to four millions, from quarters that do not come under the sections above given; but I cannot, by any possibility, see where we can increase that quantity, unless "a sudden transition from war to peace" should restore our northern trade to its accustomed channels. However, with this quantity added to the abundant crop, we shall be able to reinstate the country in nearly the same condition as to stock that it has usually held; and we need not fear that prices will materially fluctuate through the season.

There is abundant reason for grateful reflection in the prosperous condition of all classes throughout the United Kingdom. Although the crop last year was a deficient one, the price was sufficiently remunerative to indemnify the farmer; while on the other hand, every other kind of agricultural produce bore a good price also, where there was no failure, as in meat, cheese, &c.; so that generally speaking, it was a profitable year for the British farmer. This year, however, there is no question as to the success of agriculture. It is the opinion of many eminent men that we have not had so productive a season for fifty years. Certainly we have had credible accounts of a produce in wheat, such as we never before heard of. This is undoubtedly to be ascribed to the highly improved system of farming, coupled with the favorable season; and thus a kind Providence has worked with and seconded the efforts of human industry and intelligence to the production of splendid results.

S. C.

LONDON, Sept. 20, 1854.

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* The corn (or maize) crop of last year was 500,000,000 bushels.

AN excellent cement for seams in the roofs of houses, or for any similar defects, may be made with white lead, dry white sand, and as much oil as will render it of the consistency of putty; it becomes as hard as any stone in the course of a few weeks.

Agricultural Surveys.

We live in an age when the whole world seems to be ultra, and thus we find Congress spending thousands of dollars for improvements in the telescope, and nothing for the plow.

Our State legislators will vote half a million of public funds for a geological survey, which is but remotely applicable to the purposes of the farmer, when an agricultural survey, costing a much less amount, would be more immediately useful.

It is true that the farmer from a geological survey, may know the rocks, the debris of which has formed the soil, and if every farmer would read it, and every geologist so write it as to render it applicable to his use, he might abstract this best of information from it. But we all know that farmers do not read geological reports, and we equally well know that they are not made in such a manner as to render them suited to their use.

They are so scholastic in their character, and so general in their application, that the agriculturist neither comprehends them, nor does he find sufficient pertinent matter to call forth his admiration.

An agricultural survey, strictly so, would give a synopsis of the rocks from which the soils were formed, by an occasional synopsis of the soil, and it would doubtless contain the proper directions for the supply of the deficiencies. It would settle all the mooted questions of the day; the ability of every kind of soil to raise every kind of crop, would soon be known; the use of all known amendments on different soils would readily be understood; for each operator in making a report of the results of his experiments, would doubtless, by a reference to such a survey, give a detail of the composition of his soil with a proximate accuracy, at least, which would enable others to judge of the value of the amendments used for the crop raised on soils differing but slightly in their chemical constituents. It would soon be known what kind of soils are best suited to each of the staple crops, and when we received a report of two crops raised with the same amendments, but at different depths of cultivation, we should know why they differed in result. Such a survey would furnish the necessary statistics, so that the amount of crops and their relative proportions to each other would be known. We should have some basis for farmers to depend upon in deciding what crops they should raise. The effect of climate on the different crops, and the different kind of soils, would be clearly understood, and the class of implements used in the different districts would be known to all. To the horticulturist it would be invaluable.

We now know that the same kind of fruit which on one kind of soil is of superior quality, fails as entirely on another, but we do not as well know the causes why. All these would soon be arrived at by the assistance of agricultural surveys.

The natural history of the country, at least in its utilitarian application, would be fairly set forth; for those making the survey would be brought into direct contact with the farmers, and all facts relating to Entomology could thus be practically ascertained. Indeed, the oft repeated question, "How shall agricultural knowledge be disseminated?" would be answered by such reports. We should not long find that one or more farmers in each district could raise a hundred bushels of shelled corn to the acre, while the average crop was less than thirty bushels to the acre; for the means by which the greater crop could be raised would become generally known, and where it arises from peculiarities in composition of the soil, the amendments necessary to produce similarity to the degree required, would be ascertained.

Indeed, such reports, instead of finding their way to the upper shelves of large and unread libraries, would be so valuable to the farmer, that every farmer's boy could use them as a text book, and instead of being stimulated to study those things that are of remote usefulness, he would apply his observation to the more useful area of the farm.—*Working Farmer.*

Hill-Sides.

There are few farms of any extent on which there are not "slopes" which defy the skill of the cultivator, and which remain unswarded in despite of his utmost exertions to stock them with grass. This is owing to the tendency of such places to "wash." All the fine particles of the soil being borne down by the water, the surface soil is generally found on examination to consist merely of coarse sand or gravel without sufficient cohesibility to furnish a medium for the roots of the plants, which perish for want of moisture. The only corrective, however, which is required in such cases, is clay, which is proved by the following experiment. On the south side of my farm, there is a sand-ridge of some elevation, extending along the line some thirty or thirty-five rods. I had frequently plowed, worked, and liberally manured this ridge, but without effecting my object; the surface of the slope, from the top to base of it, remained nearly destitute of verdure, and was plowed into unseemly gutters by the spring and autumnal rains. As a last resort I commenced carting on fine clay, obtained on the opposite or north side of my premises, and conveyed to the slope without the labor of ascending it. Nearly two hundred loads were dumped down on the verge of the descent, and was then evenly spread and plowed in with a light furrow. After this, and before harrowing, fifty loads more of clay, and twenty of old compost, were spread on, and the whole harrowed in with a light seed harrow. Grass seed—timothy and clover—was then sowed, and covered with a light brush, and the work finished off with a liberal dressing of plaster. This operation was performed in August. The seed came up vigorously, and by the time cold weather set in, the surface presented a most beautiful appearance, being covered with a dense and heavy herbage of a most beautiful green, and sufficiently strong to arrest the action of water upon the soil. Since that, the sand slope has never washed, and is now one of the most productive portions of my farm. Plaster and superphosphate of lime, are the only manures that have been used since laying it down. This is the only way in which such lands can be successfully managed; clay is the only alterant that will suffice, —*Germantown Telegraph.*

Frost as a Manure.

We know of no treatment so directly beneficial, for almost every class of soils, as that of throwing up land in narrow ridges in the fall or early winter. There are few soils worth cultivating at all, that that do not contain more or less materials which can be made available to plants by the combined action of air and frost.

Take two plots of heavy soil, side by side, and let one lie unmoved till spring, while the other is *deeply* plowed in autumn, and the result will be very visible in the spring crop. But the manner of plowing is important. To secure the greatest advantage, a single furrow should be thrown up and another back-furrowed directly upon it, so as to produce a high ridge, then another ridge is to be made in the same manner with a deep dead furrow between the two. The process is to be continued thus through the whole field, so that when finished it will present a surface of high ridges and deep dead furrows succeeding each other, about once in two or two and a half feet. If prepared in this way, the frost will penetrate far downward, loosening and disintegrating the soil below the furrows, while the ridges will crumble down, as they will not hold water, the air will circulate freely through them, decomposing the mineral portions, and conveying in ammonia and other gases. The operation will be equal to ten or more loads of good manure upon clay or compact soils.

In the spring it will only be necessary to run a plow once or twice through the centre of each ridge, and then level the whole down with a heavy harrow.

Another advantage in this process is, that when land is thus prepared it dries out and warms several days earlier in the spring. Again there are some soils that are exhausted upon the surface, but which contain poisonous substances in the subsoil. If this subsoil is thrown up in contact with the air and frost during the winter, these poisonous compounds (usually proto-sulphate of iron or maganese) will be destroyed, or changed to a harmless form, during the winter.

The above practice is especially to be recommended in the garden. One of the most successful cultivators of an acre of ground in our acquaintance, digs it up in the fall to the depth of three or four feet, making deep trenches and high ridges so that the whole acre appears to be covered with high winrows of hay placed closely together.

We strongly urge every farmer who has not tried this method, to lay out their plans now for experiment in this way, on a larger or smaller scale, during the present season.—*Amer. Agri.*

What the Farmer Most Needs.

They need organization. They want farmers' clubs, and neighborhood libraries of agricultural books. They need discussion. They need more intercourse, not only in their own town and county, but throughout the state and country, to see and learn what other farmers are doing, and adopt the improvements made by them. They need to become satisfied with their vocation; to get rid of the prevailing notion that farming is necessarily an unmental employment; that is, that the farmer has no occasion to think; has no occasion for education, and never can become wealthy or what the world would call respectable, while engaged in the cultivation of the earth, and therefore he seeks the first opportunity to escape from an avocation placed under ban not only by all others, but by his own class also. The great need of the farmer is, that he shall declare himself independent of all other classes, at least more so than they are of him, and of course he is entitled to engage in any other calling whatever; and if he is a man of toil, that is no reason why he should not be a man of intellect. The great need of the farmer is organization, and this must be accomplished by a few self-sacrificing men, who will undertake the labor of establishing and maintaining farmers' clubs in every neighborhood. Farmers need to drop politics, and take up agriculture. They must talk, and read and think, and they will be sure to act or their children will act for them.—*Penn. Farm Journal.*

Cranberries on Uplands.

A correspondent of the New England Farmer says: "I was passing by Mr. Needham's cranberry patch, this afternoon, and inquired the result of his culture the present season. He informed me that he has gathered eighty-three bushels on one hundred rods of land, all of which had sold readily at three dollars or more per bushel. In consequence of the drought the berries were not so large as they otherwise would have been. He thinks several bushels more can be gathered; and has no doubt, with a fair season for moisture, the crop would have equalled a bushel to a square rod. His vines appear to be in fine condition, and he is satisfied to continue and extend the culture of the cranberry. On the Cape, it appears by the statements of Mr. Secretary Flint, this business is carried on extensively. I know of no one who has succeeded so well, for several years in succession, in the county of Essex, as Mr. E. Needham, of Danvers."

Mental Improvement.

The season of the year has again returned, when those who have a taste for intellectual enjoyments, or aspirations for mental culture, may more readily gratify the cherished desires of their hearts, than at any other period of the year. With the mass of people, whose days are given to physical toil, winter is the great season for mental improvement. The frosts that bind the outer world in death-like repose, and set a seal upon nature's grave that only the vernal solstice can remove, also serve to quicken and stimulate the mind, and to prepare it for the culture it needs and craves. The winter of the physical world, is the spring-time and the harvest-season of the mental. The lengthening evenings, and the bracing, energizing air,—imparting unwonted vigor to mind not less than body,—alike invite to intellectual pursuits. Happy will those be who make a good use of these leisure hours, and of the superadded mental force which usually accompanies a northern winter.

Many of our young readers, who have toiled hard upon the farm or in the shop for six or eight months, will enjoy school privileges, during the coming winter. If wisely improved, these privileges may exert a most happy influence upon all who are favored with them. But there are doubtless others, among our readers, who feel the need of mental culture, and yet cannot avail themselves of the benefits of the common school or the academy. To such we beg leave to recommend *a term in the school of self-instruction.* This is an institution which, in our country, is open to all, without money and without price. The only condition of membership is application; and in proportion to the diligence of that application, will be the progress of the pupil. While we would not disparage the common school, the academy and the college, we hold that it is a great truth, pervading every department of human effort, that success in an undertaking does not depend so much on the enjoyment of great facilities, as on *making the most* of such as we can command. How often does the man of few opportunities and scanty privileges for the attainment of knowledge, outstrip those who have been almost smothered by favoring fortune, in the distribution of her gifts! Unlike the result in the parable, the one talent of opportunity often increase faster than the ten. Or, to use another familiar Scripture figure, the seven lean and ill-favored kine not only surpass, but swallow up their seven well-favored and fat brethren.

No one, whose evenings are his own, should complain of a want of time for mental culture. Let these valuable hours be devoted wisely and faithfully to the acquisition of knowledge, and the result, even of a single winter's effort, will be far from insignificant. There should be a definite purpose in view, and a particular course of study marked out at the beginning; and every effort should be so directed, as to swell the grand result. An hour or two spent every evening in desultory reading, or in hearing miscellaneous lectures, will be of little benefit. This is literary dissipation, not culture. It may be an agreeable way of killing time, but hours thus spent can hardly claim to be devoted to intellectual improvement. To accomplish anything of importance, there must be a definite aim, and a patient concentration of effort towards the attainment of that aim.

About sixteen years ago, a party of young men in a town in this State, who felt the need of mental culture, formed a private lyceum, and met from night to night with closed doors, for mutual improvement. The best educated among them had cyphered about half through Adams' Arithmetic, and had a little knowledge of parsing, and of the other elementary branches usually taught in our public schools. The members persevered in their studies, and assisted by the stimulating effect of members, and the advantages of mutual aid, they made good progress. The first result of these attempts at self-culture was seen in the town meetings. Before, a few old codgers had managed the town's affairs, and by common consent had everything their own way; but now there were young men who had the presumption to take part in public matters. One of these ancient representatives of fogydom became at length so vexed at this alarming development of youthful talent, that he publicly declared an old man could not speak in town meeting, but up popped a young one, to argue a point or offer a suggestion. Since that day, one of those young men, whose early life was spent in poverty and ignorance, has occupied a seat in the Senate of the State, and is at the present time a candidate for a still higher office. Another member of that humble band is a postmaster, and the president of a railroad company; and most of the others, we are told, now hold honorable position in society, and have been elected to offices of honor and trust by the people.

Such instances are by no means rare, and they are full of encouragement to those who are striving to make the best of limited means of self-culture. It may not be convenient, nor even desirable, in all cases, to take advantage of the social principle, in the pursuit of this object. No man, therefore, need wait for a mutual aid society, to help him in this work. If he has a true love of knowledge, he will pursue his evening studies with as much diligence, and perhaps as much profit, around his own fireside, as he could in the lyceum or the school.—*N. E. Farmer.*

He is a fool that cannot be angry, but he is a wise man who will not.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Economy in a Family.

There is nothing which goes so far towards placing young people beyond the reach of poverty as economy in the management in their domestic affairs. It matters not whether a man furnishes little or much for his family, if there be a leakage in the kitchen, much more in the parlor, it runs away he knows not how, and the demon, waste, cries, more, like the horse-leeche's daughter, until he that provides has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and the wife's duty to see that nothing goes wrongfully out of it, not the least article, however unimportant in itself—to establish a precedent, not under any pretence: for it opens the door for ruin to stalk in, and he seldom leaves an opportunity unimproved.

A man gets a wife to look after his affairs, and assist him in his journey through life, and not to dissipate his property. The husband's interest should be the wife's core, and the greatest ambition should carry her no farther than his welfare or happiness together with that of her children. This should ever be her sole aim, and the theatre of her exploits in the bosom of her family, where she may do as much towards making a fortune as he in a workshop or counting-room. It is not the money that makes the man wealthy —it is what he he saves of his earnings. A good and prudent husband makes a deposit of the fruits of his labor with his best friend, and if the friend be not true to him what has he to hope? If he dare not place confidence in the companion of his bosom, where is he to place it? A wife acts not for herself only, but she is the agent for many she loves, and she is bound to act for good and for her own satisfaction. Her husband's good to which she should aim—his approbation her reward. Self-gratification in dress, indulgence in appetite, or more company than his purse can entertain, are equally pernicious—the first adds variety to extravagance; the second fastens a doctor's bill to a butcher's long account—and the latter brings intemperance, the worst of evils in its train.

"My Mother Knows Best."

A party of little girls stood talking beneath my window. Some nice plan was on foot; they were going into the woods, and they meant to make oakleaf trimming, and pick berries, and carry luncheon. Oh, it was a fine time they meant to have. "Now," said they to one of their number, "Ellen, run home and ask your mother if you may go. Tell her we are going, and you must." Ellen, with her green cape bonnet, skipped across the way, and went into the house opposite. She was gone some time.

The little girls kept looking up to the windows very impatiently. At length the door opened, and Ellen came down the steps. She did not seem to be in a hurry to join her companions, and they cried out—"You got leave? You are going, are you?" Ellen shook her head and said that her mother could not let her go. "Oh," cried the children, "it is too bad! Not go! it is really unkind in your mother." "Why, I would make her let you." "I would go, whether or no."

"My mother knows best," was Ellen's answer, and it was a beautiful one. Her lip quivered a very little, for I suppose she wanted to go, and was much disappointed not to get leave; but she did not look angry or pouting, and her voice was very gentle, but very firm, when she said—"My mother knows best."

There are a great many occasions when mothers do not see fit to give their children leave to go where and do what they wish to; and how often are they rebellious and pouting in consequence of it. But this is not the true way, for it is not pleasing to God. The true way is cheerful acquiescence in you mother's decision. Trust her, and smooth down your ruffled feelings by the sweet and beautiful thought, "My mother knows best." It will save you many tears and much sorrow. It is the gratitude you owe her, who has done and suffered so much for you.

Health.—Oh, how beautiful is the ever-changing and ever-renewing beauty of Health!—the Marmorean repose of infantile sleep; the singing gladness of childhood; the exultant and sometimes wayward impulses of youth, intoxicated and bewildered by varieties of joy; the firm, right-onward march of manhood unbarred by an arrow of pain; and uncrippled age at last, venerable in its serene and lofty front—how beautiful are they all! Less beautiful is the clear springing fountain with its flower-adorned brink; less noble the mighty river cleaving its mountain-barred passage to the deep, and less reflective of all the glories of heaven, its outspreading and calmer current, as it lapses and dies into the sea!—*Horace Man.*

Domestic Recipes—*Apple Dumplings.*—With a narrow knife or apple corer, take out the core of pared tart mellow apples, and fill the place of the core with sugar; roll out some plain light pie crust about two-thirds of an inch thick, and cut it into pieces of just sufficient size to roll the apple in. Enclose an apple in each piece, tying each in a thick piece of cloth well floured. Boil one hour without intermission. A better way is to cover each cloth with soft boiled rice, enclose the apple in this, and tie the cloth around snugly, and boil till the apple is tender.

Jumbles.—Take one pound of loaf sugar pounded fine; one pound and a quarter of flour; three-quarters of a pound of butter; four eggs beaten light, and a little rose-water and spice; mix them well, and roll them in sugar.

Ginger Snaps.—Beat together half a pound of butter and half a pound of sugar; mix with them half a pint of molasses, half a teacupful of ginger, and one pound and a-half of flour.

FROM THE EAST.

The Nicaragua steamship Cortes arrived at this port on Friday last, bringing 245 passengers, 100 of whom were females and 33 children. She brings dates from New York to the 13th, and from *Liverpool* to the 1st ult. The news is somewhat interesting and important.

New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and New Jersey, held their elections on the 7th of November, and the Administration is said to be completely routed, but four or five Administration congressmen being elected out of about forty-five. Cass is repudiated in Michigan and Douglass in Illinois, and Seward has a large majority in the Legislature of New York. Richardson, of Illinois, who led in the passage of the Nebraska bill, is defeated. Seymour is probably re-elected Governor of New York; the vote is reported to be 119.000 for Seymour, 119,000 for Clark (whig). 108,000 for Ullman (know nothing), and 39,000 for Bronson (hard democrat). Henry J. Raymond, whig. editor of the N. N. Times, is elected Lieut. Governor; and Fernando Wood, soft, Mayor of New York city. A severe riot occurred at Williamsburg on the day of the election, originating in the sheriff challenging the vote of a foreigner.

Dr. Graham has been sentenced to seven years in the State prison for the murder of Loring.

The Pacific Railroad contract of Robert J. Walker, King & Co, has fallen through, the Governor of Texas having refused to receive the stock offered by them as security for its fulfilment.

The ship New Era, with 380 passengers, went ashore off Deal on the New Jersey coast, Nov. 11. It is supposed she will be a total wreck. The exact number of lives lost had not been ascertained, but was supposed to be very large.

From Europe, it appears that Sebastopol is not yet taken, and the siege is likely to be more obstinate than was expected.

The most important news is the expulsion of Mr. Soule from France, a matter that is likely to create difficulty. Mr. S. was on his way from London to Madrid, and was stopped by the officials at Calais, acting under the orders of Louis Napoleon. Mr. Soule then returned to London. Mr. Mason, our Minister at Paris, as soon as he heard of the affair, is said to have called on M. Drouyn de l'Huys, and demanded an explanation. After some excited conversation the following reasons were given: First—the treatment of M. Dillon, the French consul in California; second, the letter of Mr. Sanders to the French people; third, Cuba. The two ministers parted in great excitement. It is understood that a *personal* color will be given to the affair, but this would involve a retraction of the reasons given by the French Minister, placing him in a humiliating position.

Admiral Napier is sick, owing it is said, to the comments of the English press on his course.

Labor Demand in Humboldt County.—The Humboldt Times of the 9th inst. says: "If our San Francisco cotemporaries *will encourage their* idlers, who are willing to work, to come this way, which is by more than fifty per cent. the most economical route to the mines, we pledge ourselves that they—if working men—can find employment at from forty to fifty dollars per month and their board, in mills, on farms, cutting timber, and many other employments, which they can hold until they realize funds sufficient to go into the mines, if they wish it. We hear daily inquiries for men to perform work. Axemen can get three dollars and fifty cents a cord to cut wood, and can get contracts for hundreds of cords, delivered at the tree. Strangers going into the mines above Union, can obtain from seventy-five to one hundred dollars a month and boarded. Female servants are wanted and will command extra wages throughout the County. The steamers Humboldt and Southerner are now plying regularly between San Francisco and this Bay, and passage is almost as low as it generally rules from San Francisco to Sacramento."

Coal.—An immense deposit of coal, or something very nearly resembling it, says the Mountain Messenger, has been found in a drift belonging to Messrs. Cook & Co. Rabbit Creek. Through the politeness of one of the members of that firm, we were shown into the tunnel some 230 feet, 130 of which passed directly through this coal stratum. It has the appearance of being about ten feet in thickness, and in places, particularly near the bottom of the drift, it is very hard, and the laborers have been compelled to use axes to cut it out. A huge pile has been wheeled out at the mouth of the tunnel and set on fire. It burns slowly and without causing any great amount of heat. It is, however, wet as it came from the tunnel, and may burn more freely after being thoroughly seasoned. We have seen no one who is posted in regard to the quality and value of this article, and consequently are wholly unable to give an opinion as to whether or not this discovery will prove to be of any value. At the point the workmen are now engaged they are at least one hundred feet below the surface.

Rain in Tuolumne.—The Columbia Gazette of the 9th, says: "The rain of the past week has filled the ditches of the Tuolumne Company with the necessary element, and we soon expect to be able to give a good account of the diggings. The heavens still look gloomy, and more rain may be expected shortly."

The Tuolumne County Water Company have declared a dividend of two per cent. for the month of November.

P. Edward Connor, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster for Stockton, vice John S. Evans, deceased.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Meeting.—The Musical Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, on Tuesday evening, with our citizens who are interested in this project. We copy the following report from the Transcript:

The meeting was called to order at seven o'clock by Dr. Wozencraft. Hon. S. P. Webb was appointed President; Messrs. Fremont, Larkin, Haight, Woods and Folsom, Vice Presidents, and Dr. Hitchcock and Elcan Heydenfeldt, Esq., Secretaries.

Mayor Webb briefly stated the object of the meeting; he alluded to the many meetings that had been held in the place for the same object and the little effect that had been produced by them. He thought that the remarks in the papers of the day in regard to the evil effects of disputing about the different routes, very just, and that such disputes were calculated to greatly prejudice the cause. We must convince the people and the Congress of the United States that we were in earnest, that we were determined to have a railroad, and we must do this not only by one effort but by a succession of efforts, and settle the matter of routes afterwards.

Dr. Wozencraft then offered a preamble and resolutions providing for instructing our delegation in Congress to urge the construction of a railroad in a central location in the territories on the line between the Atlantic and Pacific. (This was amended by reading States and Territories.) The resolutions also invite the inhabitants of the States and Territories upon the line to join in the work. The resolutions were passed. Dr. Wozencraft spoke in defence of the resolutions, of the injury continually being suffered by California, by the absence of so necessary a communication with the East, and of the superior advantages of a Central Route. The speaker made some excellent suggestions, though some of his remarks could have been dispensed with to advantage.

Col. Baker was then loudly called for, and upon taking his place upon the stage, was received with great applause. As usual, Col. B. delivered an elegant and classical speech. He was followed by Mr. Billings, who spoke in a practical manner, and advocated the immediate commencement of a road *somewhere*, and suggested the San Jose Road as the proper place to begin the work. He was followed by Mr. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express, who urged the citizens to assist in finishing the San Jose road, which was surveyed some three years since.

Messrs. Wozencraft, Baker and Billings, were appointed to carry out the object of the meeting.

A committee of twenty-five was appointed to confer with each other as to the means of building the road.

Mr. Frank Pixley made some remarks that were much to the purpose and well received.

It was voted to adjourn till the 20th of January, and it was suggested that every one who came be prepared to take at least one share in the San Jose Railroad.

MARKET REPORT.

The long dry weather has materially affected all branches of trade, and all operations of every kind—mercantile, commercial and agricultural. The drouth has delayed the operations of the miner—this stops the stream of gold, the moving power of all business life. The drouth delays the cultivator of the soil and thousands are waiting to plow, to plant, and to cultivate; this hinders many operations that would excite and move trade and give life to business. The tone of general trade is languid, all wanting the moving power of the waters.

Grain is firm. Wheat is advancing, and will continue to advance; it is we believe one of the best investments that can be made. Barley is in demand. Potatoes are advancing and produce generally.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Our New Office.**—We invite our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite Le Count & Strongs. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen; and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedule and literatures we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Grains, Houses, Lands, Inventions, Works of Art of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will but call and see us. WARREN & SON.

☞ **Native Pines, Oaks, &c.**—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

☞ **Wanted.**—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

☞ **"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."**—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blotches, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

Scrofula, Syphilis, Mercurial Complaints, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 91 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

Premium Sheep for Sale.

THE fine Broad Tail Asiatic Sheep that attracted so much attention at the Fair are now offered for sale. Four full grown Bucks; handsome lambs, six months old. The subscribers will give all information and furnish the stock, acting for the owner. [18] WARREN & SON.

MARRIED.

On the 7th Dec., by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. Wm. I. Webster and Miss Allice A. Houton, all of this city.

On the 7th Dec., in Sacramento, Mr. Lewis G. Smith and Miss M. Agnes Hennessy, both of Placer country.

On the 5th Dec., in San Jose, by Rev. A. Graham, Mr. C. F. Willey and Mrs. Margaret Webb, both of San Jose.

On the 2d Dec., in Watsonville, Santa Cruz county, by T. M. Davis, Esq., Mr L. Goodcheox and Miss Louisa Bellnyre.

On the 4th Dec., in Marysville, by Justice Magruder, Mr. W. H. Drum and Miss Sophronia Sharkley.

On the 7th Dec., in Jackson, by Justice Husband, Nicholas Dodge and Miss Susan McGowan.

On the 7th Dec., in Sacramento, Mr. A. E. Bond and Miss Frances Eustis.

DIED.

On the 12th Dec., in this city, Napier Lothian, aged 41 years, a native of Scotland.

On the 9th Dec., at San Lorenzo, Alameda county, of consumption, Mary J. Kennedy, aged 19 years, formerly of Mich.

On the 8th Dec., in this city, of typhoid fever, Jno. C. Wakefield, aged 22 years, late of Vermont.

List of Interments made in the Yerba Buena Cemetery, from the 1st to the 9th Dec., 1854. Reported by Thos. D. Freene, City Sexton, 161 Sacramento street;

DATE.	NAME,	BIRTH.	CAUSE.	AGE.
Dec. 1.	Rory O'More,	Ireland,	Delirium Tremens,	45
" 1.	John Leonard,	Scotland,	Continued Fever,	46
" 1.	Robert Keuster,	Texas,	Burned to Death,	8
" 1.	Wm. Hardman,	New York,	Dysentery,	3
" 1.	Child of T. Hall,			
" 2.	J. Van Brunt,	New York,	Delirium Tremens,	25
" 2.	J. Forsyth,	Ireland,	Consumption,	38
" 3.	Ah Hing,	China,	Suicide,	26
" 3.	F. Midous,	Germany,	Typhoid Fever,	22
" 3.	Infant Antonia,		Stillborn,	
" 3	Julia K. Oakley,	This City,	Fever, (months)	7
" 4.	Unknown,	Unknown,	Drowned,	—
" 4.	G. Guilhoan,	Germany,	Typus Fever,	28
" 4.	J. Tummer,	Germany,	Consumption,	27
" 4.	A. Nalling,	Germany,	Consumption,	36
" 5.	H. L. Marie,	St. Malo,	Bronchitis,	31
" 5.	Aaron Burns,	New York,	Scrofula,	23
" 5.	John Albans,	California,	Fever,	40
" 5	Ch. Burglin,	Louisiana,	Dropsy,	19
" 6.	C. J. Lester,	New York,	Jaundice,	25
" 7.	L. Zuhlausky,	England,	Inflammation,	45

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 6—Brig F Copeland & Co, Phillips, Santa Cruz, 6 days, with asphaltum.
Schr Iowa, Gregg, Santa Cruz, 2 days; produce.
Dec. 7—N steamship Cortes, Cropper, San Juan, 12 days; mdse and passengers.
Steam tug Underwriter, Nash, Philadelphia, in ballast,
Brig Æmilon, Brown, Columbia river, 4 days; lumber.
Schr Empire, Davis, Shoalwater Bay, 5 days; oysters.
Schr Sovereign, Waterman, Santa Cruz, 2 days; produce.
Dec. 8—Clipper ship Celestial, Palmer, New York, 131 ds; mdse.
Clipper ship Sting Ray, Kirby, New York, 125 days; mdse.
Bark Ocean Bird, Wiggins, Columbia River, 8 days; lumber.
Ham brig Rose, Sieges, Vancouver Island, 10 days; coal.
Brig Lyra, Wood, Albion River, 7 days; lumber.
Clipper schr Lady Jane, Penhallow, Honolulu, 21 days; mdse.
Schr Forward, Chapman, Punta Arenas (CA), 50 days; coffee.
Schr J R Whiting, Blair, Oregon, 10 days; lumber.
Dec. 9—Clipper ship Whistler, Brown, Boston, 125 days; mdse.
Clipper ship Red Gauntlet, Andrews, Boston, 115 days; mdse.
Schr Willimantic, ——, Puget Sound, 10 days; lumber.
Schr Caroline E Foote, Worth, Honolulu, 19 days; mdse.
Dec. 10—Steamship America, Haley, San Diego, 3 days, via intermediate ports; mdse—50 passengers.
Bark Mary Melville, Darby, Puget Sound, 17 days, with piles.
Schr Olivia, Redfield, Tomales, 14 hours; produce.
Dec. 11—Stmr Humboldt, Tomlinson, Humboldt Bay, 34 hours,
Ham ship Semiramis, Adam, Bristol (Eng), 138 days; coal.
Fr ship St Joseph, Curolis, Havre, 143 days; mdse, 32 pass.
Dec. 12—Stmr Southerner, Sampson, Oregon.
Br bark Auckland, Nelson, Sydney, 64 days, via Tahiti; mdse.
Schr J M Ryerson, McCarthy, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.
Schr Iowa, Gregg, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.
Bark Success, Coope, Monterey, 3 days; granite.

CLEARANCES.

Dec. 6—Ships Sarah Parker, Gardner, for New York; Contest Brewster, Shanghae; schr Ada, Josselyn, Monterey.

Dec. 7—Ship Rapid, Corning, for Shanghae.

Dec. 8—Steamship Sierra Nevada, Blethen, for San Juan del Sud.

Dec. 9—Stmr Goliah, Erskine, for San Diego; ships James Edwards, Barker, for Callao; Louisa, Ross, Humboldt; brig Alert, Thomas, Guaymas.

Dec. 11—Ships Ocean Telegraph, Willis, and Morning Star, Foster, for Callao.

Dec. 12—Schrs Toranto, for Society Islands; Rialto (Haw), King, Lahaina.

Boston Clipper Steel Plow,

Manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.

THIS splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the famous Eagle Plough, so universally known. This form of Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union; also at the World's Fair.

The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished style, of the very best steel, and may now be considered the highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned wish the cultivators of California to call and examine the same at their place of business. TREADWELL & CO.,

Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco.
21 TREADWELL & CO., Marysville.

Gardener and Wife Wanted.

A GOOD GARDENER and his WIFE can find a permanent situation, if application is made immediately. The Gardener is wanted to take charge of a Garden, Green House and Grapery; and the Wife to take charge of the House. Liberal wages will be given.

Apply at this Office. None but those who can bring undoubted recommendations need apply. The parties are wanted to go up river. 24

First Premium Daguerreotypes.

R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and lights are superior to any in the State.

Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. 16

The Upland Bell Cranberry.

WE have just received, per last steamer, the famed "Upland Bell Cranberry," to which we call particular attention of the cultivators of California. They are put up in parcels of 100 and 200, at $10 per hundred. Only a few are received, and an early call only can secure them. Please notice the character of them, as described in an article in another part of this paper.

WARREN & SON,
23. Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Jewelry, and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver Ware, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.

N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

Pacific Nursery,

MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA,

HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and **Ornamental Trees** in great variety; 500,000 **Strawberry Plants**, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.

All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.

Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.

18 H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. THURSTON,
Office, Room No. 20, Hillman's Temperance House;
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D.,
Office, Room No. 21, Hillman's Temperance House,
No. 80 Davis street, San Francisco, Cal.
☞ Mrs. T., Physician for Women and Children. 22

WILLIAM BAILEY.
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
Also—Camphene and Burning Fluid.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush.. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, San Francisco.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 21 tf

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. F. SAWYER
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Hardware and Leather,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock.
At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS,
FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 Montgomery Block.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

Wines and Liquors.
GOODWIN & CO., & MEEKER,
No. 64 California street,—(near Front street)

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, have now on hand, and for sale,—
500 one-eighth casks Domestic Brandy,
250 bbls Monongahela Whisky,
50 bbls very fine Old Bourbon Whisky,
100 one-eighth casks fine pale Pellevoisin Brandy,
50 one-eighth casks A. Seignette do,
40 one-eighth casks fine Champagne do,
15 one-eighth casks Louis Le Breton, do, 1805;
5 puncheons pure Scotch Whisky,
15 pipes Imperial Eagle and Swan Gin,
100 one-eighth casks Port Wine,
100 casks Dunbar's Bottled Ale and Porter,
100 casks Tennent's do do do,
50 cases Boker's Bitters, genuine;
100 cases Owen Byrn's Champagne Cider,
50 baskets Heidsieck Champagne,
100 baskets fancy Brands, pints and quarts.
Also—a complete assortment of Syrups, Absinth, Curacoa, Bitters, &c., &c.; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. 24-1m

Copartnership Notice.

San Francisco, November 23th, 1854.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and firm of Kimball, Satterlee & Hood, in the business of keeping Livery and Sale Stables, in the city of San Francisco, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, this day and date above written.

GEO. P. KIMBALL,
WM. SATTERLEE,
J. A. HOOD.

N. B.—The business will hereafter be continued under the name and style of G. P. Kimball & Co., by George P. Kimball and Wm. Satterlee. 23

California Starch.

ATTENTION of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure California Starch now manufactured by him. The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness; it can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country and the proprietor challenges competition.

This new California product of "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.

JOHN EVERDING, Manufacturer,
Water street, between Mason and Tyler,
14 North Beach, San Francisco

Dennis' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.

Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.

Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.

5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

Stock Wanted.

PERSONS having valuable stock, of known pedigree, will always find a market for the same by leaving a memorandum with us. We always have more or less stock on hand for sale.

Wanted Immediately.—Two or three fine Durham Bulls; six Short Horn Cows—extra; one entire Colt (Morgan Blood); a few fine Merino Rams.

Communications by mail, post-paid, will be responded to promptly. [23] WARREN & SON.

FLOURING MILLS.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street**, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated CHENERY & LAMBARD MILLS, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactored from California Wheat at the Lambard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
I street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or
KING, BARROLL & CO.,
10 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

Happy Valley Flour Mills,

Corner of First and Melius streets, San Francisco.

Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial compliments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from these Mills.

Domestic Flour.—A superior article for family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacramento street.

☞ A liberal allowance made to the trade.

J. N. BROOKS, } Proprietors.
F. C. HALL, }

☞ Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms. 19

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

Fruit Trees at Auction.

15,000 FRUIT TREES, from Two to Three Years old, will be offered for sale at auction on the 12th DECEMBER, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the Stockton Rancho, on the Alameda, or road leading from the city of San Jose to Santa Clara, Santa Clara County.

Those wishing to purchase large, healthy and vigorous trees will do well to call and look at these trees before purchasing elsewhere, *as they are all positively to be sold.*

The following comprise some of the varieties:

APPLES THREE YEARS OLD.—Early Strawberry, Swaar, Baldwin, Sweet Bough, W. King, Fall Pippin, Seek no further, Wagoner, Rhode Island Greening, Gravenstein, Juneating, Early Joe, Golden Sweet, Newtown Pippin, Northern Spy, Roxbury Russet, Priestly.

APPLES TWO YEARS OLD.—Early Harvest, Ladies' Sweeting, R. I. Greening, Northern Spy, Swaar, Wagoner, Spitzeoburg, Sweet Bough, Baldwin, &c.

PEARS TWO YEARS OLD.—Winter Nellis, Bartlet, Beurre diel, Dearborn Seedling, Duchess de Augoulerne, Vicar of Winkfield, President, Virgalieu Onondago.

PLUMS.—Bleekers Green Gage, Red Magnum Bonum.

PEACH TREES.—12,000 Peach Trees, two years old.

APRICOT TREES.—1,000 Apricot Trees, two years old, several of the choicest varieties, and will bear the coming season if carefully transplanted.

FOREIGN GRAPES.—Muscat Blanc Hatif, Black Morocco, Joslins St. Albans, Black Prince, Black Corinthian, Frank Reathal, De La Palestine, Baist's superb, Fromental, White Frontignac, Deacon's superb.

Will bear the following year if carefully moved: Early Crawford, Old Mixon, Early York, Jacques Rareripe, Morris White, Red-cheeked Melacoton, Grosse Mignone, Honest John, &c.

Strawberry Plants of choice varieties.

Green-house Plants, &c.

Terms, Cash on Day of Sale.

20 JAS. F. KENNEDY, Agent.

20,000 Fruit Trees.

COMMERCIAL NURSERIES, near the Artesian Fountains; also, in San Jose City.—The undersigned offers the above lot of fine Fruit Trees, consisting of **Apple, Pear, Cherry** and **Peach**. These trees have been introduced into this country from Genesee County, N. Y., by the undersigned himself, and are of the very best varieties known in New York; many of them are new kinds, and among the Apples are the best late varieties for keeping.

Orders for Fruit Trees of any kind may be left with WARREN & SON, who will give all needed information, will be promptly attended to. Orders can also be forwarded to the Nursery. In all cases, orders received at the Nursery will receive very prompt attention, where we should be glad to see purchasers.

Apple Trees, from three to six feet..........$1 25
Pear, Cherry and Peach, do. 1 50

Large quantities will be offered at prices to suit the times and circumstances of the purchaser.

GEO. W. LE VALLEY.

P. S. We can furnish Scions of the Fruit Trees, of reliable varieties, of more than fifty kinds, in lots to suit orders. 20

10,000 Fruit Trees.

WE can offer for sale Fruit Trees of the best kinds at the lowest rates. Having the agency of the very best nurseries we are enabled to make terms for quantities more than usually favorable.

We have an extra lot of 10,000 young Seedling Peach Trees, at a very low rate, ready for planting.

WARREN & SON,
20 Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

25,000 Cotton Wood Trees.

FINE Cotton Wood Trees of all sizes, for sale. They will be set and warranted at a fair price. In large quantities they can be furnished at low rates. WARREN & SON,
20 Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

5,000 Cranberry Vines.

JUST received per "Sierra Nevada," a splendid assortment of fresh Cranberry Vines, in perfect order. For sale by
WARREN & SON,
20 Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

Choice Seeds.

A FULL assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, just received, via Isthmus. For sale by
23 1m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubarb Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
8 Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees,	44 varieties;	
Pear do	44	do
Apple do	54	do
Plum do	15	do
Apricots	6	do
Almonds	2	do
Quinces do	2	do
Cherry do	many	do
Grapes,	12	do

Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Fig Trees;
Pomegranates;
Walnuts;
Chestnuts;
Locust Trees, very large;
Rose Arucinse, } for hedges.
Osage Orange, }

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, MR. DELAIGNE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as *samples*. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

8 istf L. PREVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of **Peaches**, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn **Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds**, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.

OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;

Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutillums, Azaleas, Orleanders, Passifloras, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson*, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!

WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand large **Apple Trees**: two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year.

Two Thousand **Peach Trees**, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.

Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.

Fifteen Hundred **Cherry Trees** from two to four feet high.

Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.

Apple Trees from ....$1 00 to $2 50
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from .... 1 50 to 2 50

Extra sized trees in proportion.

BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.

Orders left with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 18 6m

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Green house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

AT the Nursery of William Hall, in Bradford, Massachusetts, all the various kinds, warranted true to names. Gentlemen in California, intending to set out trees, should forward their orders during this month.

Refers to Capt. H. C. Cheever,
" " Isaac A. Morgan.

October, 5th, 1854.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elten $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.

25 WARREN & SON, Masonic Hall Building.

To Loan.

50,000 ON Wheat, Flour, Barley, and other California Produce. By
TILDEN & LITTLE, Empire Warehouse,
15 Beale street, near Market

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington street, between Battery and Front:

Eagle No. 2 Plows.
Eagle No. 20 "
Eagle No. 19½ "
Eagle No. 19 "
Eagle II "
Eagle M "
Trojan Nos. 4 and 5.
Minor & Horton's, Nos. 20 and 21.
Rover Steel Plow.
Peoria Steel Plow,
Ox Yokes and Chains.
Harrows & Harrow Teeth.
Road Scrapers.
Platform Scales, &c., &c.

Corn Mills,
Corn Shellers.
Straw Cutters.
Fan Mills.
Burr Mill Stone.
Bolting Cloth, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10.
Brass & Iron Wire Cloth, ass't'd [Nos.
Thermometer Churns.
Four Horse Farm Wagons.
Garden Hoes.
Manure Forks.
Ketchum's improved Mower.

Together with a general assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Garden and Field Seeds.

H. McNALLY
16 Importer of Agricultural Implements.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbillicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitae of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.

ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.

For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power. BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 11 J street, Sacramento City.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARREN & SON.

Grass Seed.

20 BBLS. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately. Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to
10 GEO. N SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

WHEAT from "Hill's Farm," Salinas, Monterey county, which obtained the *first premium* at the State Fair—California growth from Chili Seed—crop average yield 60 bushels per acre. Also, pure Chile Wheat. Apply to

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15-1m Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Splendid Hyacinths, Jonquils, Narcissus, &c.

LARGE and fine bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant gems may now be had at our room:—"CALIFORNIA FARMER" Office, opposite LeCount & Strong,

Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
16 WARREN & SON.

Extra Samples Grain, &c.

GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BARLEY or OATS, can find cash purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.

Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimen samples of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by application at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

17 WARREN & SON.

Agricultural Implements.

A GENERAL assortment of implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plow Points.

A LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.

A FULL and general assortment of choice quality.
For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plows and Harrows.

A GREAT variety from the best manufacturers.
For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Bolting Cloth, &c.

BOLTING Cloth and Screen Wire. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

India Rubber Belting, &c.

INDIA Rubber Belting and Conducting Hose, of various widths and sizes. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Mills and Mill Machinery.

GRAIN, Saw, Shingle and Lath Mills. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Steam Powers, &c.

STEAM, Water and Horse Powers, of various kinds.
For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

HOTELS.

Rassette House.

SAN FRANCISCO,............CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

Valley Hotel, Suisun,

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House,

Corner of Second and D streets,......MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel

NAPA CITY,..............................CALIFORNIA.

L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. 26

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON, }

Splendid Private Residence.

THOSE who may be desirous of finding a beautiful location for a permanent home, for a healthy, pleasant and highly cultivated spot, can have that desire gratified by knowing that one of the finest spots in California is now offered for sale. Circumstances of filial affection requires the present owner to leave California, and no other reason could induce a sale.

The estate contains Two Hundred Acres, and is within about a dozen miles from the city of San Jose. It is in the highest state of cultivation and contains about two thousand best fruit trees of extra quality, many bearing fine fruit the present year—nearly two thousand dollars in cash being received from the Peach orchard alone. There is already upon the farm, ready for use, every implement, from a reaping machine to a garden rake; from a farm wagon to a sulky, and from a turkey to a pigeon. Also, three horses, a colt, thirty hogs, hens, chickens, turkeys, &c; one thousand bushels grain, hay in plenty, and all the needed and desirable comforts, except—man and wife to enjoy it. It is one of the most beautiful locations in the country, being fertile and productive. A small and neat cottage only at present is built, such as a bachelor has occupied.

Persons wishing to purchase a most valuable estate for their own enjoyment and improvement, and for a permanent home, will do well to give attention to this notice. All needed particulars will be given on application made at the office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER." 15-1m

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, R. Concklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3½, and Alviso 9¼ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 8 o'clk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.

For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 29 tf

To Farmers and Gardeners.

WICKERSHAM'S

Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.

FOR sale—Wickersham's far-famed Patent Wrought Iron Fence, for enclosing and sub-dividing lands. It can be furnished at but little above the cost of ditching, and is much more preferable, because it does not require a heavy annual expenditure to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fires which so constantly sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring wooden fences to be renewed, nor carried away by flood from the overflow of the low lands; it is free from decay, which places it beyond comparison with wood or any other material now in use; it is valued the most highly where it has been tried the most thoroughly; it is light and graceful, yet strong, and cannot be broken down by horses or cattle. The testimony which has been given by those who have used it in the Atlantic States, is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of California.

A complete model is now on exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, at Musical Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery, where a full description may be seen, with the testimony of those who have erected it in the Atlantic States.

Farmers are invited to examine this fence, as there has never been any of the same kind in this country previous to the arrival of this lot, and from its peculiar construction there is not the least doubt but that it will be extensively used in this State.

J. T. Heston has now on hand, and will be constantly receiving supplies from the manufacturer, which will enable him to fill orders to almost any amount.

For particulars address J. T. HESTON,
At Warren's Agricultural Rooms;
Or, P. COGGINS, cor. Sacramento and Pike streets
October 6, 1854. 15

LOVE AND POETRY.

BY GERALD MASSEY.

There's sorrow for the toiling poor,
On misery's bosom nursed;
Rich robes for ragged souls, and crowns
For branded brows, Cain-cursed!
But Cherubim, with clasping wings,
Ever about *us* be,
And happiest of God's happy things,
There's love for you and me!

SYSTEM AND ORDER.—The life of Dr. Noah Webster affords a striking illustration of the value of system. When a young man he conceived the idea of producing a new dictionary of the English language. Having determined to make this the great work of his life, he set about preparing himself for it by an extensive course of study. Year after year he labored on in patient obscurity, exploring the fields of literature and science, and gathering and arranging the materials for his great work. Everything he read, or studied, or accomplished, had a bearing on the great object of his life; and this was the grand secret of his success. "Method," says his biographer, "was the presiding principle of his life."

The love of order and system often manifests itself at an early age, and is a praiseworthy and enviable habit even at that period of life. The boy who studies and works by method, will accomplish much more, by the same means, than another boy of similar capacity, who acts on the "helter-skelter" principle. He knows what he is to do, and he does it. He does not begin twenty different things, and leave them all unfinished. "One thing at a time, and a time for everything," is his motto. If he has a lesson to learn he does not neglect it until the hour of recitatation has almost arrived. He has a season for play and another for work, and he does not allow the one to interfere with the other. You think he has a strange knack of doing things *easily*, and wonder if he has not got a stronger mind and body than other boys. But his secret is, order and system. These habits are his "labor-saving machinery," which enable him to accomplish more work than his fellows, in better manner and in less time.

A very rich man, who had been quite poor when a boy, was asked how he acquired his wealth. He replied that his father had made him form the habit early in life, of doing everything in its time, and it was to this habit that he owed his success.

JUST RIGHT.—The New York Tribune tells a good story of a very strong case of *no*. It is a hard word—a perfect granite word—strong, durable, and plain; and it requires strong circumstance and good courage to give it its true, stone-like emphasis.

The Tribune says a clergyman was called at rather a late hour to perform a marriage ceremony; he wished to postpone the matter, but the applicant overcame his objections, by stating that the lady in the case said "now or never." Accordingly, the weary clergyman repaired to the place indicated, and found the lady, who was so impatient for a master, a very pretty, young girl neatly and tastefully attired, and evidently a temptation to the bridegroom to take her when he could get her, however it might inconvenience third parties. The usual preliminaries of the occasion were through, and the perties joined hands. The minister repeated the usual formula, and the bridegroom gave his assent to his part of the obligation: but upon asking the bride if she would "take this man to be her lawful and wedded husband"—the ceremony was interupted and finished by the bride's pronouncing a firm and fatal "*no*;" and she walked off, leaving her almost husband emphatically in an awkward position. The officiating clergyman considered himself trifled with, and asked an explanation.

It appeared that the girl was a seamstress, and had worked for the would-be bridegroom. He had made proposals of marriage, but she doubted his sincerity, left his employment, and went into the country. When she returned, she found that he had scandalized her character, denied his proposals of marriage, and said she was—no matter what. She asked the friend from whom she learned the facts, if she would believe her, if her traducer would marry her then. The lady replied "yes, and so would all who know you."

Thus to prove his falsehood and her own innocence, she renewed his acquaintance—accepted his renewed proposals of marriage, and rejected him at the altar, as before related.

LAUGHTER.—Professor Flogel devotes two hundred and seventy pages to a profoundly analytical and philosophical investigation of the origin, nature, use and benefit of laughter generally, and treats of its different causes and aspects under thirty-seven distinct heads. He is able also to inform us, on the authority of a certain Italian sage, how to judge of a man's character and disposition by hearing him laugh. The melancholy man's laugh, is a poor thin hi, hi, hi! the choleric temperament shows itself in a he, he, he! the phlegmatic indulge in a cheerful ha, ha, ha! and a sanguine habit is betrayed by its own characteristic ho, ho, ho!

"GENTLEMEN of the jury," said a western lawyer, "I don't mean to insinuate that this is a covetous person, but I will bet five to ten that, if you should bait a trap with a new three-penny piece, and place it within six inches of his mouth, you would catch his soul."

"AMINIDAB, who is Cupid?" "One of the boys. He is said to be as blind as a bat; but if he is blind, he'll do to travel. He found his way into Aunt Nan's affections, and I would'nt have thought that any critter could have worked his way into such narrow arrangements with his eyes wide open."

BANKERS.

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis,	David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco,	Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co.	London.
F. Huth & Co.	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros, & Co.	London.
Hottinguer & Co.	Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co.	New York.
Phœnix Bank	do
J. E. Thayer & Bro.	Boston.
Horace Bean & Co.	New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co	St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers	Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond. Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J R. Macmurdo & Co.	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].
Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

DEPOSITS draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with Interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.
7 ROBINSON & CO.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-tf

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

MONEY will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be *without interest*, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of *one per cent. per month*, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing *one and a half per cent. per month* interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The money deposited is used only in loans guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collaterals, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.

No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ………………AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

Fair Haven Oil Company.

CHURCH & MARTIN, AGENTS.
Manufactory, First street.
Office, N. E. corner California and Front streets, San Francisco.

THE above company have a process in their manufacture by which they extract all the *gummy* substance from Oils, leaving them *limpid*, and better adapted for lubricating and burning. 15

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gatling's Premium Grain Drill.

THIS excellent machine, which has gone into extensive use in the Atlantic States, is now for the *first time* offered to the Farmers of California. This Drill answers three desirable ends: the saving of labor; the avoiding wastage; and rendering the greatest return for capital expended.

Simple and durable in its construction, it rarely needs repairing, which, when necessary, the most ordinary mechanic can easily perform. For particulars see hand-bill accompanying the drill.

That this is the result of its operation the subjoined certificates will abundantly show:

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 4th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson of this place), to put in seventy-five acres of wheat. The machine operated very satisfactorily; preferable to broad-cast sowing, in producing more bushels per acre with less labor: also in putting in all the grain neatly, not losing any, subject to the consumption of birds or squirrels. Result of eight acres, part of seventy-five acres, was *seventy bushes per acre.* LEMUEL ROBINSON.

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 7th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson, of Santa Clara), to put in twenty acres of wheat. I was very much pleased with its operation, and consider it a great saving of labor, putting the grain in neatly—nothing liable to waste—while the product for me was *one-third* more than the broad-cast sowing alongside in the *same field.* P. J. DAVIS.

SANTA CLARA, Sept. 11th, 1854.

I certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill for the purpose of putting in ten acres of wheat, and can state with confidence that it takes less seed, and produces more bushels to the acre, with less labor than the broad-cast sowing. I would also state that I sowed broad-cast and drilled at the same time upon the same kind of land, and the yield was much greater upon the drilled ground. I give the Drill a decided preference to the broad-cast sowing. FELIX REINEY.

S. HENDERSON, proprietor,
13-1m and Agent for sale of Mills.

Farms for Sale—Small Farms.

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS desirous of securing a Valuable Tract of Land well located, are invited to visit the Salinas Valley, Monterey County. The property offered for sale is known as "Hill's Farm," near the Town of Salinas. The land is rich alluvial bottom, of the best quality, in proof of which the crops of '53 and '54 are submitted. The yield of barley in '53 averaged over 100 bushels per acre; the best giving 149 23-50 bushels per acre, and took the premium at the exhibition of '53 of a silver cup. The wheat crop of the present year is believed to be the best raised in the State, yielding 60 bushels per acre, and some as high as 85 bushels. The first premium awarded by the State Fair is given to the undersigned.

The facilities for sending to market are good, and the expense of putting produce in San Francisco from the Farm at present is but $12 per ton. Two lines of stages pass daily from San Jose and Monterey; and steamboats from Monterey. Post Office, Store and Blacksmith shop in the village. For persons having small or large means it is thought to offer a good opportunity for settlement as any part of the country. Tracts of Land from 40 to 160 acres, will be sold for cash, and on time, or for Stock at cash value.

For further particulars, apply to J. BRYANT HILL,
Postmaster, Salinas,
or to WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15 Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Downs' Revolving Clothes Rack.

THE Proprietor, Inventor and Patentee of this new and most useful and valuable Household Utensil, would ask the attention of the public to his Invention.

The proprietor can offer to the citizens, to families, to hotels and all public buildings where "clothes drying" is required, this new and unique Invention.

By this machine little or no yard room is required by clothes lines, either for a larger or smaller quantity.

A single upright post in the centre of the yard or at one corner of it, and you have one hundred and twenty-five or two hundred and fifty feet of clothes line—the clothes are placed upon the lines in a small space, and then raised above the yard so as to leave the free use of the yard even while the entire quantity of clothes is drying. Not only is the space in the yard saved, but the clothes are beyond the reach of injury from those in the yard, and beyond the reach of pilferers also, as well as from *dirt and dust.*

This machine will be on exhibition at the Fair, where all can see it in operation.

The necessary documents have been taken out to secure the rights of the Patentee, and all persons are cautioned against any infringement.

The following persons having seen it, will attest to its very great utility and value, and all who have seen it bespeak its praise. The inventor is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen, as to its merits: David Chambers, and Henry Haight, Esqs., and Warren & Co., who have examined the machine.

The machines will be offered soon after exhibition at the Fair

☞ Orders received at the SHOP of the Inventor,
14 and at WARREN & CO.'S

ADAMS & CO.'S

CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To ENGLAND, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis,
Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville,
New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio	Cleveland.

Utica City Bank	Utica.	Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.	Bank of Attica	Buffalo.
Rochester City B'k	Rochester.	Geo. Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Michigan State B'k	Detroit.	Clinton Bank	Columbus, O.

☞ In the NORTHERN MINES we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville,
Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada,
Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands,
Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls,
Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through LANGTON & BRO.'S YUBA EXPRESS, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar,
Sicard's Bar,
Kennebec Bar,
Union Bar,
Rose's Bar,
Foster's Bar,
Winslow's Bar,
Oak Valley,
Indian Valley,
Sleighville,
Cox's Bar,
Deer Creek Crossing,
Bridgeport, S. Yuba,
Sweetland's,
Hoyat's Diggings,
Cherokee Corral,
Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba,
Slate Range,
Junction House,
Frenchman's Bar,
Bullard's Bar,
Minesota Diggings,
Park's Bar,
French Corral,
Boston Bar,
Hunt's Ranch,
Barton's Bar,
Wombaw's Bar,
Slate Range,
Nevada House,
Empire Ranch,
Downieville,
Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the SOUTHERN MINES, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by BROWN'S EXPRESS, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

INSURANCE.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.
7 ADAMS & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on apace with the Age and Times!

Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!

Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to VANCE'S who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d. Because he has *the largest light in the world*, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenessess, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

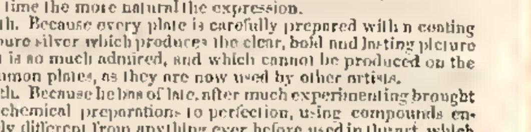
5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

☞ Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.

☞ New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17



COLLINS & CO.,

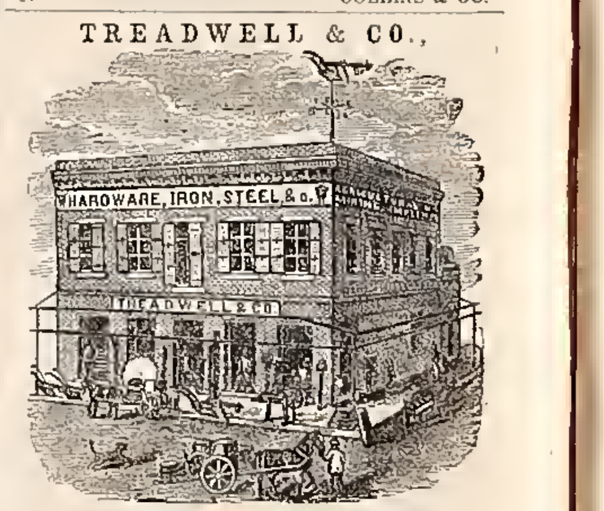
PRACTICAL HATTERS,

(PREMIUM HAT STORE,)
157 *Commercial street, San Francisco.*

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at COLLINS & CO.'S Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.
17 COLLINS & CO.

TREADWELL & CO.,



CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 66 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

IMPORTERS of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Grocers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

SMITH & VAN DYNE having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; H. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

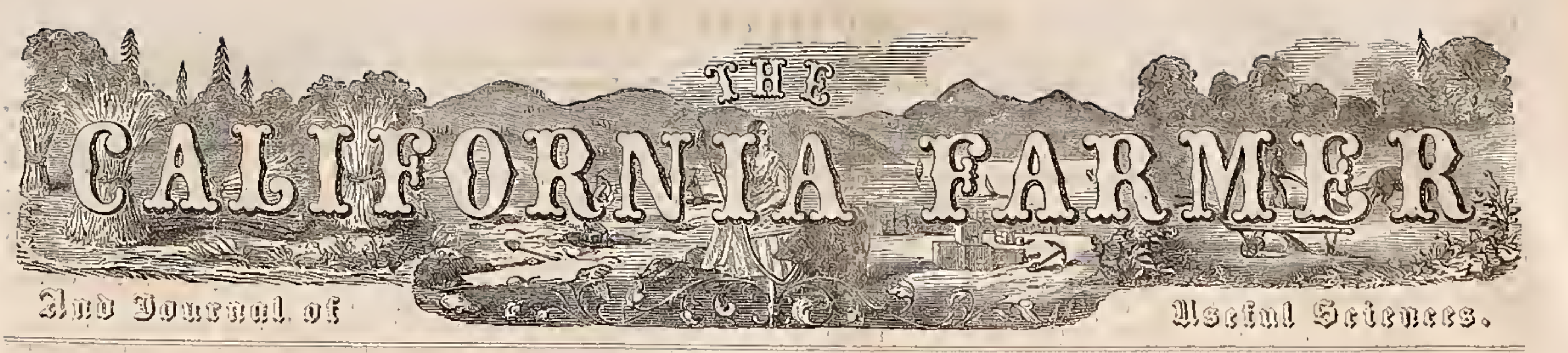
Montgomery Paint Store,

No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

ATLANTIC, UNION and FRENCH WHITE LEAD;
TIEMAN'S ZINC WHITE; ENGLISH BOILED OIL;
TURPENTINE; 1st QUALITY FRENCH PICTURE GLASS;
WINDOW GLASS; TIEMAN'S COLORS, in oil and water;
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
BRUSHES in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.
6 RAYE & HANKS



THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1854. NO. 25.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING;
BY WARREN & SON.

Office in Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

TO THE BETRAYER.

"'Twas the doubt that thou wert false,
That wrung my heart with pain;
But now I *know* thy perfidy,
I shall be well again."

There is no pallor on my cheek! no gloom upon my brow;
No languor in the step whose tread is free as wind-tossed bough:
Mine eye is bright with health and hope, and in the joyous tone
That greets kind friends, there is no plaint like the lone wood dove's moan;
And yet I loved thee—cold, proud man! with woman's whole fond heart;
And dark the cloud that gloomed my heart to know thee as thou art.
As bends the lily to the gale, I bowed unto the blast;
But rear again my stately head, the hour of sorrow's past—
Passed as the mist from Luna's face, the foam from ocean's wave,
Unscathed my soul as rock 'gainst which the billows idly rave!
Didst think that form of faultless mould, that high and haughty face;
That winning tone, that gentle smile, that noble, manly grace,
That breathed in every look and tone, could the pure heart retain,
That deemed *thine* as a mirror, free from every loathsome stain.
No! no! I loved the ideal—'woke, to find thee sold, the slave
Of mammon, past the utmost power of love or hope to save;
And now I scorn thee, loathe the spell that bound me unto thee:
Take back thy ring, thy troth, thy vow—as eagle wing I'm free!
Calm I can smile, when others breathe thy name into my ear;
And curl my lip with cold disdain, when thou art hovering near.
Thy bark is on a prosp'rous tide, the sails are flowing free;
Yet many a rock, and quicksand, lurks beneath the treach'rous sea,
When lowers the sky, and o'er thy head wild swoops misfortune's blast,
Ere in its vortex thou art lost—*bethinks thee of the past!*

M. C. W.

[From Chambers's Journal.]

Fortunes of the Gardener's Daughter.

BETWEEN Passy and Auteuil were still to be seen, some few years ago, the remains of what had been a gentleman's residence. The residence and the family to whom it had belonged had both fallen during the first revolution. The bole of a magnificent tree, stag-headed, owing to the neighboring buildings having hurt the roots, was all the evidence that remained of a park; but bits of old moss-grown wall—broken steps that led to nothing—heads and headless trunks of statues that once adorned the edges of what, now a marsh, had formerly been a piece of ornamental water—little thickets of stunted trees stopped in their growth by want of care—all hinted of what had been, although they could give no idea of the beauty which had once made Bouloinvilliers the pride of the neighborhood and its possessor. Such was the aspect of the place recently: but when the following anecdote begins, France was to external appearance prosperous, and Bouloinvilliers was still in its bloom.

At a cottage within the gate which entered the grounds, lived the gardener and his wife. They had been long married, had lost all their children, and were considered by everybody a staid elderly couple, when, to the astonishment of all, a girl was born. This precious plant, the child of their old age, was the delight especially of Pierre's life: he breathed but in little Marie, and tended her with the utmost care. Although attired in the costume appropriate to her station, her clothes were of fine materials; every indulgence in their power was lavished upon her, and every wish gratified, except the very natural one of going outside the grounds—*that* was never permitted to her whom they had dedicated to the blessed Virgin, and determined to keep 'unspotted from the world.' Pierre himself taught her to read very well, and to write a little; Cecilon to knit, sew, and prepare the *pot-au-feu*; and amusement she easily found for herself. She lived among green leaves and blossoms: she loved them as sisters: all her thoughts turned towards the flowers that surrounded her on every side; they were her sole companions, and she never wearied playing with them. An old lime, the branches of which drooped round like a tent, and where the bees sought honey as long as there was any lingering on its sweetly odorous branches, was her house, as she termed it; a large acorn formed a coffeepot; its cups, her cups, plates, porringers, and saucers, according to their size and flatness; and bits of broken porcelain, rubbed bright, enlivened the knotted stump, which served for shelves, chimney and all; a waterlily was her *marmite;* fir-cones her cows; a large mushroom her table, when mushrooms were in season, at other times a bit of wood covered with green moss or wild sorrel. Her dolls even were made of flowers—bunches of lilies and roses formed the faces, a bundle of long beech-sprigs the bodies; and for hours would she sit rocking them, her low song chiming in with the drowsy hum of the insects.

When grown older, and become more adventurous, she used to weave little boats from rushes upon bits of cork, and freight them with flowers. These she launched on the lake, where the fresh air and fresh water kept them sometimes longer from fading than would have otherwise been their fate, during the hot dry days of July and August, on their native beds. Thus passed her happy childhood: often and often she dreamed over it in after-life, pleasing herself with the fancy, that perhaps as God, when he made sinless man in his own image, gave him a garden as his home, so for those who entered into 'the joy of our Lord,' a garden might be prepared in heaven, sweeter far than even that of Bouloinvilliers—one where sun never scorched, cold never pinched, flowers never faded, birds never died. The death of a bird was the greatest grief she had known, a cat the most ferocious animal she had as yet encountered. She attended the private chapel on Sundays and saints' days. The day she made her first communion was the first of her entry into the world, and much distraction of mind did the unwonted sight of houses, shops, and crowds of people, cause to our little recluse, which served for reflection, conversations, and curious questioning for many a day after. On a white-painted table with a drawer, there stood a plaster-cast of the Virgin Mary, much admired by its innocent namesake, and associated in her mind with praises and sugar-plums—for whenever she had been particularly good she found some there for her. It was her office to dust it with a feather brush, supply water to the flowers amid which the little figure stood, and replace them with fresh ones when faded. Whenever she was petulant, a black screen was placed before the table, and Marie was not suffered to approach it. This was her only punishment; indeed the only one she required; for she heard and saw nothing wrong: her parents never disputed, and they were so gentle and indulgent to her, that she never even felt tempted to disguise the truth. The old priest often represented to the father that unless he intended his child for the cloister, this mode of bringing her up in such total seclusion and ignorance was almost cruel; but Pierre answered that he could give her a good fortune, and would take care to secure a good husband for her; and her perfect purity and innocence were so beautiful, that the kind-hearted but unwise ecclesiastic did not insist farther.

In the meantime she grew apace; and her mother being dead, Marie lived on as before with her father, whose affection only increased with his years, both of them apparently thinking that the world went on as they did themselves, unchanged in a single idea. Alas! "we know not what a day may bring forth," even when we have an opportunity of seeing and hearing all that passes around us. Pierre and Marie were scarcely aware of the commencement of the Revolution until it was at its height—the marquis, his son, and the good priest massacred—madame escaped to England—and the property divided, and in the possession of others of a very different stamp from his late kind patron, a model of suavity and grace of manner even in that capital which gave laws of politeness to the rest of Europe. All this came like a clap of thunder upon the astonished Pierre; and although he continued to live in his old cottage, he never more held up his head. Finally he became quite childish, and one day, died sitting in his chair, his last words being "Marie," his last action pointing to the little figure of the Virgin. When his death, however, became known, the new proprietaire desired that the cottage should be vacated, and came himself to look after its capabilities. He was astonished at the innocent beauty of the youthful Marie, but not softened by it; for his bold, coarse admiration, and loud, insolent manner so terrified the gentle recluse, that as soon as it was dark she made a bundle of her clothes, and taking the cherished little earthen image in her hand, went forth, like Eve from paradise, though, alas! not into a world without inhabitants. Terrified to a degree which no one not brought up as she had been can form the least idea of, but resolved to dare anything rather than meet that bold, bad man again, she plunged into the increasing gloom, and wandered, wearied and heartbroken, she knew not whither, until, hungry and tired, she could go no farther. She lay down, therefore, at the foot of a tree, with her head on her bundle, and the Virgin in her hand, and soon fell sound asleep.

She was wakened from a dream of former days by rough hands, and upon regaining her recollection, found that some one had snatched the bundle from beneath her head, and that nothing remained to her but the little image associated in her mind with that happy childhood to which her present destitute and friendless condition formed so terrible a contrast. The sneers, and in some cases the insults of the passers-by, terrified her to such a degree, that, regardless of consequences, she penetrated further into the Bois de Boulogne, when at length, weak, and indeed quite exhausted from want of food, she sank down, praying to God to let her die, and take her to Heaven. She waited patiently for some time, hoping, and more than half expecting, that what she asked so earnestly would be granted to her. About an hour passed, and Marie, wondering in her simple faith that she was still alive, repeated her supplications, uttering them in her distraction in a loud tone of voice. Suddenly she fancied she heard sounds of branches breaking, and the approach of footsteps, and filled with the utmost alarm lest it might be some of those much-dreaded men who had derided and insulted her, she attempted to rise and fly; but her weakness was so great that after a few steps she fell.

"My poor girl," said a kind voice, "are you ill? What do you here, so far from your home and friends?"

"I have no home, no friend but God, and I want to go to Him. Oh, my God, let me die! let me die!"

"You are too young to die yet; you have many happy days in store, I hope. Come, come; eat something, or you *will* die."

"But eating will make me live, and I want to die, and go to my father and mother."

"But that would be to kill yourself, and then you would never see either God or your parents, you know. Come, eat a morsel, and take a mouthful of wine."

"But when *you* go, there is no one to give me any more, so I shall only be longer in dying."

"Self-destruction, you ought to know, if you have been properly brought up, is the only sin for which there *can* be no pardon, for that is the only sin we *cannot* repent of."

Marie looked timidly up at the manly, sensible kind face which bent over her, and accepted the food he offered. He was dressed as a workman, and had on his shoulders a hod of glass: in fact he was an itinerant glazier. His look was compassionate, but his voice, though soft, was authoritative. Rrefreshed by what she had taken, Marie sat up, and very soon was able to walk. She told her little story, one word of which he never doubted.

"But what do you mean to do?" asked the young man.

"To stay with you always, for you are kind and good, and no one else is so to me."

"But that cannot be: it would not be right, you know."

"And why would it not be right? Oh, *do* let me! don't send me away! I will be *so* good!" answered she, her entire ignorance and innocence preventing her feeling what any girl, brought up amongst her fellow creatures however carefully, would at once have done.

Auguste was a Belgian, without any relations at Paris, and with little means of supporting a wife; but young, romantic, and kind-hearted, he resolved at once to marry his innocent protege, as soon at least as he could find a priest to perform the ceremony—no easy task at that time, and in the eyes of the then world of Paris no necessary one, for profligacy was at its hights, and the streets were yet red with the blood of the virtuous and noble. They began life, then, with his load of glass and her gold cross and gold earrings, heirlooms of considerable value, which providentially the robbers had not thought of taking from her. With the produce of the earrings they hired a garret and some humble furniture, where they lived from hand to mouth, Marie taking in coarse sewing, and her husband sometimes picking up a few sous at his trade. Often, however, they had but one meal a day, seldom any fire; and when their first child was born, their troubles of course materially increased, and Auguste often returned from a weary ramble all over Paris just as he had set out—without having even gained a solitary sou. The cross soon followed the earrings, and they had now nothing left that they could part with except the little plaster figure so often alluded to, which would not bring a franc, and which was loved and cherished by Marie as the sole remaining object connected with Bouloinvilliers, and the last thing her father had looked at on earth. The idea of parting with this gave her grief which is better imagined than described; for although the furniture of the cottage undoubtedly belonged to Marie, her husband knew too well that at a time when might was right, any steps taken towards recovering its value would be not only fruitless, but dangerous: he therefore never even attempted to assert their rights.

One day, however, they had been without food or fire for nearly twenty-four hours, and the little Cecile was fractious with hunger, incessantly crying, "Du pain! du pain!" Marie rose, and approaching the Virgin, said—"It is wicked to hesitate longer: go, Auguste, and sell it for what you can get."

She seized it hastily, as though afraid of changing her resolution, and with such trepidation, that it slipped through her fingers, and broke in two. Poor Marie sank upon her face at this sight, with a superstitious feeling that she had meditated wrong, and was thus punished. She was weeping bitterly, when her husband almost roughly raised her up, exclaiming in joyful accents—"Marie, Marie, give thanks to God! Now I know why your father pointed when he could not speak! Sorrow no more! we are rich!"

In the body of the statuette was found bills to the amount of fifteen hundred francs—Marie's fortune, in fact, which her father had told the chaplain he had amassed for her. We need not dwell upon the happiness of this excellent couple, or the rapture, mingled with gratitude, in which the remainder of this day was passed. Those who disapprove of castle building may perhaps blame them; for several castles they constructed, on better foundations, however, than most of those who spend their time in this pleasing but unprofitable occupation. Next day they took a glazier's shop, stocked it, provided themselves with decent clothing and furniture, and commenced their new life with equal frugality and comfort—Marie doing her own work, and serving in the shop when her husband was out engaged in his business. But in time he was able to hire an assistant, and she a young girl, to look after the children while she pursued the avocation of a *couturiere*, in which she soon became very expert. The little image was fastened together again, placed upon a white table, similar to that which used to stand in her childhood's home, surrounded with flowers, and made, as of old, the abode of sugar plums and rewards of good conduct. But alas! there are not many Maries in the world. In spite of her good example and good teaching, her children would at times be naughty. They sometimes quarrelled, sometimes were greedy, and what vexed their simple-minded mother more than all the rest, sometimes told stories of one another. Still they were good children, as children go; and when the black screen was superseded by punishments a little more severe, did credit to their training. They were not permitted to play in the street, or to go to or from school alone, or remain there after school hours.

Their father took pains with their deportment, corrected false grammar, and recommended the cultivation of manners more refined than people in his humble although respectable position deem necessary. As their prosperity increased, Marie was surprised to observe her husband devote all his spare time to reading, and not only picture-cleaning and repairing, but painting, in which he was such an adept, that he was employed to paint several signs.

"How did you learn so much?" she said one day. "Did your father teach you?"

"No; I went to school."

"Then he was not so *very* poor?"

"He was very poor, but he lived in hopes that I might one day possess a fortune."

"It would seem as if he had a foreknowledge of what my little statue contained?"

"No, my love; he looked to it from another source; for a title without a fortune is a misfortune."

"A title! Nay, you are now playing with my simplicity."

"No, Marie; I am the nephew of the Vicomte de ——, and for aught I know may be the possessor of that name at this moment—the legal heir to his estate. My father, ruined by his extravagance, and, I grieve to add, by his crimes, had caused himself to be disowned by all his relations. He fled with me to Paris, where he soon after died, leaving me nothing but his seal and his papers. I wrote to my uncle for assistance; but although being then quite a boy, and incapable of having personally given him offence, he refused it in the most cruel manner; and I was left to my own resources at a time when my name and education were rather a hindrance than a help, and I found no opening for entering into any employment suited to my birth. My uncle had then two fine, healthy, handsome boys; the youngest is dead; and the eldest, I heard accidentally, in such a state of health that recovery is not looked for by the most sanguine of his friends. I never breathed a word of all this to you, because I never expected to survive my cousins, and resolved to make an independent position for myself sooner or later. Do you remember the other day an old gentleman stopping and asking some questions about the coat of arms I was painting?"

"Yes; he asked who had employed you to paint those arms, but I was unable to inform him."

"Well, my dear, he came again this morning to repeat the question to myself; and I am now going to satisfy him, when I expect to bring you some news."

Marie was in a dream. Unlike gardeners'

daughters of the present day, she had read no novels or romances, and it appeared to her as impossible that such an event should happen as that the cap upon her head should turn into a crown. It did happen, however. The old gentleman, a distant relation and intimate friend of the uncle of Auguste, had come to Paris, at his dying request, to endeavor to find out his nephew and heir; and the proofs Auguste produced were so plain, that he found no difficulty in persuading M. B——de that he was the person he represented himself to be. He very soon after went to Belgium, took legal possession of all his rights, and returned to hail the gentle and long suffering Marie as Vicomtesse de ——, and conduct her and the children to a handsome apartment in the Rue ——, dressed in habiliments suitable to her present station, and looking as lady-like as if she had been born to fill it. She lived long and happily, and continued the same pure, humble-minded being she had ever been, whether blooming among the flowers at Bouloinvilliers, or pining for want in a garret in the Faubourg St. Antoine. Two of her daughters are alive now. Her son, after succeeding to his father, died without children of the cholera in 1832; and the son of his eldest sister has taken up the title, under a different name, these matters not being very strictly looked after in France.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1854.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

We have many inquiries, daily, from our friends in the country, who write us, desirous to make up clubs for the Farmer, and send us produce for the amount. We always do our utmost to facilitate the cultivator of the soil, and we will assure our friends that if they will make up clubs of five, ten or twenty, they can send their Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, or specimens of extra quality, and we will allow them the full market price in the payment of the Farmer. Our friends that are in arrears can send us the amount thus due, and add the coming volume, and we will forward receipts for the same. So send along your wheat and good products. We do not mean—anything—but those articles that have a value, and we will take them.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE FARMER, &c.

All the messengers of Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co., are duly authorized by us to receive subscriptions for the California Farmer, and receipt the same; also, to receive orders for Fruit Trees, Seeds, &c., and any and all business with us. All such business committed to either of these messengers will be promptly responded to by us. WARREN & SON.

OAKLAND.

Our friends at Oakland are invited to call on MR. CHARLES STEWART, and subscribe for the California Farmer; he is authorized to receive subscriptions and we will cheerfully aid the farmer in his employment. We are willing to receive *Wheat, Rye, Oats*, &c., or any valuable products of first quality in payment, as we do wish our friends to enjoy our sheet, and conveniently too.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want Agents in all the Principal towns and cities, for the CALIFORNIA FARMER. To good, active and prompt men, we can *offer good inducements*. None need apply who cannot give guarantee of strict performance of duty.

Christmas.

Before our next issue, this happy, merry day will have been ushered in, and thousands of hearts will have revelled among the tokens that kindness, affection and love shall have bestowed. What thronging memories crowd upon the heart at the mention of "Christmas Day"—we are all carried back to childhood, that we may recall our first impressions of this cherished, holy day and of bye-gone years. All can review again those early scenes, when the first wish of the heart was to open the doors of parents' room softly and then shout, "Wish you merry Christmas, Father! Wish you merry Christmas, Mother!" and then running from room to room, saluting all, brothers and sisters, kindred and friends. These were happy days, and their memories are as joyous as they are refreshing and permanent.

The Christmas stocking, the visit of "Santa Claus" down the chimney, creeping slowly and stealthily that he might *fill the stocking*, and then his various antics and frolics—these were happy days, and we can live them over again by rendering to those around us all the sources of pleasure connected with the day as we may have the power. Amid all the merry and happy sports connected with the day and with those in early life, we should all bear in mind that rich as may be the gifts we may confer upon others or may receive ourselves, we should never lose sight of that *richer gift* which the world has received through the gospel and teachings of Him, whose birth-day we hail and celebrate with grateful hearts—for the earth with all its fullness, its riches, and the many other comforts and blessings which surround us, would be hollow and unmeaning without that richer, that divine blessing which came to us through the Gospel of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, whose doctrine is the Light of the World, and whose Spirit breathes "peace on earth and good will to men."

To our patrons and friends one and all, we greet them in truth and earnestness, with the best and kindest wishes that can be associated with this heart-inspiring day—may it ever be a Happy Christmas Day.

An article of Banks and Banking is unavoidably postponed till our next.

To the Readers of the California Farmer.

We received the annexed communication just as we were going to press, and the attached names were kindly tendered. We would only ask of our friends to read and judge for themselves, as to the importance of the subject named therein.

We are deeply grateful for every testimonial of favor and encouragement in our labors, and we shall speak our mind more fully with the next number, in our "New Year's" wish to them.

We shall also add other names which were kindly tendered, and shall be heartily grateful for every approving word and token from every source.

TO THE FRIENDS OF

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture.

"Knowledge is power," is a truth nowhere more fully illustrated than in the field of your enterprise; and on no part of that field more important than in our State. In other States and different climates, the experience of ages is condensed into books; and the son inherits the practical knowledge of his father. Their books are their general guide, and their periodicals contain the result of their continued improvements. But with us the case is different. Here we have a climate to which the instructions of no book are adapted, a soil peculiarly unlike any to the development of which science has been applied, and almost an entire want of experience in any department. Here no father has *learned* more than a few of the first principles of agriculture, much less has he had time to transmit even the moiety he has learned to a son. Our first generation of agriculturists is yet in its merest youth.

If no books adapted to our circumstances are yet written, and no man has sufficient experience to write one; and if the periodicals published elsewhere entirely fail to meet our wants, we are shut up to a single choice between two courses—we must either grope our way in the dark, feeling and experimenting each for himself, for all those facts and principles which are peculiar to our soil, climate and productions, (and this will reach nearly the whole range of our operations) thus advancing by a process so slow as to be entirely unsatisfactory to every one; or we must sustain a *periodical*, which shall be a general reservoir for the reception and diffusion of the experience of all—an instrument whose columns shall be a constant reflector of all the light which our thousand intelligent cultivators of the soil can elicit from their "watch and toil." Which shall be our choice, cannot admit of a question.

Such a periodical we find in our midst. The California Farmer we believe capable of meeting our every want. The Messrs. Warren have evinced an energy *in*, and devotion *to*, the work which is worthy of all praise, and is a sufficient guaranty for the future. Shall the Farmer receive that countenance and encouragement it deserves? Will the growers of grain and veg-etables, fruits and flowers, in this State, treat themselves to a weekly repast in the perusal of its columns, (the annual subscription price bears no comparison with the value of what you get,) and make an energetic effort to induce their neighbors to do the same? But even this will not be enough. No *one* man, nor company of men, from any *one* department of knowledge, or section of the country, can *make* the columns of the Farmer what they should be,—what they must be to answer their wants. It must combine the experience of every class, and represent peculiar characteristics of every part of the State. We ask, therefore, the attention of those whom we address to the furnishing of materials for the columns, as well as subscription to the "material aid" of the paper.

We say thus much because we deem it due to the present proprietors of the paper, and because we feel the deepest interest in the cause it advocates. We have no pecuniary interest in the California Farmer, and yet we most heartily recommend it to the pecuniary, the statistical and the literary support of all who have at heart the real well being of our State—the development of her agricultural resources.

F. W. Macondray, San Francisco.
David Chambers, "
Julius K. Rose, "
Wm. Neely Thompson, "
O. C. Wheeler, Sacramento.
C. I. Hutchinson, "
Angus Frierson, "
John M. Horner, Union City.
E. L. Beard, Mission San Jose.

Mr. Silversmith's Soirees.—A very agreeable company was assembled at the elegant "Pickwick Hall," on Tuesday evening last. This was the first of a series of social dances under the direction of Mr. Silversmith, and the time passed very pleasantly. We understand they are to take place every Tuesday evening.

The Russian Trade.

San Francisco will become, ere long, the recipient of a large and continually increasing trade, for our present products of various kinds that require baling, our shipping that requires cordage, our increasing population that requires so much of the various manufactures of Russia, their cordage, sail duck, sheetings, baggings, &c.; and there is now before us one branch of trade that is destined to become a permanent and increasing revenue to our State. We mean Sitka Ice. The Sitka Ice Company is now established upon a sure basis, with a capital of $300,000, among stockholders who are old merchants and men of wealth and influence. From Sitka we receive the principal product, ice; also, furs, fish, &c., for which we return them wheat and other agricultural products. Thus our farmers are to be benefited by this trade. Two entire cargoes of grain have already been sent the past year to Sitka by the company.

By the influence of Beverly C. Sanders, Esq., in his late mission to Russia, a new charter was secured, with increased privileges and facilities. These will give a larger business to California. The company have from one to three ships constantly engaged in this trade. Voyages have been made in forty days, from this port and back, and from Sitka to the company's landing at Sacramento, in twenty-three days.

We were furnished with these and many other particulars relative to this company's interest, which are deeply interesting, by W. C. Waters, Esq., the agent of this company in Sacramento city. Mr. Waters has been long and favorably known as the agent of the old line of steamers, and no better person could have been selected to have charge of this company's interests than the gentleman named.

Each year will present new features of trade, and will reveal new sources of wealth to our own State. The sales of ice the past season, which has been a *cold one*, exceeded $50,000. This may give some idea of what it will be in future years.

Light Ho! Light Ho!!

Sacramento is determined to see her way clearly through all her troubles of every kind, pecuniary, political, personal and moral. Her energy and perseverance carry her triumphantly over her pecuniary trials. They "know nothing" of political matters, and personally they carry their point in whatever they attempt, and morally they have built churches and schools and now *will* that the Sabbath shall be respected. This is *light!*

But we intended to speak of the establishment of the Works of the Gas Company upon the upper part of the city levee. The foundations of the building have been laid deep and solid, beyond the possibility of yielding. The entire length of the building is 150 feet, by 54 wide. The retort house is 51 by 54 feet; the purifying house 52 by 35. The chimney is 85 feet high. The gas holder is 50 feet in diameter, 22 feet high, and holds 50,000 cubic feet. The walls are all two feet thick, laid in durable cement below, and thorough work above.

It is the intention of the Company that what they do shall be done well, and when these works are completed they intend to do better, for they intend to offer to the citizens of Sacramento the gas at *two-thirds the price charged by the San Francisco Company.* The capital of the Company is half a million dollars. Three-quarters of the stock is owned in Sacramento, and the assessments are paid promptly. The works were placed outside of the city, upon land of low value, but this has given an impetus and value to land around them.

Mr. Norman is the Engineer; Mr. McNair, Secretary. Angus Frierson, Esq., is President and Superintendent of the Works. The known energy and tact in enterprises requiring great care, placed Mr. Frierson at the head of this important work, and this is the sure guarantee of its success. When this work is finished, we think our neighbors of the "Queen City of the Plains" will manifest a little of the bump of self-esteem, for all her public works will have been completed, and she may well be proud.

Our Pilgrim Fathers,—The "Mayflower"—"Plymouth Rock"—"December 22d"—"New England"! How legibly, and how devoutly, aye eternally stamped are these upon the hearts of every son of New England. How gratifying will it ever be to recall these deeply interesting events—and we surely rejoice to see our friends at Sacramento and in this city making suitable preparation for a proper celebration of this memorable day. We trust every son of New England will give his heart to the day.

Christmas Offerings.

Open your purses, ye that are rich! Give free scope to your hearts, ye that love to be generous, for "the liberal deserveth liberal things, and by liberal things shall they stand." "The note of preparation soundeth," and many of the proprietors of our fine stores are doing their best to present to their friends and customers all that is rich, beautiful and tempting, as well as valuable and useful, that they may have an extensive choice.

Among the many places which we have examined, we take pleasure in naming to our friends the fine establishment of Messrs. Geo. W. Murray & Co., Booksellers and Stationers, Montgomery Block. Rich and superb gift books in richest bindings, and many whose every page contain truths that shall be "manna" to the intellect. Added to these can be found a thousand gems of art in all the departments of a ladies boudoir, the parlor, the mantle, or any niche or corner where a Christmas Gift should be deposited. Fail not to call on Murray & Co.

Messrs. Le Count & Strong have in their extensive and elegantly furnished establishment one of the most valuable and splendid collections ever offered on the Pacific coast. Thousands of volumes of the most valuable works, gems of art, together with specimens of genius and taste, enough to gratify every wish. Many hearts will rejoice by reason of these many beautiful things that are now on exhibition at the splendid show rooms of Messrs. Le Count & Strong.

Messrs. Marvin & Hitchcock, Booksellers, are bold competitors for the favor of the liberal hearted. Their cases and counters are profusely strewed with costly and useful articles, enough to tempt every taste and to gratify the most fastidious. These gentlemen deserve also a generous remembrance.

Messrs. Little & Cole, Druggists, present at their splendid store a very tempting array of beautiful offerings, very appropriate for Christmas presents. Some of the richest vases ever shown we notice here, superb toilet cases, toilet stands, ornaments, &c.; perfumery, soaps, cosmetics, and all the useful and valuable articles so necessary and convenient. We heartily commend these to our readers as worthy their especial attention.

For Gold and Silver Watches, Rich Jewelry, Diamonds and precious gems, whose gleams flash before the eye like the glance of love from the true in heart; for chains, rings and lockets, rich and rare—go to Tucker's. Everybody knows where Tucker's Jewelry Store is, so we need not tell where it is. You cannot miss it.

The Messrs. Shreeve & Co, are also ready to lay before their patrons, rich and beautiful gold and silverware, watches, jewelry, diamonds, silver sets, and many rich and valuable goods, worthy the attension of our citizens.

Many of our fine warehouses have beautiful goods—all wish to sell—all say to you, come and buy. So say we—come to the California Farmer office, buy trees, plants, shrubs, bulbs, and many pretty things. These are all most true and appropriate gifts for Christmas and the New Year, and we hope a thousand hearts may be made glad by the liberality of the rich in purse and the richer in heart.

Pioneer Societies.—We see the "California Pioneers," are moving to have a grand demonstration of their power and influence on the 8th of January next. We are also pleased to learn of the formation of a Pioneer Society at Sacramento city, and we further learn that they intend to establish rooms of natural history, a gallery and museum, and to unite a valuable library to it—thus making it a scientific and literary society. There are sources from which a splendid institution could be built; for in and around Sacramento abundant means can be had to perfect every department. The society is already organized, and our most prominent citizens are engaged in it. It must succeed.

Favors Received.—The usual courtesies tendered the Press we daily and weekly receive from the ever attentive messengers of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. and Adams & Co. We are under many obligations to the courteous messengers of Wells, Fargo & Co. at Benicia, for papers as we pass up and down river.

From the Patent Office, a large edition of the various Reports of this valuable institution; we have also another valuable parcel of seeds for distribution, many of them from China.

From Messrs. Murray & Co., a large and valuable package of magazines, pictorials, foreign papers, &c., for which we are grateful.

HORTICULTURAL.

Fruit Trees at San Francisco.

We have frequent inquiries relative to the growth of fruit trees at San Francisco. We are asked if it were possible to grow them in so cold, windy and exposed situations as the city limits.

In nearly all the various portions of our city fruit trees of all the most needed and most desirable kinds can be grown with success. The pear, peach, plum, nectarine, apricot and fig can be successfully grown and made to produce abundant crops, and the grape will produce abundantly. The best, most economical and most certain way, is to train the trees upon a *trellis.* They can be grown around every yard, upon the fences and walls, without occupying the space, and thus be secured from injury by the winds. One of the most serious injuries that can be inflicted upon fruit trees is the destruction of their leaves, and the bruising of their young branches; and in San Francisco this will always be the case until the trees are protected. The best way is by training the trees, as suggested, upon the brick walls or the fences around the yard: these should be eight or ten feet high—and trees could be trained upon the buildings. Grape vines will not only succeed well, but form a handsome ornament. When neatly trained upon the sides of the buildings, the vine will shield the building from the scorching rays of the sun, and the heat will benefit the vine. The principal things to attend to is to see that the root of the vine shall have a deep and luxurious soil to live on. Properly prepared and trained, every grape vine would cover a space of thirty to forty feet each way, in three and four years after the setting.

The peach budded upon the plum stock and the pear upon the quince, would become dwarfed so as not to occupy so much space. The apple could also be budded upon a paradise stock. Thus dwarfed they would form a handsome tree and produce handsome fruit. The red and yellow Siberian crab apple would be a very useful and handsome apple to grow upon a wall. These, with the apricot and nectarine, also budded upon a plum, would form a fine collection for a city garden, and these can all be grown with complete success.

Where gardens are upon high and exposed situations, it would be advisable, and we would recommend that some of our fine native evergreen dwarf oaks—the Holly's, the Bay, and many other handsome trees and shrubs—be transplanted in rows of thirty feet apart, for ornament, having the varieties alternate, and planting the trees within ten feet of each other, placing a shrub between each; and then plant rows of *standard fruit trees* between these rows of native trees. The native trees will serve as a shield to the fruit trees, breaking the winds and the storms; and their shield would make the fruit trees more productive.

We would earnestly urge upon the citizens of San Francisco to give their attentions to this subject, for it is very easy for them to have fine fruit upon their tables, nearly the entire year, and of their own growing too, if they will but give attention to the subject.

The autumn is the time to plant, and as the greatest success depends upon well doing, those who commence planting fruit trees should do *what they do well.* Once well done is twice done, say some; but we say, nothing is worth doing that is not worth *doing well.*

The Concord Grape.

No horticultural production has excited a greater interest of late years among pomologists, than this new seeding grape. Its hardiness, productiveness, large size, and reputed earliness of ripening,—nearly a month before the Isabella,—have given it very strong claims, at least for a thorough trial.

In consequence of the repeated inquiries which have been made of us to its quality, we recently made application for a specimen of the fruit, and have been politely furnished by E. W. Bull, its originator, with a box of beautiful bunches, which came in fine condition, notwithstanding a railway ride of several hundred miles.

Although the largest bunches had been previously selected for the different horticultural exhibitions, and the drouth of the season had sensibly affected their growth, these were the most showy of any native grape we have met. The berries measured about three fourths of an inch in diameter, and were almost perfect spheres; the bunches were nearly as large as the one already figured in the horticultural journals, sufficiently compact, and handsomely shouldered,—nearly resembling a well ripened bunch of the Black Hamburgh externally. We have been informed by some of our cautious friends, that they had seen bunches at the exhibitions this season, that were decidedly larger than the figured representation.

The dense *bloom* which covers the berries adds much to the showy appearance of the grape.

Of the quality and flavor, we cannot speak so highly. We consider it as rather inferior to the Isabella, so far as we could judge from specimens conveyed a long distance in a close box. The skin is remarkably thin and tender, and the exterior portion of the berry more juicy and freer of the pulp than the Isabella, but the central portion or core holding the seeds, is larger than in the Isabella, Diana, and most other American sorts. The flavor is good, but not of the highest quality. Of the time of ripening, we cannot judge of course, although it is reported to be much earlier than even the Diana.

As to the real merits of this variety, we are inclined to consider it a valuable acquisition, although we esteem fine flavor when placed against fine appearance, much more highly than many pomologists. As a hardy vine, and an early, large and showy fruit *for market*, we shall not probably find anything to compete at the north with the Concord grape; but those who desire a sweet, delicately flavored variety, for home use, without regard to size, appearance, or productiveness will choose the Diana; which is only about one fourth the size of the Concord, in berry or bunch.—*Albany Cultivator.*

The Great Lilies.—The first flower of the Victoria Regia, from the American seed, in Mr. Allen's Lily House, was in splendid perfection on Wednesday evening. The colors were deeper and more brilliant than have been exhibited by any flower from the other plant, the seed of which was obtained from the royal garden at Kew, England. The two last buds have been a little delayed by the cloudy weather; but the habit of the plant is so regular that it is expected the opening of the buds will alternate on Tuesdays and Thursdays, until the winter checks them, thus affording an opportunity of seeing a flower in full bloom with several buds, in various stages of progress, on every day in the week. The flower due Thursday, was expected to open Friday or Saturday, but may not till later. The same cause, which delays the opening of the new bud, keeps the flower now open from closing.

The Boston Transcript remarks that—"The production of the Victoria Regia is not the only remarkable feature of Salem, that City of Gardens and Green Houses. Every house-holder raises fruit, and in some streets every second dwelling appears to have a green-house. There is probably more good fruit in Salem and vicinity, than in any city in New England. Mr. Allen is a large owner of grapes, and is one of the most skillful and scientific cultivators in the country. He has six or eight large houses under glass, some of them two hundred feet in length, and several are exclusively devoted to the culture of the choicest foreign grapes. He has about one hundred varieties. His vines the present season will yield him between five and six thousand pounds. By his process of forcing and retarding, he is enabled to cut ripe fruit from them every week for the entire year. Mr. Allen has produced a number of hybrids by crossing the Isabella with the foreign grape. Several of these vines have fruited the present year, and the fruit has proved to be truly remarkable. Good judges who have tested them, pronounce one of the specimens—a white grape—the sweetest known. It is probable that these hybrids will prove hardy varieties. If so, Mr. Allen has achieved a triumph in the art.

Strawberries in December.—Our mouth was made to water the present week, for hours together, as we gazed upon two large bowls of luscious strawberries, sent to us from Shell Mound Ranch, (on the Oakland side.) These gardens, under the care of J. L. Sanford, Esq., are becoming famous for the delicious fruit that has been grown there, and we predict a prosperous future. Mr. Sanford has distinguished himself by the success which has attended his efforts in the cultivation of the strawberry, and such will always be the result when the heart is given to any enterprise. To be successful we must labor with earnestness, and no employment needs it more than horticulture.

Agricultural Statistics.—An abstract of the agricultural statistics of Ireland for the year 1854 has just been completed and issued by order of the government. From this return it appears that in the total quantity of land under cultivation in Ireland there has been this year the large decrease of 128,575 acres, as compared with the year 1823, owing to the great extent of land which the proprietors have been recently converting into pasture. There has, nevertheless, been an increase in the breadth of land under the important crops of wheat and potatoes, the falling-off being in that devoted to oats, barley, turnips, flax, &c.

The Vintage.—The bad accounts from Oporto of the recent vintage are exceeded by those from Bordeaux. In the principal vintages of that district the contrast with the production of former years is deplorable. Thus, it is stated, the Chateau Margaux has yielded only 20 tuns, the average of ordinary years being 120; Chateau Lafitte has yielded 25 tuns, against an average of 104; Chateau Latour, 14, against an average of 90; Chateau Larose, 19, against 135, and the various other descriptions in like, or even worse proportions. The total return shows less than 200 tuns, while the usual production is about 1000.

[For the California Farmer.]

Death of a Good Man at Sea.

Californians who read the school and children's books from 1825 to 1840 must recollect the ever pleasing name of Mahlon Day, at 365 Pearl street, New York. How many delightful recollections come over us, of the days of our youth when we used to pour over the Anti-Mother Hubbard's toy books of No. 365. How much good they have done to the youth of these United States, by the pure and simple morals therein inculcated! And they were all filled with pictures tickling and tantalizing to the understanding of curious Young America.

How many times have the big financiers of Wall street and other streets, culled over the celebrated Bank Note List and Counterfeit Detector of the venerable and ever careful Mahlon Day.

How many hundreds of poor people in New York, white and black, Jew, Gentile, Christian or what not, will think in pinching winter and starving times of this good old man and his wife, who were, without lying biographizing, the friends of the poor, the houseless, the maimed, the sick, the blind, deaf and dumb, and the guilty prisoner.

How many fatherless orphans running about the Five Point streets—promising girls and boys of poor parents, unable to spend money on their schooling, will remember the broad brimmed old Quaker who took them by the hand and led the friendless ones to the Halls of Knowledge, to receive the discipline of the teacher, and have their souls stamped with the great thoughts of the prime founders of human reason and progress.

A good man—of noble soul—a truly great man—a venerable Christian gentleman was Mahlon Day. And his wife partook of the same lively qualifications softened by the general character of woman.

They and their daughter, a young lady of some nineteen summers, were all engulphed together in the deep ocean—their bones lie in the depth of that element which is at once the sublimest, most awful, and most benevolent feature of the works of the Creator of this planet,

> " Where the Almighty's form
> Glasses itself in tempests; in all time
> Calm and convulsed—in breeze, or gale, or storm,
> Icing the pole, or in the torrid clime
> Dark heaving;—boundless, endless, and sublime—
> The Image of Eternity—the throne
> Of the Invisible—each zone obeys thee—
> Thou goest forth, dread, fathomless, alone.

Fit sepulchre for the last remains of those who have served their fellow men during an earthly sojourn.

Their souls were given to God, the Universal Father, as they cast their bodies on the gurgling surges of the wide waters at that eventful day of the 27th of September, 1854, in the middle of the raging Atlantic. They went down with thrice one hundred lives from the good steamer Arctic, to strew the bed of old ocean in its many-chambered crags and mountains and valleys, with the fragments of what once were living, moving identities, of the chief handiwork of the Architect and Author, of everything that moves, or hath being or form.

Mahlon Day was a native of New Jersey, and came to New York city in 1823, and entered on the honorable and useful business of publisher of school books. In this department he was eminently successful, and by his strict integrity, industry, prudence and sagacity, accumulated a very large fortune. His reverses as a merchant were remarkably few, and his judgment in business matters was at once moderate, ripe and sound. Such was the character of this man among his neighbors and friends for deliberation, good sense and impartiality, that he was their everyday referee and adviser in difficulties and straits. He was a regular Dr. Franklin, anti-humbug, easy, quiet, unassuming, pretenceless old fellow, and marvellously fond of children—of a most tranquil, just and kind heart—mild, but firm as a rock when he thought he was right.

Mr. Day we believe was a printer by trade—a craft most honorable and useful among men: The soldier butchers and clears the earth of savage passions—the teacher inculcates and disciplines the mind—but the printer records and perpetuates all; they have ornamented the annals of man from the time of the Egyptian Pharaohs and will forever, notwithstanding the fiery flights of old Miller and the scarecrows who lived before him.

He was an old pilgrim of some sixty years, and has left four children to inherit his good name, and a fortune acquired by a long course of probity and constant industry. He was an active Trustee of the Public School Society, and a member of most of the benevolent associations of the city of New York, and belonged to the religious society of Friends. The author knew this gentleman many years ago in New York, and speaks of his own knowledge.

At the same great disaster went down Jas. E. Woodruff, with his wife, and Mrs. E. K. Collins and son and daughter, one of the most enterprising and honorable young merchants of the city of New York, and for some time an active member of the old firm of E. K. Collins & Co. Mr. Woodruff resided for some time in New Orleans, as agent for Collins' line of Louisiana packets, and was a fine specimen of an American merchant. For the last five years he was we believe connected with the celebrated Collins line of steamers from New York. Whatever Collins & Woodruff took hold of, was carried on and concluded with spirit and a magnificent abandon inspiring to Young America. They were the owners also of the ancient Theatrical Line of Liverpool Packets, of which passengers retain such hospitable and glowing recollections. Old stevedores and sailors warm up with animated traditionary lore when yarning about these old times in York. Some fourteen years ago we were on the spar deck of the Roscius at the end of Wall street slip, bound for Liverpool. There was a crowd of our friends there then, including Woodruff and wife, his brother-in-law E. K. C. and family, and the celebrated, seven footer bully Collins, of New York sailor celebrity, a bluff, rough, red faced, hoarse voiced old tar, captain of said Roscius. There was also there the before mentioned Mahlon Day and his family of six. There was also there the family of bluff Collins—the old fellow snatched a kiss from his wife and chubby-cheeked daughter, we shook hands in a hurry with Woodruff and wife, Day and family and other friends, and down the bay we dropped on our way to visit the country of our forefathers.

Yes, it is more than fourteen years ago since the date of these sad farewells. The old friends returned to their homes, their business, and their different places in the strife of life. We became a rolling stone, a Cosmopolitan. Here we are on California earth after many escapes from plagues, tempests and hair-breadth escapes—and seen rare sights in nature, man, morals, legislation and every kind and sort of the volcanic characteristics of six years pro-oro life in the Golden Treasury of Uncle Sam. There at the bottom of the aqueous, fathomless, fickle main lie the last of eight people, men and women, whom we knew. Four were the kind and good friends of our youth, with whom we had often held very pleasant converse. Rich success, wealth, troops of friends, attended all their ingoings and outgoings. As they received of God, so they gave to their fellow men of their abundance. May their souls rest in peace, and their memories and deeds be perpetuated in the pleasant and grateful thoughts of their neighbors and fellow citizens.

Nov. 17, 1854. T. of M.

Tobacco and Grains from China.

We were favored with an interesting call and interview with Dr. D. S. Green, Purser of the U. S. steamer Mississippi, that left our harbor last week. The Doctor is a scientific horticulturist, and deeply interested in all that relates to agriculture. Possessesing a splendid estate in the old States, the Doctor while abroad the last *nine years* has, by a constant correspondence with those in charge, directed and controlled his entire farm in all its agricultural plans. It is known that this steamer was with the fleet under Commodore Perry at Jeddo, and during its long voyage the Doctor has from time to time collected and transmitted to his own estate and to the government valuable specimens of grains and seeds for experiment and for distribution, giving at the same time their history, character, and all facts important to their cultivation. Such an interest on the part of our public men reflects honor upon our government as well as upon themselves.

Dr. Green kindly furnished us with specimens of several varieties of grains from Japan—Wheat, Barley, &c.; specimens of Tobacco seed, from Loo Choo; Millet from Loo Choo, a new seed, melon species, an excellent substitute for apples, for pies and tarts. We were also furnished with valuable data of the manner of cultivation at various points, which we shall lay before our readers from time to time.

From facts gathered from our most Intelligent, and we are most happy to find also an enthusiastic, friend, we feel assured that we shall ere long realize to our whole country the most valuable of all riches—we mean *new and important revelations in agriculture.*

To those who will but give a due interest, those who will make careful record of the success which attends the cultivation of these new varieties of seeds, we shall be glad to dispense them.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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WE desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, DEC. 21, 1854.

California Enterprise.

FROM the first announcement of the discovery of gold in this country at "Sutter's Mill" to the present hour there has been a constant and widely increasing field of enterprise opening to every branch of trade and to all the mechanic arts, and a steady increase of the ways and means of manufacturing, so that these all combined should act in a healthy manner upon the commercial interests of our country. The rapid and successful developments of our country in her agricultural resources was needed as the evidence of her ability to support a large and constantly increasing population that should come to these shores as gold seekers, and when failing in this and they should resume their former occupations they would feel assured the country could provide for them,

Like as the children of Israel went up out of Egypt from their long servitude, so did the thousands and tens of thousands leave the old States and leave a servitude in a degree as galling as Egyptian bondage—for it was a bondage in a great measure to a false restraint, a servitude of the mind, a galling yoke that bowed the free spirit and bade many act falsely, and served as a restraint upon the mind, feelings, affections and energies until human progress demanded a change, that change came and a new era has dawned—a new country—a country where the "Hills and the mountains are full of gold and silver," as declared by the prophet, and where "men shall come bearing great bunches of grapes," as a proof of the fertility of the soil. History presents no parallel to the toil, exposure, sacrifice and suffering that has been endured by those who "came to spy out the land." The children of Israel had an easy time of it compared with the old '49 Californians: Delicious *manna* was daily fed to the Israelites as they travelled on—but us old Californians fed upon salt pork and hard bread, and content at that. All this was well; it but tended to prepare men for endurance, for enterprise, for achievement, and when cities were built, and destroyed in a night, a few brief days beheld the result of the new energies and enterprise manifest in her citizens.

When fires had done their devastating work, and this calamity had been repaired, then the flood came, but the same enterprise met the emergency; new trials, new calamities only awoke newer and greater energies and revealed sources of improvement that had previously escaped notice. What would have been the present appearance and condition of our cities, had not fire and floods again and again swept them away? Every destruction seemed but as an incentive to rebuild better and stronger—every trial to each sufferer served but to call out new and better energies and a stronger resolve to overcome all difficulties, surmount all obstacles, and triumph in onward progress. There is probably no country upon earth, of the same number of inhabitants, that contains so many men of great mechanical and artistical abilities—no city in the world of the same population as San Francisco, can produce so many mechanics and artisans of the highest abilities as this city. There is no trade, no art scarcely, that can produce specimens to excel our workmen.

Look through our streets, see our stately public buildings, our Exchange, our Custom House, our stores and warehouses, these are specimens of our mechanics and laborers. See our churches, halls of learning and mansions—again the enterprise, the moral enterprise of our people Look to our wharves, stretching out into the sea. See the palaces that float up and down our rivers, and the swift-winged messengers that course the two oceans. Are not these evidences of California enterprise? They are nothing else. It is this enterprise that will open steam communication between this city and our sister State, the Sandwich Islands, and thence to China. It is California enterprise that will concentrate a large whale fishery upon the Pacific coast, making San Francisco their port of outfit, thus increasing trade.

The same enterprise will awaken our citizens to the true importance of the Great Pacific Rail Road, and California enterprise will not slumber until that road is completed. California enterprise can build her own ships, steamers, engines, boilers, rear her own factories and then manufacture her own goods. California can do more than this—she can feed her citizens with her own products. Her bread stuffs, she has already enough to spare; and the energy of her farmers and stock raisers can fatten countless thousands with the "cattle upon a thousand hills." All the necessaries of life are now within our own reach, the product of our own soil and the result of our own enterprise. Not only the necessaries but the luxuries of life are already flowing in upon us, the result of our own labor, like as the gold flows from our hills and mountains.

"The hills will be laid low, and the valleys will be filled," and "deserts will blossom with the rose." The fruits of the earth will give of their abundance. Fields of waving grain shall gladden the vision of the happy harvester—and as the eye looks upon this fair land, the heart shall say "the earth is full of His goodness." "Men shall sit under their own vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make them afraid," for they shall feel that their happiness and prosperity is but the reward of their OWN ENTERPRISE.

The Plaza.

THIS memorable spot begins to don a livery of green, and hundreds are rejoicing at its improved appearance. The Plaza has indeed changed its appearance, changed from a public receptacle of rubbish to a neatly enclosed square. It is in some degree now protected from becoming a common passage for cattle, horses, &c., but it is not and cannot be protected from such exposure as will be of serious detriment to it by-and-by.

We have *no disposition* to criticise what has been done, or the enclosure, or the walks, although we think the fence would have been in better taste, if a truer regard had been had to the architectural beauty of it—the small entrances hardly correspond with the gateway, neither do we think the caps of the posts are in keeping with the size of the posts themselves.

But it is not of the fences we propose to speak, but of something of more moment—something affecting the character of the city for TASTE, for SCIENCE, for BEAUTY. A public square, in a city like San Francisco, should strike every beholder as "A Place of Beauty," for such it could have been, and such it ought to have been long ere this. But alas! science and beauty are *below par*, and that spot which could have been made the admiration of thousands from every part of the world, will within six months become a nuisance and a laughing stock for our citizens.

The present government of San Francisco had it in their power to have made the Plaza a *garden in a day.* No place is there in all California where so many thousands pass, and no place where an example of beauty could have exerted so great an influence over our whole State. The Plaza of San Francisco should have been the *pattern* for all other cities to have copied from; it should have been made so conspicuous, so beautiful, that those who tried to copy could only have *imitated.* San Francisco should have set an example worthy of imitation, worthy of herself. *Her* Public Square should have been an arboretum of all the varieties of the finest trees of California. Trees of large size, of perfect form only, should have been planted; every kind of our stately trees, evergreen and deciduous intermingled; scarce two trees of a kind should be found upon the Plaza—if there were, certainly not adjoining; our stately Arbor Vitæ; Redwood and Pine, in all their variety; our Evergreen Oaks, and all the varities of this beautiful tree; the Ash, Maple, Sycamore, Larch, Hemlock; and these planted with some taste and design; and then the beautiful shrubs that are so abundant, these all should have a chosen spot there; every tree and plant and shrub should have its appropriate place; none should have been planted that were not comely, and all should have their botanical and common names affixed to appropriate labels at the foot of the tree or plant.

Such should have been the Plaza of San Francisco. Thousands of dollars should have been appropriated for it, and those should have had charge of it who were qualified for the work and would feel a pride in seeing it made beautiful. But what could be done when the paltry sum of $250 or $1000 was appropriated for such a purpose—not sufficient to have placed *one tree* such as should have been brought from our mountains to grace such a place. The city of Boston paid a larger sum for the removal of a single tree to her splendid Common; our present Mayor should have remembered this.

But the die is cast—the Plaza is now like a *hop field* with its rows of pols, and the borders of her triangular parterres are graced with rows of bushes resembling a whortleberry field; and interspersed with shrubs sufficiently awkward to frighten the spirit of the lamented Downing, should it come to our Plaza to see what progress is making in landscape gardening. We would not make too light of it, for it is a serious matter; the reputation of our city is at stake, and when the spring comes, when Sol sends his summer rays upon the *present* growth of *green* things, they will "shrink away and die," and what now appears to the uninitiated so pretty, will become an eye-sore and a disgrace, for it is morally impossible that one-fourth of what has been planted can ever survive but a brief trial of a summer sun, and then we trust a wiser and a better taste will prevail.

Accident to the Steamer New World.

WE were much amused soon after our arrival at Sacramento from this steamer, after her misfortune, to notice an extra in capital letters—"*Steamer New World snagged and sunk—no lives lost. Steamer Queen City ashore. Rescue of Passengers,*" &c., and these purporting to come from a passenger who was on board the New World. It is reported in this extra that the informer hastened to the city by land, on foot, *to furnish these particulars.*

News is *always* important and useful, and the Press and the public are ever under obligations to those who take pains to procure it; but at the same time a due regard should be had in presenting it, so as not to give unnecessary alarm in cases like the one named, or to give a wrong impression when life, property and reputation are at stake. We were a passenger on board the New World, and were particular to note every event. To see how easy it is, while under excitement, to misapprehend—the information *could not have been carried by land, on foot,* in the time mentioned, for if the fog was so dense that a skillful commander could not guide a steamer in the river, how could a man find his way on foot through the tule land in the fog, on a dangerous shore, some dozen miles and carry news, and have it ready, in two hours? We believe the person who "came on foot by land" was a passenger on the Bragdon, and *walked from the levee* only, to the printing office. This whole extra was a jumbled mass of contradictions and misstatements, and we wonder our neighbors of the Statesman office should have permitted it to go to press, for each paragraph contradicted the preceding one.

That extra for a brief time caused some anxiety and alarm, but when reflection came and it was remembered that it was the staunch steamer New World and that Capt. Seymour was in command, all fear of any serious danger, either to life or property, vanished, and a spontaneous and generous sympathy was universally manifested for this favorite steamer and her noble and skillful commander.

The New World, on Saturday week, had a good freight and a very large number of passengers, and was making an excellent passage until the fog shut in so close as to compel the commander to shorten speed. We have travelled long on this river, and we have never before seen so dense a fog. We aver that there could not be found a soul that could impute the least want of foresight as a cause for the misfortune. The steamer was moving slowly and steadily, having passed the *slough* safely, when she struck—pressing upon the shore at a most unfortunate spot, she rested upon a snag, and in endeavoring to *back off,* the seams opened and the waters rushed in. There was not the least alarm. Capt. Seymour was in every part of the steamer, perfectly calm and collected, superintending every movement—the admiration of his friends, and by his deportment giving confidence to all. Beds and bedding were safely removed from the lower cabin, the freight transferred to the larboard side, cables run to shore from stem to stern, and the work done promptly and well, without hurry or bustle. We saw not the least appearance of alarm, nor any fear among passengers for themselves, their baggage, or freight.

The strongest feeling, the universal feeling, on board and at Sacramento, was the deep regret at the misfortune to this splendid favorite and to her universally esteemed commander. We rejoice with the many, that although the calamity has occurred to property, we find this noble steamer and her able commander again upon the Sacramento.

The Queen City was only aground a brief time, then anchored for two hours, when she came safely to the city, perfectly unharmed.

The Queen City.

A VERY pleasant trip we had down the river on Monday of last week, on board this magnificent steamer. This steamer was advertised to leave at 2 P. M. but being connected with the Enterprise, that plys between Marysville and Sacramento, she waited for her arrival. The up river boat did not arrive till three o'clock, then ten minutes was consumed in the transfer of the Marysville passengers, and at ten minutes past three the Queen City started. This steamer is now before the community, not as the *opponent,* as it is usually termed, but as the *competitor,* for favor of the public, with the Navigation Company's steamers,—and we mean, as public journalists, ever to keep before the public, as far as possible, every fact that affects the travelling interests of the PEOPLE. The agricultural interests in Sacramento, Yolo, and Yuba counties, are very large; stock, produce, &c., are transferred in large quantities, and the cultivators themselves are very numerous that travel up and down the river; and this shall always keep our attention upon the means of communication between one county and another.

"Competition is the life of trade." Honorable competition no one should fear. NECESSITY and the march of progress demanded the establishment of this line; the interests of the *merchants* and cultivators of the upper counties demanded it, else it would not have been established.

The steamer left Sacramento city on Monday, at 3 10 P. M. and made a most successful trip, moving with fine speed and without the least jar, free from the usual shake that is found on board high pressure boats, and reaching Benicia at 8 10, making the trip in five hours; from thence to this city a fraction short of two hours—we may say the trip was made within seven hours. We ever love to record success, everywhere; and we shall never fail to speak fearlessly of everything that discommodes, and to call attention to that which is worthy of the approval of the public in an interest which is of so much moment as that which affects the lives of thousands weekly, and property to the amount of millions monthly.

The Queen City we have often examined, and having made very thorough inquiries of men that are qualified to judge, we aver that there is not a more substantial, thorough and perfect engine, with boilers and machinery, now afloat upon the Pacific Coast. The highest test has been applied to her boilers, and all the hydraulic power that could be brought to bear was resisted. An engineer of known ability has independent charge of his department, and the commander is too well known to need a word of praise, and his officers and pilots, all are men well qualified for their duty. We have made other notes, and shall report them, relative to furnaces, fires, &c. The tables are richly furnished and well and liberally supplied, and the department under their able chief steward is all that passengers could ask.

We have ever received kind and courteous attentions upon every steamer on the river, and feel under obligations to all, yet this shall never deter us from speaking of every act that shall endanger the lives or property of our citizens, and we shall do so plainly, irrespective of our own personal feeling to officers or owners of either line. We know the two lines are both excellent, have splendid boats, able and esteemed commanders and officers—but the field is an open one, and that strife is best which is *open, manly* and *generous.*

SACRAMENTO ENTERPRISE.—We have referred to the remarkable enterprise manifested by the citizens of Sacramento, in all that relates to the interests of that city. Sacramento is now, without a question, the best finished city upon the Pacific coast. She has a strong and substantial Levee that will protect her from the floods—all her principal streets are now raised, handsomely finished and planked—the majority of her buildings are fire-proof—she has recently erected a splendid Court House, at heavy cost—the finest building of the kind in the country. The buildings for the city government are large and very fine. We would name that the Water Works are over the same buildings, and constructed in the most substantial manner. Her engine buildings (who pays the bill?) are very handsome and perfect, evidence of the character of the citizens—what they do they do well. The Fire Department is as systematical and perfect as can be. She has churches, school houses, city and county buildings, all of the highest character. She has energetic men at the head of the societies that will perfect what they begin. There is Gass Works, now erecting for the city, as perfect as can be. Soon Sacramento will be, indeed, a city set on a hill. Her light cannot but be seen.

Imperial Establishment at Rambouillet for the Breeding of Merino Sheep.

PROBABLY some of our readers may derive a few useful hints from the following items of information in regard to the above very celebrated establishment in France, which are derived from an account of a visit paid to it in the month of July last, given in the North British Agriculturist of August 6.

The above named national establishment for the breeding of the pure Merino sheep has been in existence for nearly seventy years, during which time the greatest possible attention has been generally bestowed to maintain the Merino in the highest state of cultivation. In the year 1786 the King of Spain made a present to the King of France of a small stock of Merinos. These upon their arrival in France were sent to the farm connected with the domains of the Royal Castle of Rambouillet where the stock has since received every care in order to keep it up to its original perfection, or improve it if possible. The establishment at R. is about 30 miles from Paris.

In judging of the excellence of particular animals, the following points seem to be most particularly attended to. The horn is much looked to in determining value, and open horns, not too closely placed together in the head, are especially esteemed. The expression of the eye should be placid and mild; the upper lip thin and flexible and the lower lip thick and firm. The skin should be loose on the face and neck. At the top of the head, and where the head and neck join, there is a pad of gristle. This is hard and slightly movable in its place. This development increases with the age of the buck, and is another element in judging of value, being an indication of energy of constitution.

The form of the body of the Merino in most esteem may be best understood from the following measurements which are those of two of the best specimens of bucks:

	Buck 32 months old.	Buck 20 months old.
Hight at shoulder	31 inches	30½ inches
Length of body from top of tail to the horns	32 " (?)	39 "
Breadth of horns	20 "	22 "
Length of head	13 "	11 "
Girth of body	43 "	40½ "
Breadth of back		8½ "
Length of quarters		9 "
Girth of foreleg above knee		9 "
Girth below the knee	3¾ "	3⅜ "

The average weights of the four quarters after being slaughtered were, of males 56 pounds, of ewes 52 pounds. But it must be taken into consideration that sheep in France are not fattened to the same state as with us. Consequently additional weight per quarter may be safely allowed.

The number of sheep at Rambouillet on the 31st of July last was 620, of which 118 were males and the remainder females. Previous to the last sale there were upwards of 700 sheep. Of those sold 30 bucks were for Austria and 40 were taken off by breeders in different parts of France. The average price of the bucks was a little above $100 (£20) each. The highest price was $400. They were purchased by private sale for America 16 ewes and one buck. The price of the ewes was $20 (£4) each.

As wool, not flesh, constitutes the value of the Merino, they must be judged of mainly by the value of the fleece. Lambs are usually dropped in November and December, and the shearing commences in June. The first clip is therefore from sheep about eight months old. The average weight of the fleece of males at this age is 3 1-2 pounds. A deduction must be made from the above, as the sheep are never washed. The deduction on this account may however be counterbalanced by the fact that the wool on the head, neck and legs of the young sheep is not clipped. This covering of wool is found to be essential for the health of the young sheep, to protect the head from the heat of summer, and from the cold of winter. The average weight of fleece in males 20 months old is usually 14 pounds. The average weight of fleece in females from 20 months to 6 years old from 8 to 9 pounds, or 8 1-2 pounds. After six years the weight of the ewe fleece falls off. The ewe produces the finest quality of wool.

The following is an outline of the method of breeding and keeping the sheep at Rambouillet. The best bucks are selected for service, but are not retained for more than two, or at most three seasons. The ewes are generally set aside after having three crops of lambs; but those ewes which produce superior fleeces are kept one or two seasons additional. The inferior males are not used at all.

The flock at R. is kept housed from November to April; and during the rest of the year the ewes are turned out to pasture in the morning and again in the afternoon after rest and shelter at noon; while the bucks are turned out only in the afternoon. During rains all are kept to the house. Every care is taken to prevent the sheep getting wet—wetness and dampness being found to act prejudicially against the fineness of the fleece. "As the same care is taken with the Merino in Saxony, it may be held as established by experience that extreme fineness of fleece is only attainable by studying to protect the sheep from wet and damp." If this is as important as the above quoted opinion would represent, then it is essential that those who are desirous of improving the fleece of any breed, should not only drain their lands to protect them from any under-dampness, but should provide less or more shelter for the sheep, according to the character of the breed. The houses for the sheep are large buildings with granaries above. The ceilings of the house for the sheep are lofty, and ventilation is secured by windows placed high in the walls. These windows are protected with iron grating, and with wooden shutters for closing when necessary. The floors are bedded with straw frequently renewed.

During winter the sheep are feed three times in the day. Twice a day they are allowed a mixture of earth and barley,—two-thirds oats and one-third barley. The quantity allowed daily is one litre, or about two pints of our measure. Bran is also allowed. The allowance of hay is about two pounds daily, and of mangel wurtzels double that quantity.

Every buck is numbered on his horns, and the numbers are all registered. As care is taken to prevent all intermixing at the time the bucks are following the ewes, the pedigree can at once be traced.

The lambs all drop in the months of November and December. They are allowed to follow their dams for about four months, and then fed as the older sheep. Twin lambs are not desired. When twins occur, one of the lambs is slaughtered when it is three days old. As the intention is to produce sheep of strong, vigorous constitutions, this destroying of the extra lambs is deemed advisable. The number of ewes allowed to one buck is forty to fifty.

The Merino breed is rapidly extending in France, particularly for the purpose of crossing the native breeds. When the thermometer is about 90° Fahr. the sheep at Rambouillet have usually refused to feed. The profits of the establishment at R. have been large. The average sale of bucks during a year is seventy or eighty. This number taken at an average of $100 apiece gives a large sum.—*Alb. Cult.*

HOMINY.—In point of economy, as human food, one bushel of beans or hominy is equal to ten of potatoes. Hominy, too, is a dish almost as universally liked as potatoes, and at the South about as freely eaten, while at the North it is seldom seen. In fact, it is an unknown food, except to a few persons in cities. By hominy, we do not mean a sort of coarse meal, but grains of white corn, from which the hull, or chit, or eye, has been removed, by moistening or pounding in a wooden mortar, leaving the grain almost whole, and composed of little else but starch. It has often been said that not one cook in ten knows how to boil a potato. We may add another cipher when speaking of the very simple process of cooking hominy. We give the formula from our own experience and instructions received in a land where "hog and hominy" are well understood. Wash slightly in cold water, and soak twelve hours in tepid, soft water; then boil slowly from three to six hours, in the same water, with plenty more added from time to time, with great care to prevent burning.

Do not salt while cooking, as that or hard water will harden the corn. So it will peas or beans, green or dry, and rice also. When done, add butter or salt; or a better way is to let each season to suit the taste. It may be eaten with meat in lieu of vegetables, or with sugar or syrup. It is good hot or cold, and the more frequently it it is warmed over, like the old-fashioned pot of

"Bean-porridge hot, or bean-porridge cold,
Bean-porridge best nine days old."

So is hominy—it is good always, and very wholesome, and, like tomatoes, only requires to be eaten once or twice to fix the taste in its favor.—*Jour. of Health.*

POTATOES GROWN IN TAN.—Gen Sutton, of Salem, has communicated to the Practical Farmer the results of his experiments during the past season in growing potatoes. He divided a field into nine squares, fourteen paces each way. A small coating of barn manure was spread after ploughing, and harrowed in. In seven of the squares various kinds of manure were used, and the average product was four bushels to the square. Two squares were cultivated with tan. In one square a shovel full of tan was put in the hill, then the potatoes on the tan, and covered with soil; yield four and three quarters bushels. In the other square, the potatoes were dropped in, a shovel-full of tan thrown upon them, and then covered with soil; yield four and a half bushels.

Gen. Sutton remarks:—In most of the parcels, except where tan was used, there were found more or less of defective potatoes. Those that grew in tan were larger, smoother, and of better quality than the others. I have grown no better potatoes than those this season. I am so well pleased with the operation of the tan, that I shall try it more extensively another season, and with other crops. I used several kinds of potatoes. The quantity of seed in each hill was nearly the same; the manner of hoeing and treatment the same throughout. I am sorry not to be able to state the facts with more precision. But if any one should be induced to imitate my example, I hope they will be instructed by the experiment. I certainly have been.

THE PUMPKIN.

[WE publish the following, although it has been scattered so generally through the various papers; it is so excellent, that as a "Christmas pie" is always made of pumpkin, we know our brother farmers will be pleased to read it. The occasion of its production was a late agricultural festival in New Bedford, when Charles T. Congdon, Esq., delivered a pungent poem, in which he thus happily eulogizes the pumpkin:]

"O dear New England! who shall dare dispute
Thy well earned title of the Land of Fruit,
When on thy hills yon glowing globe we see—
Pumpkin or pompion—doctors disagree!
Lo where the verdant vines luxuriant run,
He turns his fair round belly to the sun!
Bathed in those beams he, comatose and calm,
The bursting Falstaff of the blooming farm,
Awaits his fate—the inevitable hour—
The hand that plucks him from his native bower,
Only exclaiming, could we hear his cries:
"Take me to Bedford, and I'll take the prize!"

O yellow orb! no hand divine is nigh,
To snatch thee up and set thee in the sky,
A modern star, uncatalogued and new,
To fright the saints and bother science too;
But bide thy time!—when chill November falls,
A voice shall issue from the state house walls;
And every parson from his pulpit high
Proclaim aloud Thanksgiving day is nigh.
Then, when around the dear domestic board
Affections tide has tremulously poured;
When the fond mother—years of absence o'er—
Clasps to her heart her wandering son once more;
When love, refusing to be longer pent,
Smiles in the eyes a timorous assent;
When laughing childhood, full of fowl and fun,
Finds to its wonder that it cannot run—
'Tis then, O premium pumpkin! then shall shine
In splendor new this excellence of thine.
Pie of my country! still upon thy breast
Midsummer sunbeams in November rest;
The magic circle of thy snowy paste
Delights the eye and titillates the taste;
While through thy form the steel is ranging bright,
Our aqueous mouths are puckered with delight,
And like faint soldiers who from fight would cease,
We cry for *quarter* and demand a *piece*."

Agricultural and Commercial Value of Railroads.

THE Democracy, a journal recently established at Buffalo by an association of gentlemen, and conducted with a good deal of ability, publishes the following table and remarks illustrating the value of railroads.—*Hunt's Magazine.*

Upon the ordinary highways, the economical limit to transportation is confined within a comparatively few miles, depending, of course, upon the kind of freight and the character of the roads. Upon the average of such ways, the cost of transportation is not far from fifty cents per ton per mile, which may be considered as a sufficiently correct estimate for the whole country. Estimating, at the same time, the value of wheat at $1 50 per bushel, and corn at seventy-five cents, and that thirty-three bushels of each are equal to a ton, the value of the former would be equal to its cost of transportation three hundred and thirty miles, and the latter one hundred and sixty-five miles. At these respective distances from market, neither of the above articles would have any commercial value, with only a common earth road as an avenue to market. But we find that we can move property on railroads at the rate of fifteen cents per ton per mile, or for one-tenth the cost upon the ordinary road. These works, therefore, extend the economic limit of the cost of transportation of the above articles to 3,300 and 1,650 miles respectively.

Statement showing the value of a ton of wheat and one of corn, at given points from market, as affected by cost of transportation by railroad and over the ordinary road:

	Transportation by railroad.		Transportation by highway.	
	Wheat.	Corn.	Wheat.	Corn.
Value at market	$49 50	$24 75	$49 50	$24 75
10 miles from market	49 35	24 60	48 00	23 25
20 do do	49 20	24 45	46 50	21 75
30 do do	49 05	24 30	45 00	20 25
40 do do	48 90	24 15	43 50	18 75
50 do do	48 75	24 00	42 00	17 25
60 do do	48 60	23 85	40 50	15 75
70 do do	48 45	23 70	39 00	14 25
80 do do	48 30	23 55	37 50	12 75
90 do do	48 15	23 40	36 00	11 25
100 do do	48 00	23 25	34 50	9 75
110 do do	47 85	23 10	33 00	8 25
120 do do	47 70	22 95	31 50	6 75
130 do do	47 55	22 80	30 00	5 25
140 do do	47 40	22 65	28 50	3 75
150 do do	47 25	22 50	27 00	2 25
160 do do	47 10	22 35	25 50	75
170 do do	46 95	22 20	24 00	

How wonderfully does the railroad enhance the value of farming lands at a distance from market! American farms, generally speaking, are very far from market. Indeed, New York is the market for the bulk of the northern agricultural products. Most English farms have a market nearly in sight of them. But ours are for the most part so far away, that railroads of long lines and long connections instantly double, treble, quadruple, and quintuple the worth of grain lands near where they run. This has been the case in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Canada. The President of the Nashville and Chattanooga road has stated, that the increase in the value of a belt of land ten miles wide, lying upon each side of that line, was equal to $6 50 per acre or $96,000 for every mile of road, which cost the company only $2,000 a mile. It has been calculated that the construction of the 2,000 miles of railroad in Ohio, would add to the value of landed property in that State three hundred millions of dollars—that is, five times the cost of the roads, which was $60,000. The country can stand bankruptcies that come through railroad enterprises, if it can stand any. Of all forms, they are the least mischievous.

THERE is no coward like an evil conscience.

The Study of Natural History.

IF there is any fault more prominent than another in the way in which we bring up our children in this country, it is that we so constantly deny them the freedom of the air and earth, keep their little limbs *forced* by the heated atmosphere of our houses, and thus stunt them from their natural robust development into slim and soft caricature of human muscle. We too often do this until the habit of confinement becomes with them a second nature, and they no longer wish, and sometimes must be compelled to take exercise enough to sustain the very insignificant quota of health whereunto we have allowed them to attain. One very excellent means of fostering in children a love for such out-door pursuits as are adapted to their physical well-being, is to cultivate in their minds a taste for the study of Natural History.

In this we would not alone include a study of the habits and distinctive characteristics of the birds that lighten the labor of the farm and add a new pleasure to life everywhere, by their singing; of the quadrupedal marauders that partake of our harvests here, or in distant wilds nurture their ferocity over the mangled carcass of some night-caught traveler; nor yet of the insect throngs that innocently flit the air about our doors, or thievishly ravish our orchards, or make unto themselves flesh of our flesh, as doth the murderous musquito. But we wish to have it comprise also the study and the care of our domestic animals. If a child of ours should manifest symptoms even of the prevailing "*chicken* fever," we would by all means try to turn it to account. We would furnish him with chickens,—if possible, such as he should be proud to have and to show,—at any rate with chickens,—and with the responsibility of their proper care. There is no element in education more strengthening to the mind by the way, than to let a child have its own little load of responsibility to bear,—proportioned of course to the breadth of the back and strength of the body and the mind that has it to carry.

As to the chickens, why the boy or the girl should be led to emulate the successful breeding of others at Fair and Poultry show, to supply the household with eggs and pullets, perhaps to have the sale of some for his or her own behoof. This would bring the child to read, first to find needed knowledge on one particular subject, afterwards from the love itself of acquiring information. And, above all, it would lead him to think.

Our illustration, though it may rather have carried us away from the subject itself, will yet have answered every purpose if it contains any hint on the education of the young which our readers can close into a system for themselves. The great truth in teaching children is to make both the knowledge gained and the means of getting it a source of pleasure. Where this is not done, application to solid pursuits in after life often becomes as difficult and distasteful, as ignorant or careless teachers made it in childhood.—*Country Gentleman.*

LARD.—The following remarks, which we find in the Dollar Newspaper, contain some good suggestions, but the writer is mistaken as to the "great-grandfather" part of the business, for it is absolutely necessary to keep the rough lard hot for several hours, or else a large portion of it will remain behind. If taken off the fire as soon as it appears to be melted, at least two-thirds of the lard will remain unseparated. It is true there is nothing in the whole routine of housekeeping that requires more attention, in keeping the lard at the melting point without burning:

I find in the "Newspaper," of late, several communications in regard to curing hams. This is all very well, but not one has given us a hint in respect to "frying out lard." To a farmer's family this is certainly an important item, and I propose to give your readers practical experience on this point. When the fat is over the fire it requires all attention. In this section, some still hold on to the opinions of their great grandfathers, and believe in the old practice of boiling the lard for hours; yes, a whole day before it can be in a proper state to put away. This is a mistaken idea. All that is necessary is to put the fat in thick iron pots; let it simmer over the fire, and as soon as melted, skim the lard off, and put it in tin pots. By adopting this plan, much time and labor is saved, the lard is sweet, white and good, and can be kept for years. B. F. B.

THE CASHMERE GOAT.—Dr. S. A. Davis, of Columbia, S. C., exhibited a male goat and a kid of this kind, and a half-blood kid, at the New-York State Fair, where they attracted much attention. Dr. D. states that these animals prove, after four year's trial, perfectly hardy in South Carolina, and he thinks they would be equally as well adapted to the middle and northern States, as the climate there approximates to that of their native region—the latter being so elevated as to give much snow. They are truly beautiful animals, and we think there is good reason to believe they will be of great value to this country. They cross readily with the common goat, producing a prolific offspring, which being bred to the Cashmere stock till the common blood is reduced to one-fourth or one-eighth, produces an animal scarcely distinguishable from the full-blood Cashmere. When it is recollected that it is from this goat that the material of the costly Cashmere shawls is obtained, and that it sells in France at eight dollars a pound, we have some idea of the importance of acclimating the animal in the United States.—*Bost. Cult.*

(Will not some of stock raisers introduce this valuable animal into our own "Eureka State." California, of all other States in our Union, will excel in wool growing, which will pay well, and as the Cashmere Goat can be introduced and made very profitable, we trust it will be so speedily.—ED.

FROM THE EAST.

The steamship Golden Age, which arrived on Thursday last, brought one week's later intelligence from New York, and three days later from Europe.

The Soule affair is announced as settled, the French Government having receded from the position it took in regard to Mr. Soule, and not only withdrawn its prohibition but invited that gentleman to pass through France.

Myron H. Clark, whig, is now reported to be elected Governor of New York. The election in Massachusetts took place Nov. 13, and such a revolution was never before heard of. The Know Nothings carried everything, their Governor being chosen by a majority over all other candidates of thirty thousand; they have the State administration, all the members of Congress, all the Senators chosen, and 356 Representaties to 4 whigs and one democrat. Elections in several other States had been held, and the reports are mostly favorable to the "Republicans."

The siege of Sebastopol still continues, although the place is not expected to hold out much longer. There had been severe fighting in the Crimea. The Russian despatches state that the Allies had suffered two several defeats. The French had had their works stormed and sixteen guns spiked; and the English cavalry had been attacked at Balaklava and routed with the loss of 500 horses. British and French statements offer no explicit denial of these reports. They merely say that the Russian story is improbable and exaggerated. Complaints are made that the Allied Governments do not publish reliable information, and very unfavorable inferences are drawn from their silence. It is vaguely said, however, that Sebastopol cannot hold out many days.

Mining in El Dorado.—The Mountain Democrat says the miners in the rich and favorite locality of White Rock are daily taking out large quantities of gold. The diggings are extensive and exceedingly productive, many of the claims paying upwards of thirty dollars a day to the hand. A large number of tunnels are in successful operation, yielding their owners a handsome remuneration for the labor expended in testing them. Many of them are paying from eighty to one hundred dollars a day to the hand, and all of them are paying good wages. A number of new tunnels have lately been started, which, judging from others in the same neighborhood, will doubtless prove productive.

The mines in the vicinity of Cold Springs are paying fair wages. Notwithstanding the extreme dryness of the season and the scarcity of water, from two hundred and fifty to three hundred ounces are taken out weekly; and an old resident informs us that this amount will at least be doubled as soon as the rainy season sets in. The hills and fields in that vicinity contain large deposits of the precious stuff, which are rendered valueless at present from the scarcity of water.

Arrival of Emigrants.—A party of twenty men had arrived at San Ysabel from Texas. They have 100 head of cattle, horses and mules, and report plenty of water on the desert, and also on the route from Port Lavaca, in Texas, to that place, though in some places the grass was rather scarce. Five men (three Americans, one Frenchman and a German) were killed by the Apaches in August last, while travelling from Tucson to Tubac.

GOVERNMENT AND PROTECTION OF INDIANS.

Editor Times and Transcript:—The attention of the public is called to the following extracts from the Statutes of this State, relative to the government and protection of Indians, and all persons are earnestly solicited to give their aid and influence in enforcing their execution.

Thos. J. Henley,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.
Office Sup. Ind. Affairs, San Francisco Dec. 18, '54

Act for the government and protection of Indians, approved 22d April, 1850, *page* 824, *Compiled Laws, Sec.* 15.

If any person in this State shall sell, give, or furnish to any Indian, male or female, any intoxicating liquors (except when administered in sickness) for good cause shown, he, she, or they so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than twenty dollars for each offence, or be imprisoned not less than five days, or fined and imprisoned as the Court may determine.

Compiled Laws of the State, fifth division, page 646, *section* 54.

Every person who shall forcibly steal, take or arrest, any man, woman or child, whether white, black or colored or any Indian, in this State, and carry him or her into another County, State or Territory, or who shall forcibly take or arrest any person or persons whatsoever, with a design to take him or her out of this State, without having established a claim according to the laws of the United States, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of kidnapping, and be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for any term not less than one or more than ten years for each person kidnapped or attempted to be kidnapped.

(Editors in this city and throughout the State, will confer a favor by giving the above an insertion.)

The Golden Era.—This estimable weekly has now become so well and so favorably known that we can truly say it is one of the most popular sheets issued from the press. By the changes that occur in this changeable world, we see a *here* to-day and *there* to-morrow; so we find one of the old pioneer editors, we may say, one of the very oldest; who but yesterday was leading one of the popular political journals, to-day leading off in one of the most popular weekly literary journals, and surely we should think our friend would find the change most agreeable—from the strife and turmoil of a political warfare, to a life of rural pleasure, a sketcher of the "lights and shadows of California life." The reputation of J. E. Lawrence, Esq., as an editor, is established; it is one of the permanent facts of California, and we are pleased to find he has entered the "Golden Era" thus early in life. Our whole State will be the gainer by this change, and we shall ever wish him a successful and triumphant reign, together with his co-laborers and their valuable paper.

Steel Plows.—We need rain, says the Farmer: we need rain to set our plows to work! But what kind of a plow do you use, asks one? A regular Down Easter will tell you the Eagle Plow! Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's best. But, says the Western farmer, I want none of your *cast plows;* give me the Peoria Steel Plow, the Galena Plow, the Evans Plow. Another says, give me the improved Adams Plow of San Francisco. But now a new competitor comes into the field and claims attention—the *Boston Clipper Steel Plow.* This new plow is of the finest model, after the far-famed Eagle Plow, made by the same house, and in the very highest style of finish. Messrs. Treadwell & Co., of San Francisco, and the same firm at Marysville, we believe have the entire sale of them. They are worthy the highest consideration, and we trust our farmers will give them a thorough trial.

Egyptian Lentils.—The Egyptian Lentil which was brought us by Dr. H. M. Gray, and now on exhibition at the rooms of the California Farmer office, was raised from the grains found in the covering of a Mummy exhibited by Dr. Glidden in the States, some few years since, and supposed to have been some thousands of years old. The original seeds were planted by James S. Vogdes, Esq., in the city of Philadelphia. Some twenty grains were planted, each grain producing large, strong stalks, like our Indian corn or maize, the lentil or wheat cluster growing singly upon each stock—average size 8 to 10 inches in length by 2 and 3 in diameter and 6 to 8 feet in hight; planted in drills of single grains, 6 to 8 inches apart. Its character and qualities are not yet fully tested. This grain in California should have more space to grow in, say rows three feet apart, grain twelve inches.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Our New Office.—We invite our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite Le Count & Stronge. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedule and invoices we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Grains, Houses, Lands, Inventions, Works of Art of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will but call and see us. WARREN & SON.

☞ Native Pines, Oaks, &c.—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

☞ Wanted.—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "California Farmer,"
13 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

☞ "A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blotches, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

Scrofula, Syphilis, Mercurial Complaints, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

Premium Sheep for Sale.

THE fine Broad Tail Asiatic Sheep that attracted so much attention at the Fair are now offered for sale. Four full grown Bucks; handsome lambs, six months old. The subscribers will give all information and furnish the stock, acting for the owner. [19] WARREN & SON.

MARKET REPORT.*

However lengthy a report of the markets we might make, the farmer's mind is now wholly absorbed in his own condition and prospects. The year is drawing to a close, and the farmer looks in his profit and loss account of the year. But however unprofitable, we say to him, in the language of Carlyle, "look not mournfully on the past, it is gone; but act well the present, that alone is thine, and look hopefully on the future." The farmer's hopes and interests are improving.

Wheat, the great staple is improving, and the mark of four cents will surely be realized. Well would it have been if our farmers had accepted the liberal offer of Page, Bacon & Co., months ago. They would have realized one hundred per cent. over the price they have sold at. Wheat is now selling at 2½ @ 3 cts., extra quality better, and improving.

Barley, 1¾ @ 2 cts., and advancing. Oats, 3 @ 4 cts., firm.

Potatoes are steadily improving, present price 1¾ @ 2 cts.

The Flour market is firm. A good evidence of the future high price anticipated, is the fact that *ten or twelve thousand barrels of Flour* are on the way to this market from the East. We say to our cultivators, persevere—never yield to despair, for there are brighter prospects in store for the deserving.

MARRIED.

On the 19th Dec., in this city, by Rev. Wm. Speer, at the residence of Edward W. Church, Esq., Mr. James S. Hutchinson and Miss Coralie D. Pearsall.

On the 18th Dec., in this city, by Rev. Mr. Brier, Miss C. L. Pease, of Alameda county, and Alex. H. Houston, of this city.

On the 12th Dec., by Rev. Dominic Blaire, Mr. Wm. Jackson and Miss Ann Dalton, both of Stockton.

On the 12th Dec., in Stockton, by Rev. J. S. Large, Mr. H. B. Hewlett to Miss Helen M., only daughter of T. T. Powers.

DIED.

On the 16th Dec., in this city, Mr. Edward Cook, aged 23 years, late of Lancaster county, Penn.

On the 1st Dec., in Los Angeles, in childbirth (twins), Elizabeth Hardy, aged 25 years, wife of Alex. Crabb, printer.

On the 13th Dec., in Placerville, Mr. Joseph H. Morgan, aged 25 years, late from Iowa.

On the 10th Dec., in Placerville, Capt. John Fuller, aged 40 years, formerly from Louisville, Ky.

On the 14th Nov., in New York city, of consumption, Mrs. Corinna E., wife of Dr. E. S. Aldrich, of this city.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 13—Steamer Surprise, Wakeman, New York, via Panama, Acapulco, and San Diego 48 hours.
Ham bark Susanna, Schmidt, Hamburg, via Valparaiso 65 days; mdse—16 pass.
Bark Mallory, Elliott, Honolulu, 19 days; mdse.
Bark Columbia, Hunter, Humboldt Bay, 4 days; lumber.
Schr Kate Hill, Parker, Bucksport (Me), 167 days; lumber.
Schr Maryland, Cushen, Shoalwater Bay, 5 days; oysters.
Schr Mount Vernon, Dame, Santa Cruz, 36 hours; lime.
Dec. 14—P M steamship Golden Age, Leroy, Panama, via intermediate ports, with mails, etc—250 passengers.
Clipper Ship Thomas Watson, Lyle, Philadelphia, 142 days, with mdse.
Dec. 15—Bark Madonna, Russell, Honolulu, 19 days; mdse.
Brig Dudley, Staples, Puget Sound, 10 days; lumber.
Brig Detroit, Slocum, Humboldt Bay, 3 days; lumber.
Schr Loo Choo, Smith, Santa Cruz, 48 hours; lime.
Schr Ada, Joselyn, Monterey, 30 hours; produce.
Dec. 16—Ham bark Pathfinder, Hansen, Hong Kong, 71 ds; mdse.
Brig Dudley, Staples, Oregon, 8 days; lumber.
Brig Detroit, Hance, Humboldt Bay, 7 days, lumber.
Dec. 17—Steamer Goliah, Erskine, San Diego, 2 days; mdse, etc.
Schr Francisco, Miller, Pajaro, 2 days; produce.
Dec. 18—Ship John M Mayo, Lincoln, Boston, 150 days; mdse.
Schr Rambler, Woodbury, Tomales, 10 hours; potatoes.
Schr Henry, Finch, Bodega, 8 hours; produce.
Dec. 19—Clipper ship Wild Duck, Hamilton, New York, 128 days; mdse.
Schr Laura Bevan, Horton, San Pedro, 10 days, in ballast.
Schr Odd Fellow, Austin, Santa Cruz, 3 days; produce.

CLEARANCES.

Dec. 13—Brig Judson, Vincent, for Mazatlan; schr Matthew Vassar, Dodge, San Pedro.

Dec. 14—Steamship Golden Age, Leroy, for Benicia; Br schr Maria Louisa, Johnnie, Sydney.

Dec. 15—Brig Æolian, Bristow, for Humboldt Bay.

Dec. 16—Steamship America, Haley, for San Diego; schr Frances Helen, Leeds, Honolulu.

Dec. 19—Ship Celestial, Palmer, for Shanghae; Whistler, Brown, Hong Kong; stmr Southerner, Sampson, Columbia River; schr Caroline E Foote, Worth, Honolulu.

Boston Clipper Steel Plow,

Manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.

THIS splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the famous Eagle Plough, so universally known. This form of Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union; also at the World's Fair.

The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished style, of the very best steel, and may now be considered the highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned wish the cultivators of California to call and examine the same at their place of business. TREADWELL & CO.,
Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco.
21 TREADWELL & CO., Marysville.

Gardener and Wife Wanted.

A GOOD GARDENER and his WIFE can find a permanent situation, if application is made immediately. The Gardener is wanted to take charge of a Garden, Green House and Grapery; and the Wife to take charge of the House. Liberal wages will be given.

Apply at this Office. None but those who can bring undoubted recommendations need apply. The parties are wanted to go up-river. 24

First Premium Daguerreotypes.

R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.

Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. 16

The Upland Bell Cranberry.

WE have just received, per last steamer, the famed "Upland Bell Cranberry," to which we call particular attention of the cultivators of California. They are put up in parcels of 100 and 200, at $10 per hundred. Only a few are received, and an early call only can secure them. Please notice the character of them, as described in an article in another part of this paper.

WARREN & SON,
23 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver Ware, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.

N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

Pacific Nursery,

MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA,

HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.

All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.

Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.

18 H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. THURSTON,
Office, Room No. 20, Hillman's Temperance House;
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D.,
Office, Room No. 21, Hillman's Temperance House,
No. 80 Davis street, San Francisco, Cal.
☞ Mrs. T., Physician for Women and Children. 22

WLLIAM BAILEY.
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
Also—Camphene and Burning Fluid,
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 12

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, San Francisco.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments in store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 14 tf

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Hardware and Leather,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Shire Ra ces;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock.
At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 Montgomery Block.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

Wines and Liquors.

GOODWIN & CO., & MEEKER,
No. 61 California street,—(near Front street,)

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, have now on hand, and for sale,—

500	one-eighth casks Domestic Brandy,	
250	bbls Monongahela Whisky,	
50	bbls very fine Old Bourbon Whisky,	
100	one-eighth casks fine pale Pellevoisin Brandy,	
50	one-eighth casks A. Seignette	do,
40	one-eighth casks fine Champagne	do,
15	one-eighth casks Louis Le Berton,	do, 1805
5	puncheons pure Scotch Whisky,	
15	pipes Imperial Eagle and Swan Gin,	
100	one-eighth casks Port Wine,	
100	casks Dunbar's Bottled Ale and Porter,	
100	casks Tennent's do do	do,
50	cases Baker's Bitters, genuine;	
100	cases Owen Byrn's Champagne Cider,	
50	baskets Heidsieck Champagne,	
100	baskets fancy Brands, pints and quarts.	

Also—a complete assortment of Syrups, Absinth, Curacoa, Bitters, &c., &c.; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. 21 1m

Copartnership Notice.

San Francisco, November 28th, 1854.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and firm of Kimball, Satterlee & Hood, in the business of keeping Livery and Sale Stables, in the city of San Francisco, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, the day and date above written.

GEO. P. KIMBALL,
WM. SATTERLEE,
J. A. HOOD.

N. B.—The business will hereafter be continued under the name and style of G. P. Kimball & Co., by George P. Kimball and Wm. Satterlee. 23

California Starch.

ATTENTION of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure California Starch now manufactured by him. Its quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness; it can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country and the proprietor challenges competition.

This new California product of "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.

JOHN EVERDING, Manufacturer,
Water street, between Mason and Taylor,
14 North Beach, San Francisco

Dennis' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.

Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.

Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 121 and 129 Sansome street.

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.

5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER

Stock Wanted.

PERSONS having valuable stock, of known pedigree, will always find a market for the same by leaving a memorandum with us. We always have more or less stock on hand for sale.

Wanted Immediately.—Two or three fine Durham Bulls; six Short Horn Cows—extra; one entire Colt (Morgan Blood); a few fine Merino Rams.

Communications by mail, post-paid, will be responded to promptly. [23] WARREN & SON.

HOTELS.

Rassette House,

SAN FRANCISCO,............CAL.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast. Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suits of rooms.

This House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 22 3m

Valley Hotel, Suisun,

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House,

Corner of Second and D streets,......MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the traveling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel

NAPA CITY,............................CALIFORNIA.

L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on hand, by the day or week, and well taken care of. ' 26

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The foothills and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,

San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON, }

Splendid Private Residence.

THOSE who may be desirous of finding a beautiful location for a permanent home, for a healthy, pleasant and highly cultivated spot, can have that desire gratified by knowing that one of the finest spots in California is now offered for sale. Circumstances of filial affection requires the present owner to leave California, and no other reason could induce a sale.

The estate contains Two Hundred Acres, and is within about a dozen miles from the city of San Jose. It is in the highest state of cultivation and contains about two thousand best fruit trees of extra quality, many bearing fine fruit the present year—nearly two thousand dollars in cash being received from the Peach orchard alone. There is already upon the farm, ready for use, every implement, from a reaping machine to a garden rake; from a farm wagon to a sulky, and from a turkey to a pigeon. Also, three horses, a colt, thirty hogs, hens, chickens, turkeys, &c; one thousand bushels grain, hay in plenty, and all the needed and desirable comforts, except—man and wife to enjoy it. It is one of the most beautiful locations in the country, being fertile and productive. A small and neat cottage only at present is built, such as a bachelor has occupied.

Persons wishing to purchase a most valuable estate for their own enjoyment and improvement, and for a permanent home, will do well to give attention to this notice. All needed particulars will be given on application made at the office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER." 15-1m

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON.

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
Steamer J. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, E. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3½, and Alviso 9½ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'lk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery. For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.

H. H. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

To Farmers and Gardeners.

WICKERSHAM'S

Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.

FOR sale—Wickersham's far-famed Patent Wrought Iron fence, for enclosing and sub-dividing lands. It can be furnished at but little above the cost of ditching, and is much more preferable, because it does not require a heavy annual expenditure to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fires which so constantly sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring wooden fences to be renewed, nor carried away by flood from the overflow of the low lands; it is free from decay, which places it beyond comparison with wood or any other material now in use; it is valued the most highly where it has been tried the most thoroughly; it is light and graceful, yet strong, and cannot be broken down by horses or cattle. The testimony which has been given by those who have used it in the Atlantic States, is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of California.

A complete model is now on exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, at Musical Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery, where a full description may be seen, with the testimony of those who have erected it in the Atlantic States.

Farmers are invited to examine this fence, as there has never been any of the same kind in this country previous to the arrival of this lot, and from its peculiar construction there is not the least doubt but that it will be extensively used in this State.

J. T. Heston has now on hand, and will be constantly receiving supplies from the manufacturer, which will enable him to fill orders to almost any amount.

For particulars address J. T. HESTON,
At Warren's Agricultural Rooms;
Or, P. COGGINS, cor. Sacramento and Pike streets
October 5, 1854. 15

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington street, between Battery and Front:

Eagle No. 2 Plows.	Corn Mills,
Eagle No. 20 "	Corn Shellers.
Eagle No. 19½ "	Straw Cutters.
Eagle No. 19 "	Fan Mills.
Eagle B "	Burr Mill Stone.
Eagle M "	Bolting Cloth, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10.
Trojan Nos. 4 and 5.	Brass & Iron Wire Cloth, ass't'd [Nos.
Minor & Horton's, Nos. 20 and 21.	
Rorer Steel Plow.	Thermometer Churns.
Peoria Steel Plow.	Four Horse Farm Wagons.
Ox Yokes and Chains.	Garden Hoes.
Harrows & Harrow Teeth.	Manure Forks.
Road Scrapers.	Ketchum's improved Mower.
Platform Scales, &c., &c.	

Together with a general assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Garden and Field Seeds.

H. McNALLY
16 Importer of Agricultural Implements.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.—This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester,) Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 94 Battery street, office up stairs.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Norway Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitae of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis, Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.

For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power. BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 II J street, Sacramento City.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

II J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARREN & SON.

Grass Seed.

20 BBLS. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately. Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to.

10 GEO. N. SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

WHEAT from "Hill's Farm," Salinas, Monterey county, which obtained the *first premium* at the State Fair—California growth from Chili Seed—crop average yield 60 bushels per acre. Also, pure Chile Wheat. Apply to

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15-1m Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Splendid Hyacinths, Jonquils, Narcissus, &c.

LARGE and fine bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant gems may now be had at our rooms—"CALIFORNIA FARMER" Office, opposite LeCount & Strong,

Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
16 WARREN & SON.

Extra Samples Grain, &c.

GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BARLEY or OATS, can find cash purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.

Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimen samples of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by application at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

17 WARREN & SON.

Agricultural Implements.

A GENERAL assortment of implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil. For sale by

19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plow Points.

A LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by

19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.

A FULL and general assortment of choice quality.

For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Plows and Harrows.

A GREAT variety from the best manufacturers.

For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Bolting Cloth, &c.

BOLTING Cloth and Screen Wire. For sale by

19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

India Rubber Belting, &c.

INDIA Rubber Belting and Conducting Hose, of various widths and sizes. For sale by

19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Mills and Mill Machinery.

GRAIN, Saw, Shingle and Lath Mills. For sale by

19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Steam Powers, &c.

STEAM, Water and Horse Powers, of various kinds.

For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubarb Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
8 Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grape Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees,	44	varieties;		Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Pear do	44	do		Fig Trees;
Apple do	54	do		Pomegranates;
Plum do	15	do		Walnuts;
Apricots	6	do		Chestnuts;
Almonds	2	do		Locust Trees, very large;
Quinces do	2	do		Rose Acacias, } for hedges.
Cherry do	many	do		Orage Orange, }
Grapes,	12	do		

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer *ten thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, MR. DELAGIGNE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.

8 1tf L. PREVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of **Peaches**, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of Pear Trees will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn **Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds**, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care, and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.

OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuschias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;

Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutilluns, Azaleas, Orleanders, Passifloras, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson*, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!

WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose—Five Thousand large **Apple Trees**; two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year.

Two Thousand **Peach Trees**, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.

Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.

Fifteen Hundred **Cherry Trees** from two to four feet high. Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.

Apple Trees from ....$1 00 to $250
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from......... 1 50 to 250

Extra sized trees in proportion.

BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.

Orders left with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 18 6m

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by

BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Green house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

AT the Nursery of William Hall, in Bradford, Massachusetts, all the various kinds, warranted true to names. Gentlemen in California, intending to set out trees, should forward their orders during this month.

Refers to Capt. H. C. Cheever.
" " Isaac A. Morgan.

October, 5th, 1854.

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Ellen $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.

25 WARREN & SON, Masonic Hall Building.

To Loan.

50.000 ON Wheat, Flour, Barley, and other California Produce. By

TILDEN & LITTLE, Empire Warehouse,
15 Beale street, near Market

FLOURING MILLS.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street**, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated CHENERY & LAMBARD MILLS, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactured from California Wheat at the Lambard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
L street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, BARROLL & CO.,
10 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

Happy Valley Flour Mills,

Corner of First and Mellus streets, San Francisco.

Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial compliments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from these Mills.

Domestic Flour.—A superior article for family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacramento street.

☞ A liberal allowance made to the trade.

J. N. BROOKS, } Proprietors.
F. C. HALL, }

☞ Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms. 19

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

Fruit Trees at Auction.

15.000 FRUIT TREES, from Two to Three Years old, will be offered for sale at auction on the 12TH DECEMBER, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the Stockton Rancho, on the Alameda, or road leading from the city of San Jose to Santa Clara, Santa Clara County.

Those wishing to purchase large, healthy and vigorous trees will do well to call and look at these trees before purchasing elsewhere, *as they are all positively to be sold.*

The following comprise some of the varieties:

APPLES THREE YEARS OLD.—Early Strawberry, Swaar, Baldwin, Sweet Bough, W. King, Fall Pippin, Seek no further, Wagoner, Rhode Island Greening, Gravenstein, Jeneating, Early Joe, Golden Sweet, Newtown Pippin, Northern Spy, Roxbury Russet, Priestly.

APPLES TWO YEARS OLD.—Early Harvest, Ladies' Sweeting, R. I. Greening, Northern Spy, Swaar, Wagoner, Spitzenburg, Sweet Bough, Baldwin, &c.

PEARS TWO YEARS OLD.—Winter Nellis, Bartlet, Beurre diel, Dearborn Seedling, Duchess du Angouleme, Vicar of Winkfield, President, Virgalieu Onondago.

PLUMS.—Bleckers Green Gage, Red Magnum Bonum.

PEACH TREES.—12,000 Peach Trees, two years old.

APRICOT TREES.—4,000 Apricot Trees, two years old, several of the choicest varieties, and will bear the coming season if carefully transplanted.

FOREIGN GRAPES.—Muscat Blanc Hatif, Black Morocco, Joslins St. Albans, Black Prince, Black Corinthian, Frank Renthol, De La Palestine, Buist's superb, Fromental, White Frontigne, Deacon's superb.

Will bear the following year if carefully moved: Early Crawford, Old Mixon, Early York, Jacques Rare-ripe, Morris White, Red-cheeked Melacaton, Grosse Mignone, Honest John, &c.

Strawberry Plants of choice varieties.

Green-house Plants, &c.

Terms, Cash on Day of Sale.

20 JAS. F. KENNEDY, Agent.

20,000 Fruit Trees.

COMMERCIAL NURSERIES, near the Artesian Fountains; also, in San Jose City.—The undersigned offers the above lot of fine Fruit Trees, consisting of **Apple, Pear, Cherry** and **Peach.** These trees have been introduced into this country from Genesee County, N. Y., by the undersigned himself, and are of the very best varieties known in New York; many of them are new kinds, and among the Apples are the best late varieties for keeping.

Orders for Fruit Trees of any kind may be left with WARREN & SON, who will give all needed information, will be promptly attended to. Orders can also be forwarded to the Nursery. In all cases, orders received at the Nursery will receive very prompt attention, where we should be glad to see purchasers.

Apple Trees, from three to six feet..........$1 25
Pear, Cherry and Peach, do. 1 50

Large quantities will be offered at prices to suit the times and circumstances of the purchaser.

GEO. W. LE VALLEY.

P. S. We can furnish Scions of the Fruit Trees, of reliable varieties, of more than fifty kinds, in lots to suit orders. 20

10,000 Fruit Trees.

WE can offer for sale Fruit Trees of the best kinds at the lowest rates. Having the agency of the very best nurseries we are enabled to make terms for quantities more than usually favorable.

We have an extra lot of 10,000 young Seedling Peach Trees, at a very low rate, ready for planting.

WARREN & SON,
29 Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

25,000 Cotton Wood Trees.

FINE Cotton Wood Trees of all sizes, for sale. They will be set and warranted at a fair price. In large quantities they can be furnished at low rates. WARREN & SON,
20 Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

5,000 Cranberry Vines.

JUST received per "Sierra Nevada," a splendid assortment of fresh Cranberry Vines, in perfect order. For sale by

WARREN & SON,
20 Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

Choice Seeds.

A FULL assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, just received, via Isthmus. For sale by

23 1m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

What Next?—It is said the Indians have sown powder, expecting to raise their own ammunition; but what an amusing story here is, for which the Poughkeepsie Journal stands responsible: "Not long since, while passing near a sand bank, we saw little boy shovelling sand with all his might, and upon nearer approach discovered two legs projecting upward, the body almost buried out of sight. We were alarmed at such a spectacle, and lost no time in dragging the little fellow from his perilous position, nearly exhausted, where he could not have remained much longer without perishing. After the excitement had partly abated, we heard from the boys the pitiful reason for the act. It appeared there had been three playmates, who had spent most of their time together: that one had removed to another part of the village, leaving these two to pass their play hours in what they considered solitude. In order to remedy this, they formed a plan to increase their number. It appeared simple to them. One was to be planted, leaving his legs out of the ground, from which two boys would grow and restore their former number. The one planted, had volunteered to be the victim of transformation. His part was to dig the hole and crawl in, and the other to cover him up. At first they were indignant at our interference, but after a familiar dissertation on cause and effect, the boys became reconciled to us, and promised they would never again undertake this kind of horticulture."

Proverbs in their Sunday Clothes.—Do not adopt a vehicular conveyance till you can afford anti-attrition.

Feather bipeds of similar plumage will live gregariously.

The taciturn female of the porcine genus imbibes the richest nutriment.

That which is engendered in the osseous portions of the frame, will never be extracted from its carnal covering.

Those, the illuming apertures of whose messuages are vitrified, should never project fragments of granite.

The capital of the Papal States was not constructed in a diurnal revolution of the globe.

Experienced warblers are rarely made prisoners by the husks of grain.

An abrupt inclination of the head is equivalent to a sudden closing of the eye, to a racer laboring under a cataract.

One proper deviation from the straight line merits a similar event.

By the same process that you heat kneaded dough, you may amalgamate malt and hops.

By the same method in which you formed your couch, so you may recline on it.

How to enjoy a Kiss.—Some chap, who thinks he knows a thing or two, thus discourses about the delicate subject of kissing: "Of course you must be taller than the lady you intend to kiss. Take her right hand in yours and draw her gently towards you. Pass your left arm over her right shoulder, diagonally down across her back under her left arm, and press her to your bosom. At the same time she will throw her head back and you have nothing to do but to lean a little forward and press your lips to hers, and the thing is done. Don't make a noise over it, as if you were firing percussion caps or trying the water gauges of a steam engine, nor pounce down upon it like a hungry hawk upon an innocent dove; but gently fold the damsel in your arms, without deranging the economy of her tippet or ruffles, and by a pressure upon her mouth, revel in the sweet blissfulness of your situation, without smacking your lips on it as you would over a roast duck."

Punctuality.—A committee of eight gentlemen had appointed to meet at 12 o'clock. Seven of them were punctual; but the eighth came bustling in with apologies for being a quarter of an hour behind the time. "The time," said he, "passed away without my being aware of it; I had no idea of its being so late," &c. A Quaker present said, "Friend, I am not clear that we should admit thy apology. It were a matter of regret thou shouldst have wasted thine own quarter of an hour; but here are seven besides thyself whose time thou hast also consumed, amounting in the whole to two hours, and one-eighth of it only was *thine own property*."

If you don't want to fall in love with a girl, don't commence flirting with her. This courting for fun is like boxing for fun. You put on your gloves in perfect good humor, with the most friendly intentions of exchanging a few amicable blows; you find yourself insensibly warmed with the enthusiasm of the conflict, until some unlucky punch in the "veskit" decides the matter, and the whole affair ends in a downright fight. Don't you see the similarity?

Who Wants a Salary?—The Boston Post has received from a "benevolent gentleman" and published a "card." Here it is: "Wanted immediately, a person of fair character, (age and sex immaterial), at a salary of $500 per annum, merely to mind his own business, with a periodical increase, equivalent to $1000 per annum, only to leave other people alone. Applications, with testimonials, to be addressed to the honorary secretary of the "Neglected Home Department."

Getting his Name Up.—"I say, Mister Highflyer, won't you let a feller go up with you in that ere balloon?"

"I could not possibly accommodate you, my dear friend."

"Well, then, be kind enough to take my card along; for I am determined to get my *name up*, somehow or other."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gatling's Premium Grain Drill.

THIS excellent machine, which has gone into extensive use in the Atlantic States, is now for the *first time* offered to the Farmers of California. This Drill answers three desirable ends: the saving of labor; the avoiding wastage; and rendering the greatest return for capital expended.

Simple and durable in its construction, it rarely needs repairing, which, when necessary, the most ordinary mechanic can easily perform. For particulars see hand-bill accompanying the drill.

That this is the result of its operation the subjoined certificates will abundantly show:

Santa Clara, Sept. 4th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson of this place), to put in seventy-five acres of wheat. The machine operated very satisfactorily: preferable to broad-cast sowing, in producing more bushels per acre with less labor: also in putting in all the grain neatly, not losing any, subject to the consumption of birds or squirrels. Result of eight acres, part of seventy-five acres, was *seventy bushels per acre.* LEMUEL ROBINSON.

Santa Clara, Sept. 7th, 1854.

I hereby certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill (the property of J. Henderson, of Santa Clara), to put in twenty acres of wheat. I was very much pleased with its operation, and consider it a great saving of labor, putting the grain in neatly—nothing liable to waste—while the product for me was *one-third* more than the broad-cast sowing alongside in the same field. P. J. DAVIS.

Santa Clara, Sept. 11th, 1854.

I certify that I used R. J. Gatling's Premium Grain Drill for the purpose of putting in ten acres of wheat, and can state with confidence that it takes less seed, and produces more bushels to the acre, with less labor than the broad-cast sowing. I would also state that I sowed broad-cast and drilled at the same time upon the same kind of land, and the yield was much greater upon the drilled ground. I give the Drill a decided preference to the broad-cast sowing. FELIX HEINEY.

S. HENDERSON, proprietor,
and Agent for sale of Mills.
13-1m

Farms for Sale—Small Farms.

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS desirous of securing a Valuable Tract of Land well located, are invited to visit the Salinas Valley, Monterey County. The property offered for sale is known as "Hill's Farm," near the Town of Salinas. The land is rich alluvial bottom, of the best quality, in proof of which the crops of '53 and '54 are submitted. The yield of barley in '53 averaged over 100 bushels per acre; the best giving 149 23-50 bushels per acre, and took the premium at the exhibition of '53 of a silver cup. The wheat crop of the present year is believed to be the best raised in the State, yielding 60 bushels per acre, and some as high as 85 bushels. The first premium awarded by the State Fair is given to the undersigned.

The facilities for sending to market are good, and the expense of putting produce in San Francisco from the Farm at present is but $12 per ton. Two lines of stages pass daily from San Jose and Monterey; and steamboats from Monterey. Post Office, Store and Blacksmith shop in the village. For persons having small or large means it is thought to offer a good opportunity for settlement as any part of the country. Tracts of Land from 40 to 160 acres, will be sold for cash, and on time, or for Stock at cash value.

For further particulars, apply to J. BRYANT HILL,
Postmaster, Salinas.
or to WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15 Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Downs' Revolving Clothes Rack.

THE Proprietor, Inventor and Patentee of this new and most useful and valuable Household Utensil, would ask the attention of the public to his invention.

The proprietor can offer to the citizens, to families, to hotels and all public buildings where "clothes drying" is required, this new and unique invention.

By this machine little or no yard room is required by clothes lines, either for a larger or smaller quantity.

A single upright post in the centre of the yard or at one corner of it, and you have one hundred and twenty-five or two hundred and fifty feet of clothes line—the clothes are placed upon the lines in a small space, and then raised above the yard so as to leave the free use of the yard even while the entire quantity of clothes is drying. Not only is the space in the yard saved, but the clothes are beyond the reach of injury from those in the yard, and beyond the reach of pilferers also, as well as from dirt and dust.

This machine will be on exhibition at the Fair, where all can see it in operation.

The necessary documents have been taken out to secure the rights of the Patentee, and all persons are cautioned against any infringement.

The following persons having seen it, will attest to its very great utility and value, and all who have seen it bespeak its praise. The inventor is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen, as to its merits; David Chambers, and Henry Haight, Esqs., and Warren & Co., who have examined the machine.

The machines will be offered soon after exhibition at the Fair.

☞ Orders received at the SHOP of the Inventor,
and at WARREN & CO.'S
14

ADAMS & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To England, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis,
Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville,
New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Utica City Bank	Utica.
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Rochester City B'k	Rochester.
Michigan State B'k	Detroit.
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo.
Geo. Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, O.

☞ In the Northern Mines we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville,
Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada,
Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands,
Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls,
Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through Langton & Bro.'s Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Park's Bar,
Sicard's Bar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, French Corral,
Kennebec Bar, Sweetland's, Boston Bar,
Union Bar, Hoyt's Diggings, Hunt's Ranch,
Rose's Bar, Cherokee Corral, Barton's Bar,
Foster's Bar, Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba, Womlow's Bar,
Winslow's Bar, Slate Range, Slate Range,
Oak Valley, Junction House, Nevada House,
Indian Valley, Frenchman's Bar, Empire Ranch,
Sleighville, Bullard's Bar, Downieville,
Cox's Bar, Minesota Diggings, Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the Southern Mines, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by Brown's Express, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

Insurance.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars,* on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.

7 ADAMS & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAT
EAGLE
STORE

COLLINS & CO.,
PRACTICAL HATTERS,

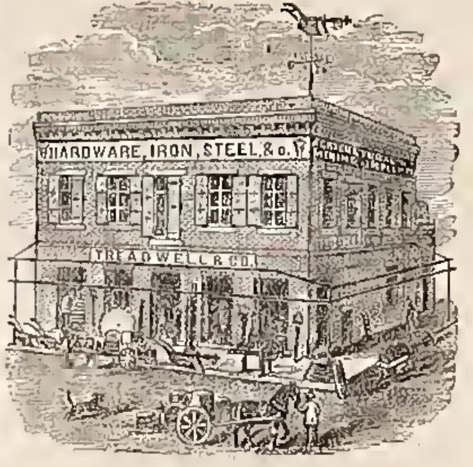
(PREMIUM HAT STORE,)
157 *Commercial street, San Francisco.*

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at Collins & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.

17 COLLINS & CO.

TREADWELL & CO.,

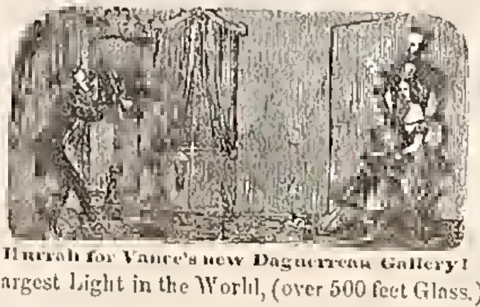

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, &c.
TREADWELL & CO.

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of tools and implements for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on apace with the Age and Times!



Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!

Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to Vance's who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d. Because he has *the largest light in the world*, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

☞ Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.

☞ New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

Smith & Van Dyne having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

Montgomery Paint Store,

No. 159 Montgomery street, opposite Montgomery Block,
San Francisco.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, GILDING, GRAINING, &c. Painters and the trade will find the following goods always on hand, and of the best quality.

Atlantic, Union and French White Lead;
Tieman's Zinc White; English Boiled Oil;
Turpentine; 1st Quality French Picture Glass;
Window Glass; Tieman's Colors, in oil and water;
Artists' Materials, a large assortment, to arrive soon;
Brushes in every variety.

The subscribers intend keeping a full assortment of every article in their line, of the best quality.

6 RAYE & HANKS

BANKERS.

BURGOYNE & CO.,

BANKERS, corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Exchange for sale at Sight or Time, in sums to suit purchasers, on—

Baring Bros. & Co.	London.
Hottinguer & Co.	Paris.
Wm. Hoge & Co.	New York.
Phœnix Bank	do
J. E. Thayer & Bro.	Boston.
Horace Bean & Co.	New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co.	St. Louis.
Chubb Brothers	Washington.

Gold Dust and Bullion purchased. Collections made and Funds remitted at the lowest rates.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase of State, City, and other securities, and to the investment of money. 7

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. B. Morton, Esq	Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio: Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page, Henry D. Bacon, St. Louis,	David Chambers, Henry Haight, San Francisco.	Francis W. Page, Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co	London.
F. Huth & Co	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].

Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of interest by the value of money in this country.

Deposits draw interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with Interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.

7 ROBINSON & CO.

SACRAMENTO CITY BANK.

JOHN M. RHOADES, Banker.
Fire-proof Building, corner of K and Second streets,
Sacramento City.

WILL sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE on NEW YORK, on the STATE BANK OF OHIO, and on other points in the Atlantic States; will receive money and other valuables on general or special deposit, make collections, buy and sell specie, bullion, public stocks, &c. &c.

GOLD DUST purchased at the highest rates.

DRAFTS at par on San Francisco.

COLLECTIONS made on reasonable terms.

Gold Dust shipped to New York or the Mint at Philadelphia for coinage.

DEPOSITS received, either special or otherwise; and all business connected with banking promptly attended to. 4-11

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

MONEY will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be *without interest*, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of *one per cent. per month*, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing *one and a half per cent. per month* interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The money deposited is used only in *loans* guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collaterals, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.

No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ....AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

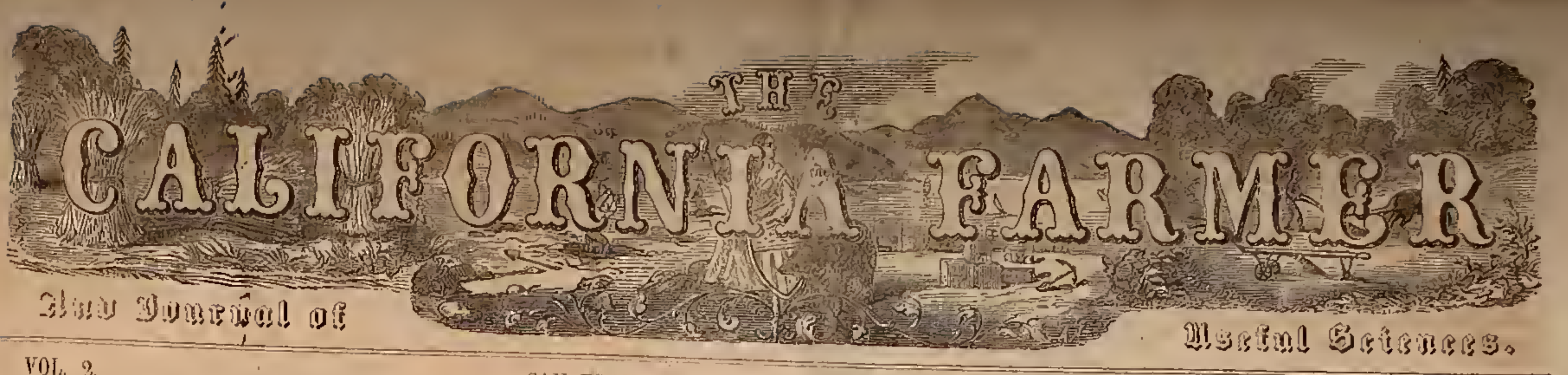
They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

Fair Haven Oil Company.

CHURCH & MARTIN, AGENTS.
Manufactory, First street.
Office, N. E. corner California and Front streets, San Francisco.

THE above company have a process in their manufacture by which they extract all the *gummy* substance from Oils, leaving them *limpid*, and better adapted for lubricating and burning. 15



And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOL. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1854. NO. 26.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
BY WARREN & SON.
Office in Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

TERMS.—Eight dollars per annum, in advance; or delivered by carrier at one dollar per month. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted at fair rates.

[For the California Farmer.]

ON PARTING WITH FRIENDS.

'Tis true, life has its sunny hours,
Our desert being to morn;
And garlands of the fairest flowers,
Without the semblance of a thorn!
But when we part from friends sincere,
How sad seems life—how dark, how drear!

To days once pass'd, with them we turn,
And live o'er scenes of bliss again,
And take from mem'ry's sacred urn
The holy links of friendship's chain,
And bind them round our hearts awhile,
To soothe the tear, to wake the smile.

But hopes of meeting soon will throw
A halo round our dreariest hours,—
As dew drops fair may sometimes glow
Around the most deserted bow'rs,—
And lends a charm to that lone scene,
More pleasing than it e'er has been.

The charms of friendship, light the gloom
Around our pathways here below;
And friendly hands about our tomb
Will twine sweet flow'rs when we sleep low—
Links, as it were, in mercy given,
From hearts on earth, to souls in heaven.

EXTRACT FROM "THE ANDES,"

AN UNPUBLISHED POEM, BY C. W. D.

NO. III.

NATURE is wonderful, atmosphered
In majesty! and the mind of man,—
Where, as in the depths of space, there roll
Myriads of systems,—is a mystery!
And both, like equal segments meet, to form
The mighty circle of eternity!
The love of nature, like the light of sun,
Discovers splendors, in her won'drous works,
Where else, were only dull deformity.
Men dream, tho' they sleep not, and awful thoughts
Float, phantom like, before the waking eye,
As when dull forgetfulness, in sleep, steals
One by one, our senses from us, and leaves
A blank, and lethean mist, creeping through
The brain's avenues. Then the soul is awed,
And trembles, as did Job, when a spirit pass'd
At midnight, threateningly before him.
And do I dream, or is it reality
That this is earth, and these the mighty Andes!
They seem the fragments of some wreck'd world,
Piled between me and heaven, to wall 'round
The earth—so high, they hide the very stars—
Make the mind reel, with their immensity,
And wear the aspect of a world, above
The cloudy curtain, that o'er canopies the air.
His hand, unaided, built those unlabled
Towers—to link the earth with heaven—who
Spangled the mysterious vault, that bends
Above them, with unnumbered stars; fit
Emblem of the Deity! sublime, serene,
Magnificent! Oh, how boundless, and vast,
And beautiful they seem, with foreheads wrapt
In cloud, and crowned with coronet of snow!
They were, perchance, the throne where Chaos sat,
Enrob'd in darkness, e'er the orient day
Was born; the first to lift their hundred heads
Above the sea immense, that drowned the ancient
World; and their valleys, first to grow green 'neath
Kisses of the *sun*, when wrath of *his*
Great parent passed, and desolation ceased.

When, from the distant main, I saw the beams
Of the descending sun, illume their summits,
They seemed a part of the gorgeous heavens;
And my heart beats, quickened, at the thought,
That I could grow familiar with their
Granite kings, who wore so glorious a crown.

From the orient sky, *Morn*, like a monarch
From his chariot leaps, down on these heights
And stands enthroned, till *Day* approaches
To rules the revolving world; then *Eve*, fair
Herald of the sombre *Night*, with starry crown,
Usurps, awhile, the throne; then dies, and leaves
To *Darkness*, undisturbed, the solemn reign.

How dreadful, is the stillness of night, amidst
This boundlessness of rock, and cloud, and ice.
Here one feels nearer to the distant stars
(For there is an awful sense of solitude,
In the savage silence of these rocks) and seems
Like Moses on Sinai, alone with God.
Despair of reaching earth again, weighs
On the spirit, and the panting breast,
That, in the attenuated ether, heaves,
Seems struggling with destruction—as if
The sovereign spirit of these lofty realms,
Had seized man, for intrusion, where angels
Dared not tread.

A VACANT tenement is superior to a vicious inhabitant.

[From Household Words.]

The Oriental Merchant.

EDITED BY CHARLES DICKENS.

WHEN Haj Hamed borrowed a hundred diners of the merchant Kodadad, he swore by the faith of the prophet to return the sum within six months from the time, and fixed the hour and day. He was a young man, full of hope and confidence, and Kodadad was old and weary. "My son," said the latter, "this is perhaps a rash promise. Say one year." But Haj Hamed would not accept a further delay. He was going from Tarsus to Damascus on a commercial journey, and had accurately calculated the time. One month to go; one month to come back; three months to sell his goods, a whole month to spare. But the accidents of the road—sickness, robbers, unforeseen delays? He relied upon the mercy of God: and with many asservations said that at the appointed time he would present himself at the kiosque of the merchant Kodadad, on the banks of the river, and lay before him a hundred golden dinars. The money was lent without interest, and payment therefore was a sacred obligation.

The caravan set out, flags flying and drums beating, from the rendezvous on the opposite side of the river, and soon entered the gorges of the mountains. After proceeding a little way, a halt was agreed upon; for many of the merchants had stayed behind, saying their last adieus to their families, or making additions to their merchandise. Haj Hamed, who possessed several camel loads, and had been among the first to be ready at the place of meeting, repined at this delay.

He had earned his title of Haj, or Pilgrim, when a boy, by going in company with his father to the shrine of the Prophet, but this was the first journey he had undertaken since. His impatience, therefore, may be excused. He had started with the idea of making a fortune; and was impatient to be doing. Besides, there was his promise to Kodadad. If he forfeited that, his credit was gone forever. Accordingly, he spent the first part of the day that followed the halt, sitting by the roadside, counting the stragglers that came in, and jeering them for their tardiness.

"This young man," said some, "believes that time was made only for him. What matters a day more or less? At the end of life we shall have to regret our impatience. There are evils by every wayside. Why should we be eager to come up with them?"

These philosophical remarks found no favor with Haj Hamed, who, instead of imitating his companions, and reclining lazily under the shadow of trees on the green grass, listening to the songs of the birds, and the gurgling of the stream, began at length to roam uneasily about. He saw that another sun would set, and perhaps another, and behold them, still in the lap of the same valley. He climbed the mountains, endeavoring to distract his thoughts and whenever he obtained a glimpse of the encampment below, he gazed at it, endeavoring to discern signs of a forward movement. But the tents remained unstruck; the people reclined in groups; the camels and horses were dispersed here and there; and the lazy tinkling of their bells showed that they, at any rate, were enjoying themselves. The young merchant at length turned away and plunged into the deep recesses of the forest. Nature had no charms for him. As he went, he counted in his memory the number of pieces of cloth his bales contained, compared the cost price with the probable market price, and revelled in the anticipation of gigantic profits to be realized in the paradise of his imagination—some dusty bazzar in the far-off city of Damascus.

Whilst he was meditating on these sordid matters, he was suddenly recalled to himself by a surprising accident. A huge mantle was thrown over his head; and before he had time to struggle, he was cast on the ground, and rolled up, like a bale of his own goods, in complete darkness. At first, he thought that instant death was to be his fate; and he murmured, "May heaven pay my debt to the merchant Kodadod!" Soon, however, it appeared that he was only a prisoner; and he felt himself raised and carried along, while smothered laughter came to his ears. If this were a joke, it was a practical one. He tried to speak; but no answer was returned except renewed laughter. Presently those who carried him set him down; the bonds that confined him were loosened, the mantle was whisked away, and, to his surprise, he found himself in a beautiful garden, surrounded by a bevy of maidens, who clapped their hands, and enjoyed his amazed appearance.

Haj Hamed was too thoroughly an Oriental not to understand his position, after a few moment's thought. He had evidently been watched during his progress through the forest by the inmates of some harem, unencumbered by male attendants, who in a spirit of fun had made him a prisoner. The incident is not an uncommon one, if we may believe narrators; but it generally leads to disagreeable results. Our merchant felt uncomfortable. These merry girls were quite capable, he thought, after having made a butt of him, of throwing him down a well, or into a pond. He looked around for the chief among them rather anxiously, and soon recognized her in a very young maiden, who, after having laughed with the rest, had flung herself carelessly on a pile of cushions under a tree, and was gazing at him with interest.

"Lady," said he, assuming a humble attitude, "this is not wise nor well. I am a merchant travelling with my goods that require care and watchfulness, and beg to be released."

She seemed annoyed that her beauty, which was great, did not amaze him; and replied:

"Fear nothing. There is no danger. This is my father's kiosque. He has given it to me; and I live here with my maidens unmolested. There is a guard of slaves at the gate; but they only appear at a signal of danger—when I sound this shell."

She raised a conch to her lips, and a shrill sound filled the air. The slave girls, scarcely understanding her motive, again cast the mantle over Hamed, and bade him be silent and motionless. Several men came hurriedly; but were dismissed with jeers and mockeries. In a few moments, the merchant, more dead than alive, was uncovered again, and told to be of good cheer, for he had permission to depart.

By this time, however, beauty had begun to exert its influence, and Haj Hamed, instead of rising remained gazing in admiration at the lady of the place. She met his glance, at first, with a disdainful expression: but according to the Oriental idea, two such souls have correct sympathies from the influence of which neither can escape. No sooner did their eyes meet in a full gaze, than both felt faint at heart. The lady turned very pale, and leaned her head upon the cushion; the maidens, raising the trembling Hamed, led him to her side. They talked for hours; not of themselves, but of love; and expatiated eloquently on the happiness of meeting, whilst the attendants played on their lutes, or sang songs illustrative of their situation. The shadow of night were coming on, when a peculiar sound at the outer gate announced that the father of the maiden whose name was Leilah, had come to visit her. So Haj Hamed was thrust unceremoniously forth; and was awakened from his dream of happiness amid the deepening gloom of the forest. He returned bowed down and heavy hearted to the encampment.

Many thoughts kept him awake for many hours; it was not until the sky that stretched betwixt the mountain tops overhead had begun to whiten, that at length, overcome with fatigue, he fell asleep. Pleasant visions spake beneath his eyelids. When he awoke, the tents were struck, the camels were laden, and the people were filing off.

"Why this hurry?" he cried. "Was not this a pleasant place to tarry in? Time is eternal. There is no need to hasten from the present, which is joyful, to the future which is full of danger."

Several merchants thought he was jeering them for their philosophy of the previous day and hastened to complete their arrangements, and follow the caravan. Hamed's camels had been laden by his servants, and were ready to proceed. He hesitated a moment; but, remembering his debt to Kodadad, cried,—"March!" and went away with his heart full of new recollections.

The journey was prosperous, but tedious. When the caravan reached Damascus, the market was found to be encumbered with merchandise, and sales were with difficulty effected. Month after month passed away; most of Hamed's bales still remained on his hands. The fifth month from the time of his departure had arrived, and he was beginning to despair of being able to perform his engagements. At length, however, a merchant about to proceed to Bagdad, made him an advantageous offer for the whole of his stock, and he was enabled to depart, after having realised a good profit. Several accidents and delays occurred on the journey; but the caravans reached the valley, one march from Tarsus, one the eve of the day when Hamed had promised payment to Kodadad. Most of the merchants immediately rode forward to glad their families and friends; but our young merchant, feeling his love for Leilah revive with intensity, determined to spend that day in endeavoring to obtain an interview with her. He wandered into the mountains, endeavoring to follow the same tracks as before; but although he several times imagined he recognized the trees, and the rocks, his search was unsuccessful. All was wild and seeming uninhabited. He called aloud, "Leilah!" but the echoes only answered, "la! la!"—no, no; and when night came, he knew not which way to turn. So he sat down beneath a huge sycamore to wait patiently until morning.

When light came he remembered his promise to Kodadad. He was to pay the hundred dinars at noon. He determined to hasten to Tarsus on foot over the mountains, for he knew the general direction in which it lay. Many hours travel were before him; but he was light on foot, and at length beheld in the distance the minerets of the city, and the winding course of the river. Suddenly the landscape darkened. Clouds seemed to come out of every valley, and to inundate the plain. The rain fell; the wind blew. He hastened onward, clutching the leather purse in which he carried his wealth; and invoking the assistance of the Prophet. When he reached the banks of the river, he heard through the mist a muezzin proclaiming the hour of noon from the distant mosque. The waters were turbulent. No ferry boat was in sight. It was impossible to cross. Haj Hamed prayed, and an idea came to his mind. He plucked a large reed, and hollowed it, and placed therein a hundred pieces of gold, and tied other reeds to it, and floated this raft upon the stream, and confided in the mercy of God.

Now, it happened that Kodadad, remembering Haj Hamed's promise, had gone to his kiosque that day, to wait for his money. The wind blew; the rain fell. The debtor did not appear.

"We must allow him an hour's grace; for the storm is violent," said Kodadad. The merchant called to his slave to bring another pipe. Presently a bundle of reeds came floating along the misty waters; a black boy stooping forward seized them as they passed. He was about to cast them away again, when the unusual weight prevented him.

"Master," said he, "this is a reed of lead."

The merchant, who wished to pass the time told him to break the reeds. He did so, and lo! a hundred glittering pieces of gold fell suddenly, upon the pavement of the kiosque!

The story, which is told in many different ways, illustrates the Oriental idea of mercantile probity. Turkish merchants, in their dealings among themselves, are famous for keeping their engagements with scrupulous exactitude; and the example of Haj Hamed is often cited as a model. Of course it is understood that the debt, all in good gold dinars, came to its destination in some miraculous way; the Prophet being always deeply interested in the good deeds of his servants.

The young merchant was not without his reward. His credit was in future unlimited. But not only so; Kedadad insisted on giving him his daughter in marriage. And it will surprise none but very matter-of-fact people—to whom we do not address this legend—that this daughter turned out to be the same very imprudent Leilah, whose fascination had nearly caused Haj Hamed to dishonor his verbal promissory note. We learn, moreover, that she settled down into a most prudent and exemplary wife—which relieves our mind—for, except under extreme Oriental circumstances, we should not recommend her conduct for imitation.

An Eventful Career.

LET me recite to you a true history of a man, whose farm we passed over yesterday. About fifteen years ago a Presbyterian clergyman of New York had a wayward son. We have his name and location, but choose to withhold it at present. Before he was seventeen he became so reckless and unruly that his father could not control him. He left for the wicked and corrupt city of New York, where he became a clerk in a drinking saloon, but his character was too bad to be retained there. He next was a bar keeper in a theatre, but was dismissed. He went lower and still lower, until he slept in empty cellars and on the wharves of the city, a perfect nuisance and a disgrace to his race.

At this stage of his career an old college mate—for our hero was a graduate of one of the best colleges in the State of New York—determined that he would hunt him up, and make one more effort to save him. He went to New York, and after a week of diligent search, with the aid of the police, he found him. He washed and clothed him, took him back to the country, and by every inducement that could be held out to him, persuaded him to try to be a man. He made the effort and was successful. The friend who sought him out and saved him, we are well acquainted with. They both determined to come to Tennessee and teach school. They soon reached here, and with a high recommendation which they brought, soon obtained good places.

The reclaimed son of the Presbyterian clergyman, within six months after his arrival, married an orphan girl worth $40,000 in cash. She had a younger sister and a brother who each had equal amounts. The sister soon after died, leaving one-half of her estate to our hero and his wife, the other half to her brother, and thus increasing his estate to $60,000. When the Mexican war broke out the brother enlisted, and made a will, leaving all his estate to his brother-in-law (our hero) and his wife, in case he never returned from the war. He, like many more of our noble youths, was killed at Buena Vista. Thus our hero came into possession of the entire estate of the family, which at first was $120,000, which has increased by advance of lands and increase of negroes to over $390,000. He is now one of the richest planters of Middle Tennessee, and does not live twenty-five miles from Nashville.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1854.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

We have many inquiries, daily, from our friends in the country, who write us, desirous to make up clubs for the Farmer, and send us produce for the amount. We always do our utmost to facilitate the cultivator of the soil, and we will assure our friends that if they will make up clubs of five, ten or twenty, they can send their Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, or specimens of extra quality, and we will allow them the full market price in the payment of the Farmer. Our friends that are in arrears can send us the amount thus due, and add the coming volume, and we will forward receipts for the same. So send along your wheat and good products. We do not mean—anything—but those articles that have a value, and we will take them.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE FARMER, &c.

All the messengers of Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co. are duly authorized by us to receive subscriptions for the California Farmer, and receipt the same; also, to receive orders for Fruit Trees, Seeds, &c., and any and all business with us. All such business committed to either of these messengers will be promptly responded to by us. WARREN & SON.

OAKLAND.

Our friends at Oakland are invited to call on MR. CHARLES STEWART, and subscribe for the California Farmer; he is authorized to receive subscriptions and we will cheerfully aid the farmer in his employment. We are willing to receive *Wheat, Rye, Oats,* &c., or any valuable products of first quality in payment, as we do wish our friends to enjoy our sheet, and conveniently too.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want Agents in all the Principal towns and cities, for the CALIFORNIA FARMER. To good, active and prompt men, we can *offer good inducements.* None need apply who cannot give guarantee of strict performance of duty.

To Our Subscribers.

With the close of the year it is all important that we should call upon those who are indebted to us. Though the sums may be small from each, yet the aggregate is large and of moment to us, as we wish to fulfil our own obligations and improve our paper, thus giving back again more value to our readers.

We have forwarded our bills through Messrs. Adams & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messengers, and we trust those to whom they are sent will cheerfully respond and aid us in the work we have before us.

Our agents will please distribute the extras we send them, and we trust our friends will peruse the circular which we re-issue the present week.

New England Seedstore, Sacramento City.—This Pioneer seed and agricultural warehouse, originally established by Warren & Co. is now the best supplied of any up river establishment, with every variety of agricultural implements of the very best kinds, all the varieties of field, garden and fruit seeds, and everything useful upon the ranch, the vegetable or flower garden, or the orchard. This establishment is now conducted by Messrs. Baker & Hamilton, successors to Warren & Son in this business at Sacramento city. Their stock is large and complete, and to all our friends in the upper valleys, we can most cheerfully, recommend this house. Messrs. B. & H. are now receiving many new seeds and implements, and can give their patrons full and complete satisfaction. They are also agents for the California Farmer, and as our great aim is to develop the the resources of the State and to call attention to every establishment and thing that meets our eye as worthy of notice, we again commend our to friends Messrs. B. & H., at our old stand, and hope they will call, buy what they want, and be sure not to go away without subscribing for the California Farmer.

Wright's Banking House.—This new and splendid building was thrown open to the public on Wednesday week. It is one of the most elegant edifices in the State, reflecting great credit upon the proprietor for his munificent public taste, and upon the builders for their skill in carrying out the design of the proprietor. The building was crowded for several days and on Saturday was open for ladies, of which a goodly bevy took pleasure in a stroll through the rooms, and a gaze from the lofty observatory which gives a perfect view of the Bay and all the environs of San Francisco. It is four stories and a cupola. The first story is of granite, the others of brick, all of the very best workmanship. Every room is hard finished, lofty, spacious and airy. The proprietor spread a generous repast for days to his friends, and was present himself and by proxies to show the building. Such public spirit manifested by real estate owners to improve our city should meet with a corresponding public approbation.

The Industrial Fair of 1855.

With the opening of the New Year, in all the plans of our agriculturists, our manufactures, in all the various branches of our domestic industry; in everything that appertains to the wealth, prosperity and happiness of the people of this State—we hope a reference will be had to a preparation for the exhibitions of these products. Let our citizens begin in season, and the result will be glorious.

With proper effort we can make such an exhibition as will do credit to the whole Union, and save us the cost and trouble of importing what can be raised and manufactured within our own borders. Let the festivities, too, be worthy the age in which we live; let them be such as shall call into exercise all the higher and better influences that tend to add pleasure and happiness to our social existence. Connected with such an exhibition, here, where circumstances require great physical exertion to secure health, one feature we would suggest for consideration for the coming year. We allude to that agreeable and healthy exercise resulting from "skill in horsemanship," and would suggest the Tournament of olden times, and refer our readers to the subject as presented by the article in another part of the paper. We shall again speak upon it.

Festival Times.

The approach of the festival weeks has awakened a lively and joyous feeling among our citizens, and the work of preparation commenced by the *Young Bachelor's Ball.* This festive affair came of at the Congdon Hall, last Wednesday week. It was beyond question one of the very best arranged balls that has been started in our city, and the whole design and management throughout—music, visitors, supper, &c.,—reflected great credit upon the management for the taste displayed, and the select character of the whole, under the following managers and committees:—*Managers:* H. G. Hanks, G. W. Murray, W. W. Wyrick, Wm. Freeborn, J. Scrimgeour, D. Williamson, J. A. Magagnos, G. H. Lovegrove. Three gentlemen, Messrs. Scrimgeour, Magagnos and Bruce, were known as *Floor Managers,* by "blue rosettes." Three also as the *Reception Committee,* Messrs. Myrick, Freeborn and Williamson, by "white rosettes." The success of the first Ball was such as to induce the managers to assure their friends that a second will soon be announced.

The New England Festivals.—*Forefathers' Day* was duly remembered. New Englanders at Sacramento city held a grand council and supper. A large attendance manifested a continued interest in those principles, and cherished the memories of those patriots, through whose labors, sacrifices and suffering, has sprung the glorious institutions which shed their rich blessings over the world. A glorious spirit was also manifested in San Francisco. A very large and interesting gathering took place at Wilson's Exchange, and hundreds were present at the festive board; the usual spirit prevailed, song, sentiment and speeches were the order of the evening, and a true spirit prevailed of patriotism and love of those early pilgrims whose memories will ever be cherished by every true son of New England.

We only wish that the original plan of that Festival Dinner could have been fully carried out, and that the wives, daughters and sisters could have taken their place at the tables. Far better would it be for society, far better for the day and its holiest remembrances, for woman was among the bravest and best of the early pilgrims; they suffered and they inspired men to suffer for a "holy cause," and they should ever be present to add to the true enjoyment of every such festive scene.

Steamer New Bragdon vs. Eclipse.—This gorgeous and magnificent steamer has just made her *debut* upon the waters of the Sacramento, and a most successful *debut* it has been too—all seemed pleased, owners, officers, friends and the public. The citizens of Sacramento and Marysville need not now complain of want of accommodation, for surely we have boats enough, and splendid ones too. Our motto among steamers always has been, "honorable competition none should fear." The world is wide; if the rivers are narrow, be fair, be generous—*no racing*—reasonable prices—low freights to please merchants—good fare, clean beds—the Eclipse will surely do well.

We would call attention to the "Poet's Corner." The poem we publish of the "Andes," is worthy a most careful perusal. The lines on "Parting with Friends," are beautiful, and will be duly appreciated by those who understand true poetry.

[For the California Farmer.]

Improving our Social Condition.---No. 1.

San Luis Obispo, Dec. 20th, 1854.

Col. Warren: While you are so devotedly engaged in advancing the farming interest of the State, it seems to me that you are the most proper person to admit freely into your columns such articles as have a tendency to increase the *number* of farmers, and cause to be settled the wild lands of the State; and to improve, if possible, the social condition of our people. Hence I propose to furnish you with some articles, of which the following may be called No. 1.

When, in the course of human events, men over-reach themselves, or are carried beyond their own recovery by the spirit of adventure and speculation, it becomes the duty of statesmen, philanthropists and humanitarians to provide a remedy --that is, when the number so suffering are sufficiently numerous to call into requisition a *united* effort to remedy the evil. It will be recollected that some fifteen or twenty years since, our people were well nigh ruined by the speculative mania that prevailed about that time, when Congress passed the notorious *bankrupt law,* which gave relief to some, while to others it was "relief with a vengeance;" it was lacking in its moral bearing. Since then the gold craze and filibuster movements have been added to the list of excitants, and our people are not *now* satisfied with the precincts of their old family hearths, or even of our national boundaries—they have given vent to the spirit of adventure, and leaped over boundaries and obstacles, until the "Old Pacific" but tempts them to leap its wide bosom. All this *may be* manifest destiny! time will prove the truth or falsity of the plea; but of one thing we are certain —that in fulfilling *that* manifest destiny, another —more venerable, more moral and undisputed, has been violated, viz.: that man and woman, though they be twain, should be but one flesh, and should live together in conjugal union. So eager have men been to leap over and out of boundaries, that they have left the women—their mothers, wives, sisters and intendeds, all behind; so that the great distance that *now* separates them and the expense of travel, coupled with little, or but partial success in accumulating means, renders a return impracticable, and in some instances impossible. Hence, unless some means be provided, thousands in California will have to put up with the manifest destiny of living bachelors, and without female society: while the very opposite difficulty prevails in the northern and eastern States. Females superabound there, and many of them are doomed as spinsters and supernumerary servants. Now *two* questions are naturally suggested, viz: shall the men be assisted in getting back to the old States, or shall the women be assisted in coming out to the new States? Many reasons could be assigned why the first question should be answered in the negative; but we shall content ourselves with out one, and that is—if the new States are to be settled with our own native born citizens, rather than be overrun by foreigners, it is but rational, and Christian too, that they should not do so by halves, that they should maintain and perpetuate their own identity by having their *better halves* with them, and a goodly portion of the surplus females of the Yankee nation besides. This is legitimately *Woman's Rights,* and the men's good pleasure.

Women are not lacking in the spirit of adventure or heroism; all they want is to be assisted, encouraged and protected by the sterner sex. This we propose to do, and suggest that as California possesses such a desirable climate, and is destined to rank number one as an agricultural State, in addition to its mineral wealth and geographical position, we propose to organize and establish a *Female Emigrant and Relief Society,* as a measure of *State Policy, Patriotism and Social Advancement.*

We think the Legislature should grant us a charter and a donation, while we will insist upon the general government donating to actual settlers, with families, the unoccupied lands of this State; this privilege to be restricted to native Americans. Respectfully yours,

J. T. Harvey.

P. S.—I do not thus write because I am in want of a better half myself; but because, having mine with me, and knowing the comfort and advantage pertaining to it, I am the *more* anxious that *all* may be afforded the same privilege. H.

State Almanac, or Register.—We have received by mail, from the publishers, a copy of this valuable and interesting work, for which we thank them. The statistics furnished are very important, and the work should be in the hands of every citizen.

The first State Educational Convention commenced its session in this city on Tuesday, and will probably adjourn to-day. The Convention will no doubt be of practical benefit to the cause of education. Among the practical measures that have been considered by the Convention are: an amendment to the present School law, so that there shall be no separation of the public school moneys, or pro rata division; an amendment to provide that the County Common School Superintendency shall be an independent office; the establishment of a State institution for teachers—these measures the Convention appear to be in favor of. The subject of increasing the maximum of Common School tax which may be levied, from five to ten cents on the one hundred dollars of valuation, was considered. The introduction of phonography into the schools, the Convention opposed. A resolution in favor of the establishment of a system of public libraries, one at least to be located in each county, to be supported by a special tax, and to be free to all the residents of the county, was by vote laid on the table.

Rain! Rain!!—We want rain—this is the universal cry that is echoed and re-echoed, day by day, from hill and valley, over our State; this is a universal cause of anxiety, and all feel it, but it is not without a parallel, although the most severe and unusual. We have had a call from our friend John Wolfskill, Esq., from Putah river, one of our oldest and most successful vine growers: Mr. Wolfskill came here in 1838, and has been engaged in cultivating ever since. Mr. W. says that in the winter of '43-'44, no rain fell, not so much as we have already had, and therefore we need not think a winter like the present never happened. Although now dry beyond the many years past, we may still hope—yet we may have a season equal in dryness to '43-'44. It is well to note these things and keep the results as fixed facts to guide in future operations.

A Public Benefactor.—Crack! Crack!! "Coach ready!—Ride up? Ride up?" It is the voice of Martin, our old friend from the house of Adams & Co., Sacramento, whose skill and energy as a "whip and spur," is unsurpassed in the State, who has been pleased to do a "public good" by placing a line of Omnibusses in connection with the river steamers running to and from this city. By this excellent arrangement, passengers are safely conveyed to any part of the city, for $1, and thus avoid the insolence and extortion of the hoards of hackmen who infest the wharves. Remember Martin's 'busses! All ready! Right up! No better man can be found for this business, than Martin.

Wm. B. Bausman, Esq.—This gentleman, so long connected with the "Sacramento Union," is now connected with the "Times and Transcript" of this city. The ready pen of this gentleman has afforded instruction and pleasure to his many friends—and his fame as a ready writer, is too well established to need a word of eulogy. We hail his accession to this city with pleasure, and trust to see that he can "now and then" leave the dull and dry theme of political warfare and strew a wreath of flowers in the pathway of his readers to make the "Times" more a true "Transcript" of life—then success will flow—this we wish our friend.

Vegetables from Pajaro Valley.—J. D. Carr, Esq., has sent us a collection of large vegetables so very excellently grown, so large and fine, as to deserve especial notice. They are as follows: Three beets, weighing 28, 28, and 27 1-2 lbs. Two cabbages, 28 and 24 lbs. Two turnips, 13 1-2 and 12 lbs. Seven carrots, 3 lbs. each. These were sent not as a very large, but as a fair sample, of large crops raised upon one of our finest ranches and in one of the finest valleys of our State.

Fine Vegetables from Washington Territory.—We have received from Capt. C. J. W. Russell, of Shoalwater Bay, a very handsome collection of large sized turnips, well and handsomely grown, indicating good care in their cultivation. We weighed four and the result was, 15, 13, 12 and 11 1-2 lbs. This speaks well. They can be seen at our office.

Mining at Goodyear's.—The prospectors in our upper flat, says the Sierra Citizen of the 23d inst., have this week, after an expenditure of over $13,000, struck the old channel of the river, and are reaping their golden harvests; with that indomitable perseverance characteristic of Californians, they have labored for upwards of two years upon this undertaking. The claims of the Union and Wellman Tunnel Co., are at present yielding $20 per day to the man. They have drifted over eight hundred feet.

HORTICULTURAL.

[For the California Farmer.]

Grape Culture in California.

Alhambra Valley, Martinez, 24th of Dec., 1854.

Messrs. Warren & Son—Gentlemen: The inquiry of an "Old Subscriber," and your answer in the 23d No. of the Farmer, suggested to me the propriety of offering you for publication a mite of my own experience and suggestions respecting the grape culture. To be succinct in my remarks, I will confine myself only in presenting facts that have a bearing in promoting this valuable branch of home industry "to be," of California.

The climate of our State is admirably adapted to the growth of the grape, especially in the region embracing the Coast Range and between it and the foot hills of the Sierras, in localities which are sheltered from the prevailing winds. Close to the coast and facing it, artificial protection is required, else the fruit will be inferior. It would be to the benefit of the cultivator to be careful in ascertaining how far the fancied location is subject to late spring frosts, to avoid the killing of the blossoms.

Deep culture and liberal manuring, may adapt any of our soil to the thrifty growth of the vine, but it is indispensable that the ground be sloping gently, affording a perfect drain in the rainy season, with a sunny open exposure. Dry sandy soil, will require irrigation and liberal enriching with compost containing clay soil, in which condition it will produce superior grapes. A rather stiff loamy soil, of a nature tenacious to retain water, can be readily improved by the admixture of sandy soil and long manure ploughed in during the rainy season. Deep and thorough culture of such a soil, will insure to the grape vine a sufficiency of moisture for the roots to "revel in," and consequent supply of nourishment for the formation of abundant fruit, which is so much more necessary to keep in view, as it is repeatedly asserted that the vine requires a dry soil, a dry border, at the same time every gardener reccommends a frequent soaking of the border and liberal sprinkling of leaves, and nature indicates its demands by nurturing our most thrifty native grapes on the borders of creeks, or sunny well sheltered hollows. If you wish to cultivate for profit, choose the finest, best adapted part of your possession for the vineyard, soil which will produce fine parsnips or carrots. Notwithstanding the vine-clad hills of sunny France, in Europe, only the gently sloping hill-sides, rich in decomposed volcanic matter, besides being highly cultivated and having the most eligible site, and the advantage of sufficient moisture supplied by gentle showers, produce superior grapes and are a source of profit to their owners. The plat ought to be prepared by repeated ploughing and harrowing — laid off in checks 6 x 6 feet, and in very rich and level soil, 8 x 8 feet, the rows if possible, to run east and west.

In so called dry soil, it is preferable to plant one year rooted vines, after the fall of the leaves, as soon as the ground is mellow, by the falling rains.

The best time for planting cuttings is in March, after the heavy rains are past, to prevent the ground from baking. The cuttings ought to be thick, short-jointed, at least eighteen inches long, the buds sound and not bruised — goose-quill switches to be rejected — and the root end cut close to a bud. Cuttings can be preserved for months, by immersing them in running water, or covered deep with damp soil.

Dig the holes two feet in diameter and as deep, inserting the cutting slanting in the hole, the top bud level with the ground on the north and south line, and the base or roots, diverging out east about ten or twelve inches, and fill up with fine top soil and well decomposed offal from the cow stable. One bud only is to be allowed to grow, the ground kept clean from weeds or grass. The first season, after the fall of the leaves, the vines to be pruned within eight or ten inches of the ground, removing also all the lateral shoots, and to insure an upright stem, tied up to small stakes. The second year also only one bud to be allowed to grow, following subsequently the renewal system of pruning. This system of heading down the vines, saves the annual expense of stakes and their handling, insures to the grape a more uniform temperature and protection, and is easily performed.

The subsequent cultivation of the soil: With the beginning of the rainy season, run deep furrows on each side of the vine, east and west, or if the ground cannot be drained off in said direction, run a furrow on the west side; whenever the weeds and grass obtain a growth of some six inches, plough out the middlings with a turning plough and harrow well and keep the weeds down with the hoe and cultivator.

The best manure for our virgin soil is, bone dust, superphosphate of lime, and lime, ploughed under with the soil.

What kind of grapes to cultivate: For profit, the California Mission grape can stand the test against any foreign growth.

J. Strentzel, M. D.

N. B. — The samples of grape vines I had the pleasure to forward to you, are from Los Angeles, Wolfskill vineyard cutting. J. S.

—

We publish the above valuable communication with pleasure, and commend it to a careful and attentive perusal for it contains a plain, practical and truthful statement of what is needed to ensure success in this important science. By a reference to the article referred to by Dr. S., published in the 23d No. of the Farmer, it will be seen that the same rules suggested by us are approved of and recommended. We can only reiterate the wish that our cultivators will take hold of the matter in right good earnest. We have the variety of grapes to which reference is made, grown under the care of the writer of this valuable communication.

New Varieties from Seed.

The able address of Marshall P. Wilder, president of the American Pomological Society, before the recent meeting of that body at Boston, contains the following interesting and valuable remarks on the production of new varieties of fruit from seed. President Wilder, in allusion to this subject in a private letter, remarks, "If I were to leave but one injunction to cultivators who may come after me, it should be, *Sow the best seeds of your best fruits.*

The immense loss to American cultivators, from the importation of foreign varieties, in many instances not well adapted to the countries from which they come, and often still less adapted to our soil and climate, suggests the importance of raising from seed native sorts which, in most instances, possess peculiar advantages. It is now generally conceded that the trees and plants of a given country, like its aboriginal inhabitants, will flourish better at home than in most foreign localities.

We rejoice that public attention has been turned to this subject by some of our horticultural journalists, and that many cultivators and amateurs are engaged in this interesting and promising department. The success which has crowned their efforts affords great encouragement to perseverance. Witness, for instance, thirty or more varieties of the Cherry, by Dr. Kirtland, of Ohio, which appear adapted to our Eastern climate, and some of them of superior excellence. Witness the numerous varieties of the Raspberry, by Dr. Brinckle, Ex-President of the Society, of which some have endured, without covering, the severities of the last winter in the New England States, and which also promise to be valuable contributions to American Pomology. In addition to these, how many new varieties of the Apple, the Pear, the Plum, and the Grape have recently been added to the list of American fruits. How many new and excellent varieties of the Strawberry have appeared since the introduction of Hovey's seedlings.

Among pioneers in this department, I am happy to notice a gentleman, (now residing among us,) the pupil and friend of Mr. Van Mons, one who has adopted our country as his future home, and who has already transplanted to our soil many thousands choice seedlings of the pear which came into his possession from the collections of that gentleman and the celebrated Esperen.

As to the best method of producing fine varieties from seed, the opinions of distinguished pomologists are not uniform.

Duhamel, among the French, from causes which seem to us irreconcilable with nature and experience, entertained serious doubts of the practicability of any method for obtaining new and valuable varieties from seed, especially of the pear, because he had tried various experiments without success, for fifty years.

Dr. Van Mons, of Belgium, instead of saving the seed of the *finest* varieties, selected those of inferior sorts, upon the principle that a kind having arrived at the highest state of perfection must deteriorate, while an inferior one would improve by successive reproductions. He also held that hybridization tended to degeneracy and imperfection. Thus he assumes the doctrine that a perfect variety necessarily deteriorates, and also overlooks the fact observed by other distinguished men, that the improvement or deterioration of which he speaks, may result from natural impregnation by the pollen of other varieties conveyed by the air or insects, and therefore that the seed of a good variety may produce either a better or a worse, and that of a bad either a worse or a better.

Mr. Knight's system of obtaining new and improved varieties, depended entirely on hybridization or artificial impregnation so lightly esteemed by Dr. Van Mons. This is somewhat difficult to practice on account of natural fertilization by insects and the wind; but it has the merit of depending on a truly philosophical principle, and with very particular attention may yet prove as available for the improvement of our fruit as it has for the production of fine varieties in the vegetable and floral kingdom, or as the corresponding principle has in the crossing of the breeds of domestic animals.

The results of Mr. Knights experience disprove the tendency to degeneracy, inasmuch as many of his fruits obtained by hybridization, are among the most durable and hardy varieties, as the Eyewood and Dunmore pears; the Black Eagle and other cherries.

Many cultivators, as Esperon, Bivort Berckmans, and others, both in this and foreign countries, have sown seeds in variety, and have obtained some valuable sorts. But I am confirmed in my opinion, that the best means of producing new and excellent varieties, suited either to general cultivation or to particular localities, is to *plant the most mature and perfect seed of the most hardy, vigorous and valuable sorts*; on the general pathological principle that like produces like, and upon the conviction that immature seed although the embryo may be sufficiently formed to vegetate, yet not having all its elements in perfection, it will not produce a vigorous and healthy offspring. Dr. Lindley, commenting on this practice, justly remarks—"All experience shows that in every kind of created thing, be it man or beast, or bird, the mysterious principle, called life, remains during the whole period of existence what it was at first. If vitality is feeble in the beginning, so it remains. Weak parents produce weak children, and their children's children are weaker still, as imperial dynasties have sadly shown." With him we believe this theory as applicable to the vegetable as to the animal kingdom. May not a disregard of this doctrine account for the great number of feeble, sickly, early defoliated trees often found in our grounds by the side of those that are vigorous, healthful, and persistent in foliage? Is not the theory we advocate as important in the production of fruit trees as in the raising of cereal grains? The skilful agriculturist saves the best seed of his various crops, and selects the best animals from his flocks and herds for breeders. Why should not this law of reproduction regulate the practice of the pomologist as well as of the farmer? Has the All-wise and Infinite enacted several laws where one would subserve the purpose?

Model Farms.

A plan has been devised in Maryland, under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society, for the purchase and outfit of an experimental farm, and for the erection of an agricultural college thereon. It is to be a joint stock concern, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into four thousand shares of twenty-five dollars each—the holder or holders of forty shares of stock being entitled to be always represented by a pupil, free of all charges for instruction.

An attempt has been made to establish such an institution in the District of Columbia—an institution which shall be at first a county undertaking, but which may at some future period be rendered the nucleus for a national institution for industrial education, the application of the sciences to agriculture, the mechanic and useful arts. Several public spirited gentlemen have interested themselves in the enterprise, and the prospects are that their labors will be rewarded with success.

Tournament at the Fair.—We have heard it suggested (says the Southern Cultivator) that it would add greatly to the attraction of the coming Fair, were our enterprising young men throughout this and the adjoining States, to arrange for the occasion a tournament, after the manner of those recently held in Florida, Virginia, South Carolina and other places. We heartily approve of the suggestion; for, although "tilts and tournaments" may not be considered as legitimately appertaining to agricultural exhibitions, an entertainment of the kind would furnish a great deal of "innocent amusement," attract a large crowd of spectators to the Fair, and probably be the means of interesting many in our cause, who are not in the habit of visiting our annual gatherings. The display of fine horsemanship, combined with feats of manly grace and dexterity—the crowds of lovely maidens who would eagerly throng the scene—the "pomp, pride and circumstance" of the occasion, generally, could hardly fail of giving additional eclat to the Fair; and we hope our youth of both sexes will take the matter in hand, and act promptly in making all needful preparation. Those who have heretofore participated in sports of this kind will doubtless volunteer their services to arrange the preliminaries, and if we hear of any progress in the matter, we will report in our next.

"Charge, Chester, charge!
On, Stanley, on!"

Let it not be said that the days of chivalry are over in the "Sunny South." Who will be first to "enter the lists?" What brave youth will be the victor knight, and fair maid the "Queen of Love and Beauty?" Let us wait patiently and see; but in the meantime, we should be pleased to hear the opinions of our brethern of the press throughout the South, and to secure their cooperation in putting the project "before the people."

Rain up Country. — A gentleman just arrived from Nevada, informs us that it rained in that district most copiously, on Monday last, with every promise of continuance.—*Sun.*

Products of Oregon.—The Oregon Times, in speaking of the "products of the country," says:

The produce of the country is abundant this season. Wheat is the staple product of the country for transportation at the present time. We noticed the other day at Leonard & Green's storehouse 200,000 lbs. of Oregon flour, made at Oregon City, nicely sacked for transportation below, and we noticed also that Northup & Simonds had about the same amount ready for shipment, made at the Willamette Steam Mill in this city. Both brands are superfine, and successfully compete, in the San Francisco market, with the Chili or New York brands. The wheat in this section of Oregon has never been better, and it being well milled, cannot fail to find a good market below.

Quite an amount of apples are ready for shipment this steamer—and orders are continually arriving for fruit trees, for the California market. Several thousand choice specimens are awaiting shipment by the steamer. They are from the nurseries of Judge Olney, Gen. McCarver, Wm. Holmes, Meek & Lewellen, and bring one dollar each in market. So it will be seen that Oregon still furnishes articles for export, notwithstanding the scarcity of money and the prevalence of hard times.

At present it hardly pays to ship lumber to California, though the brig Whiting, on her arrival here, will take a cargo of lumber from Milwaukie to the Sandwich Islands. Captain Whitcomb goes to the Islands in the Whiting, for the purpose of establishing intercourse and trade with the Islands and Oregon.

Where do Plants Come From?—Two hundred pounds of earth were dried in an oven, and afterwards were put into a large earthen vessel; the vessel was then moistened with soft water, and a willow tree, weighing five pounds, placed therein. During the space of five years the earth was carefully watered by rain or pure water. The willow grew and flourished; and to prevent the earth being mixed with fresh earth, or dust blown into the pot, it was covered with a metal plate, perforated with a great number of holes, suitable for a free admission of pure air only. After growing in the earth for five years, the willow tree was removed, and found to weigh one hundred and sixty-nine pounds and about three ounces. The leaves which fell from the tree every autumn were not included in this weight. The earth was then removed from the vessel, again dried in the oven, and afterward weighed; it was discovered to have lost only about two ounces of its original weight. Thus one hundred and sixty-four pounds of lignin or woody fiber, bark, etc., were certainly produced from the air.

Preservation of Roots.—Many kinds of roots, when stored in the cellar, are liable to heat and rot. This is especially the case with the ruta-baga turnip, and the sugar beet. In storing these roots I generally construct temporary bins for their reception, around the sides of my cellar, in the following manner: In the first place set some upright posts one foot from the cellar wall, and board up to the requisite hight. Sleepers are then put down, and a floor laid, three or four feet in width; the front is then put up, and the ends. The boarding should be open, in order to secure as thorough a ventilation of the roots as possible, and hence narrow boards are preferable to wide ones. After storing the crop, the cellar should be left open for several days, and then opened freely for a few hours daily, till the weather becomes quite cold. In this way roots may be preserved without any liability of heating. Potatoes are rarely injured by fermenting; they are much more liable to be deteriorated by drying, and the action of light. A moist, dark cellar is the best for their preservation.—*Cor. Ger. Tel.*

The Capitol Question Settled.—We learn that Chief Justice Murray has decided in favor of the State Capitol remaining at Sacramento, for which reasons he gives the following opinion—

First—That the act of February 4, 1854, is not unconstitutional; but, on the other hand, was a proper exercise of legislative power and discretion with which we cannot interfere.

Second—That said act operated as an absolute removal, which was not defeated by the breach of subsequent additions.

Third—That after the first removal a majority might remove, and that a majority of both houses of the Legislature having passed a law to that effect, Sacramento city is by law the legal capitol of the State.

Winn's Saloon.—Persevere and you are sure to "Winn." Go to Winn's Saloon—if you love a delicious ice-cream, a delicate "bon-bon" with it, you are sure to find both. Would you wish any of the tempting delicacies that an epicure's taste demands, Winn can give it you. You *should* go to Winns—go to encourage that perseverance which resolves to rise and conquer all the adverse circumstances of fate and to rise, overcome all, conquer all. No man in this city can cater for the taste of our citizens like him, and we do hope he will have a flowing house always.

Franklin's Crest.—A correspondent of the London Times states that Sir John Franklin's crest is a fish's head looking upwards, with a laurel branch on each side. Such is the fact, and the silver spoons and fork marked with this crest found by Dr. Rae were Franklin's, as well as the silver plate marked with his name. Together with these silver articles was found a star, or order, with motto "Nec asperá terrent, G. R. III., MDCCCXV." Is it known whose this was?

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

WARREN & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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WE desire our Agents to report to us on the 1st of every month, the increase of names and the prospects, together with the amount due the office.

SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, DEC. 28, 1854.

The Close of the Year.

THE present number of our journal to which we invite attention of our readers, completes the *second volume* and the FIRST YEAR OF THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

To review the past, to recall the anxiety, to remember the difficulties or so to remember them as to bring a shade over the face, were not wise, for we are told "if we take hold of the plow, we should not look back," and if we should, it should only be to look upon the upturned furrow of a goodly soil, where we fain would hope, some good seed may have been deposited that shall yet spring up and bear a generous harvest.

Like to a barque launched upon the ocean, whose future destiny was unknown, so was the CALIFORNIA FARMER launched upon the ocean of public favor. It was a bright day that to us; our hopes were high, a few kind friends were around us, a genial sky was above us, a prosperous breeze touched our bark, and she glided forth, touched the wave—and those who stood around us then said, "*She is a goodly craft; we wish her a prosperous voyage.*"

It were unnecessary for us to recount to our readers the trials and discouragements with which we have been surrounded the past year, for all who have been conversant with the interests of AGRICULTURE know that a cloud has overshadowed it, a blight has seemed to rest upon the great mass who have been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and consequently, we must have felt our portion of the discouragements. It has been a year of doubt and trial to those who have had *their all at stake* in the *Agriculture of California*, and yet we believe *great good* will come from it. The trials, sufferings, losses, of the past will lead men to reflection; they will try to discover the *cause of these misfortunes*, and men will grow wise by experience. The Agriculture of California cannot long remain under a cloud, for it will surely prosper and become the greatest interest of California.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER has now been *one year before the public* as a claimant of their favor and support. How well it has *deserved* that favor, it is not for *us* to say—we leave that for our friends and patrons to decide; how well it has been received and how generously it has been sustained, we can only refer to the fact, that we commenced with a few hundred subscribers—prompt and generous, few though there were—these few, and an earnest hope to *win* more, to *deserve* more, stimulated us; we are now proud and happy to say our weekly issue is TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED COPIES. The FARMER has not been forced upon its friends nor urged upon the community; it has not been heralded forth with criers or the sound of trumpets; it has gone on in the quiet tenor of its way, striving to obtain that kind of patronage which should be *permanent*.

That we have received much kindness and favor we gratefully acknowledge, and while we know that *those whose interests we most serve* have suffered a general depression, even while they have been almost despairing of success, they have been kindly disposed towards our humble sheet, and have done us good service. "We will not look mournfully on the past, it is gone." We will only remember the brightness that has cheered our pathway, and carried us on so well through the darkness of the past. For the support we have received from those engaged in the cultivation of the soil, we are grateful, and trust they have not been disappointed in the work we have laid before them.

For the repeated kindnesses we have received from the Press—from our cotemporaries in California and abroad—for every word of kindness and of cheer, they have our hearty thanks, our gratitude—it shall never be forgotten. They know the trials and struggles that the craft encounter, and they can best sympathize and appreciate what cheer is most needed. To those friends that have always had a kindly word for us—those who know our wants and appreciate our motives—to them—to the kindly and noble of heart—they have their reward—the consciousness of having acted nobly.

The last number of the FARMER contained an address to those engaged in the great interest of Agriculture. Would those who have been with us during the past year wish to see the CALIFORNIA FARMER what it should be—and the cause of Agriculture prosperous—that address contains the suggestions that will make them both successful. We trust our patrons will know our needs without another word. We are willing to labor for the cause of Agriculture—our past efforts are but a tithe of what we can do for the cause, if we are sustained as we hope to be. With this number our patrons will decide upon the support they will give to the CALIFORNIA FARMER the coming year.

Our first year closes, and the next number commences the new volume—and with that may we not receive the *prompt renewal* of the subscriptions of those who commenced with us this glorious enterprise of revealing the resources of California Agriculture? And may we not hope that the friends of Agriculture will greet our opening year with an increased interest for the cause—their prompt subscriptions—their influence with their friends to do the same—a generous list from each, according to their influence? such we trust we shall receive.

The BEST NEW YEAR'S GIFT we can receive will be subscribers to the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and the best encouragement to labor that can be given us, is to know that those for whom we have labored the past year have so far approved and appreciated these efforts as to promptly respond to our call.

With the opening year, the first number of our new volume, we shall present our "New Year's Address." Our wish will ever be to our friends and patrons, that each New Year shall be Happier than the past.

New Banking Houses.

THE new splendid banking houses recently established on Battery street, will be among the chief ornaments of the city. Their appropriate location is an index to the minds that directed them, for they will be in the very heart of the business community. That magnificent Exchange where merchants "most do congregate;" the Custom House, where the commerce of the world shall make its records—being in this vicinity, it is the very place where the depositories of the wealth and the exchanges of States and Nations should make it their head quarters.

The Banking House of Page, Bacon & Co., upon the corner of Clay and Battery streets, will, when finished, be one of the most original and beautiful, as well as substantial and safe buildings in our State. The banking department is unique in its design, the lofty and beautiful balustrading which forms the gallery adding very much to the grace of finish, and the cornices and arches give it a oneness of design that makes it complete. Suites of rooms for every appropriate department are completed in the second story, and the vault is so spacious and safe that millions can be deposited with the utmost security. This eminent Banking House, world-wide known, will soon occupy this splendid edifice, and the merchants of down-town will rejoice at the opening. It is but just to say, that this distinguished Banking House now occupies a position and maintains a reputation as extensive and durable as any Banking House of our country.

The Banking House of Burgoyne & Co. at the corner of Washington and Battery streets, has already opened. No position could be more appropriate—directly opposite, the New Custom House upon one corner, and the Exchange upon another, it holds a commanding influence, and the building without and within, so spacious and elegant, becomes as distinguished for its location and beauty, as this house has already become for its widely extended influence, reputation and fame.

Most fortunate is it for the business men of San Francisco and our Golden State, that we have such Banking Houses as our own city can boast.

To the Readers of the California Farmer.

THE annexed communication, with the names attached, has been kindly tendered to us. We would only ask of our friends to read and judge for themselves, as to the importance of the subject named therein.

We are deeply grateful for every testimonial of favor and encouragement in our labors, and we shall speak our mind more fully with the next number, in our "New Year's" wish to them.

We shall also add other names which were kindly tendered, and shall be heartily grateful for every approving word and token from every source.

TO THE FRIENDS OF

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture.

"KNOWLEDGE is power," is a truth nowhere more fully illustrated than in the field of your enterprise; and on no part of that field more important than in our State. In other States and different climates, the experience of ages is condensed into books; and the son inherits the practical knowledge of his father. Their books are their general guide, and their periodicals contain the result of their continued improvements. But with us the case is different. Here we have a climate to which the instructions of no book are adapted, a soil peculiarly unlike any to the development of which science has been applied, and almost an entire want of experience in any department. Here no father has *learned* more than a few of the first principles of agriculture, much less has he had time to transmit even the moiety he has learned to a son. Our first generation of agriculturists is yet in its merest youth.

If no books adapted to our circumstances are yet written, and no man has sufficient experience to write one; and if the periodicals published elsewhere entirely fail to meet our wants, we are shut up to a single choice between two courses—we must either grope our way in the dark, feeling and experimenting each for himself, for all those facts and principles which are peculiar to our soil, climate and productions, (and this will reach nearly the whole range of our operations) thus advancing by a process so slow as to be entirely unsatisfactory to every one; or we must sustain a *periodical*, which shall be a general reservoir for the reception and diffusion of the experience of all—an instrument whose columns shall be a constant reflector of all the light which our thousand intelligent cultivators of the soil can elicit from their "watch and toil." Which shall be our choice, cannot admit of a question.

Such a periodical we find in our midst. The CALIFORNIA FARMER we believe capable of meeting our every want. The Messrs. Warren have evinced an energy *in*, and devotion *to*, the work which is worthy of all praise, and is a sufficient guaranty for the future. Shall the FARMER receive that countenance and encouragement it deserves? Will the growers of grain and vegetables, fruits and flowers, in this State, treat themselves to a weekly repast in the perusal of its columns, (the annual subscription price bears no comparison with the value of what you get,) and make an energetic effort to induce their neighbors to do the same? But even this will not be enough. No *one* man, nor company of men, from any *one* department of knowledge, or section of the country, can *make* the columns of the FARMER what they should be,—what they must be to answer their wants. It must combine the experience of every class, and represent peculiar characteristics of every part of the State. We ask, therefore, the attention of those whom we address to the furnishing of materials for the columns, as well as subscription to the "material aid," of the paper.

We say thus much because we deem it due to the present proprietors of the paper, and because we feel the deepest interest in the cause it advocates. We have no pecuniary interest in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and yet we most heartily recommend it to the pecuniary, the statistical and the literary support of all who have at heart the real well being of our State—the development of her agricultural resources.

F. W. MACONDRAY, San Francisco.
DAVID CHAMBERS, "
JULIUS K. ROSE, "
WM. NEELY THOMPSON, "
O. C. WHEELER, Sacramento.
C. I. HUTCHINSON, "
ANGUS FRIERSON, "
JOHN M. HORNER, Union City.
E. L. BEARD, Mission San Jose.

California Agricultural Premiums.

UNDER the above caption, a correspondent of the New England Farmer proceeds to make the following remarks:

Farming in California is becoming a business of some consequence. We see by the CALIFORNIA FARMER—quite a smart paper for the new State—that a great Cattle Show was to come off the 4th of October and following days. The State awards the Agricultural Society *five thousand dollars* annually for years, to be given as premiums. The premiums are decidedly worth getting. Among others, for the best farm, $200; second best $175. The premium for the best flower garden ($40) is a new idea this way. There is offered a prize of fifteen dollars for the best twenty-five ears of seed corn; best fifty pounds of butter, fifty dollars; best quart of cranberries, ten dollars; best ever-green wreath, twenty dollars. For the best six pumpkins, (probably proposed by a New Eng-lander,) ten dollars.

Premiums are offered with great liberality for farm vehicles, (why not here?) This a good one: For the best cart horse, to be shown in cart, twenty dollars.

The most important "live stock" premium proposed was one of one hundred dollars for the "finest baby under one year old." Just at the last moment, the executive committee thought it wouldn't hardly do and withdrew it. Their prudence will save unnecessary crying.

Thorough Tillage.

PROF. Nash, editor of the Conn. Valley Farmer, in his September number, gives a variety of notes gathered from farmers whom he had recently visited. We give one of them:

Our first gleanings are from a farmer in Worcester county, who showed us a three-acre lot, once intolerably stony, now cleared of stones and trenched to a depth of sixteen or eighteen inches, and the soil to that depth made like a rich garden mold, by working and manuring. This lot is set to apple trees, now seven years from the seed, and already bearing considerably, many trees having something like a bushel of the choicest varieties of apples. Two acres of the lot are now into onions. The other acre has given a crop of barley and is to give another of turnips. The onions are in drills, twelve or fourteen inches apart, and if we are any judge of such matters, they must yield over a thousand bushels from the two acres, and we should not think it strange if the yield should be over two thousand. We have grown them on small patches at the rate of very nearly a thousand bushels to the acre, but we have never seen a heavier growth than this whole field seems likely to reach. The owner declares that he is managing this field with a view to test the question, whether three acres cultivated in the best manner, cannot be made to give a clear profit over all expenses of cultivation equal to the average profit on farms of a hundred acres, in that country, cultivated in the ordinary manner. His views at first struck us as extravagant, but on learning what crops he had taken from that field and seeing his prospects for large quantities of choice fruit in coming years, we were constrained to admit that he probably will obtain a greater net profit from those three acres for a succession of years than is derived from some farms of a hundred acres. His way is, to charge the field interest on its original value, to charge it for all the manure and labor, and to credit it by the selling price of whatever is sold from it and a fair market price for such produce as may be consumed at home. This farmer would be the last to speak irreverently towards Him who gives and withholds the rains at his pleasure; but yet he believes deep and rich culture to be all but an absolute guaranty against harm from excess or deficiency of rain—is about as fearless of drouth as the resolute school boy, clad in wools and furs, would be of cold in skating time. With some traits of his farming, we were exceedingly delighted, and we hope to revert to them at some future time.

Irish Flax Production.

IN a paper in the August number of the Journal of Industrial Progress, there are some interesting facts connected with this subject. In 1841 the area of flax cultivation was about 58,000 acres, while in 1853, the flax crop covered 175,495 acres; that is, one acre in every 76 of arable land. It is estimated that 600,000 acres might be advantageously devoted to this cultivation, and that the produce of this number of acres would furnish about 150,000 tons of fibre, or about 40,000 tons more than the present consumption of the United Kingdom. Consequently, if the Irish would exert themselves, they might cut Russia out of her market. At present, Russia supplies us with nearly 70 per cent. of the whole amount of flax imported, the total annual importation being upwards of 81,000 tons, having an average value of (£70) a ton. Taking the total annual consumption of flax in the United Kingdom at 110,000 tons, 73 per cent. of which comes from abroad, it is somewhat strange that the Irish growers have hitherto wasted the seed, having adopted the process of steeping the flax without separating it from the plant. Half a million sterling may be set down as the annual loss by this practice. In Turkey, Sicily, and other countries, the plant is grown for the sake of the seed alone, and they choose to throw away the fibre. The Irish growers have, consequently, to import seed. What comes in for this purpose, and for crushing, amounts altogether to 630,470 quarters, value £1,387,000. The Society for the promotion of the growth of flax in Ireland have issued circulars and placards pointing out the importance of saving seed for next year's sowing, taking into consideration the probability of little Russian seed being obtainable. Mr. Roche, M. P., has 2500 acres of flax, and he intends to save the seed of the whole crop. Mr. Turnbull, of Rosemill, Dundee, has written to the society to say that he has discovered the secret of treating flax-straw, and that he can make very fine fibre from straw which would yield only a middling article by other modes of treatment. He has also invented an easily managed scutching machine, which is worked at a cheap rate, and gives from 10 to 22 pounds of fibre from 100 pounds of seeded straw. Taking seeded straw at £4 a ton, the flax can be brought to market under £40 per ton.

Flax Culture at the West.

ONE of the most important and modern establishments for the interest of the Western farmer is that of the Dayton Flax Company, the object of which is to dress flax upon an extensive scale by the *Buchanan process.* The works are situated about one mile east of the centre of the city, and are now rapidly approaching completion. Messrs. Thomas Kimber, Jr., and Chas. Hartshorne, of Philadelphia, are the managers or proprietors of the patent for the United States. J. A. Grosvenor, Esq., is a proprietor and the manager of the Dayton establishment. Mr. G. is a very intelligent, thorough-going, practical gentleman, who has had much experience in the growing of flax and manufacture of oil. In securing his services the company were extremely fortunate. It is surprising to see the accumulations of flax-straw. The yards and buildings now contain upwards of 2000 tons, and yet hardly half of what is to come in the present season. The straw is neatly put up in stacks or ricks. Four of these ricks are now completed, each of which is 200 feet long, 40 feet high and 30 feet wide at the bottom. This flax is mostly the produce of three of the adjoining counties. The company pay $10 per ton for all the flax straw that comes to them straight and bound, and $5 per ton for the broken.

Mr. Grosvener states that he would probably raise steam and commence operations in the course of this month, when he has promised to give some account of his success.

There is now cultivated and grown in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and other Western States, tens of thousands of tons of flax, for the seed alone, while the fibre is now suffered to go to waste, which, if dressed, would find a ready market at remunerating prices in our own country, and England would gladly buy of us much more.

It is to be hoped the success of this enterprise may encourage the capitalists of Kentucky and Indiana to erect similar establishments in their respective States.

The Signs of the Thrifty Farmer.

THAT some farmers thrive while others seem just to drag along is a palpable notoriety. In looking round among our farmers and noticing their operations, we have concluded that we could tell the thrifty farmer by a few unmistakeable signs, even if we know but little about his affairs. You will notice something in his appearance, or the ideas which he appears to be following out, which will tell plainly enough that the farmer is getting ahead in the world.

What are the signs? They are not seen in the richness of his dress or the equipage with which he appears abroad, or in the display which he makes in public places. We have seen farmers out in even splendid attire with fast horses and fine trappings and carriages, who are slovenish farmers, and whose out-standing debts would more than swing the homestead. No, no; we do not take such things for evidence of the farmer's thrift. Then again we do not allow that it is any sign that he is getting "fore hand" when he is seen trading and trafficking, buying, selling, and swapping horses, oxen, &c., even though he be a sharper and makes what he calls good trades. Such very frequently go "astern" by wasting their time in hunting up good bargains and neglecting their farms. These farmers do not love their farming; and they sell the sure gain and large profits of cultivation for a trifling present advantage, often purchased at the expense of conscience of moral honesty. Rather such symptoms are indicative of a want of thrift and healthy prosperity.

But when we see a farmer bending all his energies to improve his farm, and making inquiries as to the best methods of husbandry, patronizing agricultural papers, and taking a due interest in agricultural fairs, associations, &c.; when we hear him inquiring for improved stock, seeds and fruit trees, we say that man is bound to prosper. Then when his teams are seen round the market places loaded with manure, ashes or other refuse matter which can be used to improve the soil, or when engaged on a liberal scale in drawing muck, turf or the like into his yard and filling his manure vats with it, we set it down that he is growing rich. Although he is making great outlays in purchasing and preparing artificial manures, we cannot help thinking that he is putting capital into a bank that will yield great dividends.

The farmer who will excel and thrive *must* be a *farmer*, and give his thought and study and effort to his calling, the same as the eminent physician, lawyer or clergyman gives all his energies to his profession. When this is the case he will show it, and will be as proud of his farm frock as the parson of his cloak. He will not be clownish or indifferent to his outward appearance, but he will not be ashamed to be found suitably dressed for the farm. He will feel as easy and as much at home in his working garb when visited, as the merchant is behind his counter, or the lawyer in his office. When we meet a farmer about his appropriate business who holds up his head and shows a manly dignity, and yet courteous, if thrown among gentlemen of the cloth, we conclude, that there is a man who values his manhood, and is proud of his noble calling: that is the man who will thrive and secure a plentiful board for himself and family, and contribute something towards the support of the rest of mankind.—*Lewiston (Me.) Farmer and Mechan.*

The Beauties of Nature.

THE lover of the beautiful in nature searches not in vain at any season of the year, among her various operations, for something to awaken in his bosom those blissful emotions, that nought but the beautiful can awaken, and which, to those who experience them, are of more value than rubies. Sweet spring comes, and with its warm breath dissolves the snows of winter, melts the frozen lakes, unchains the ice-bound streams, which, as if glad of their release, make joyous music as they rush impetuously o'er their rocky, mountain beds, or wind their way through the quiet valleys. And as it continues to breathe upon the earth, it wakens into life innumerable forms of beauty, from the tender grass beneath our feet, to the tall, majestic tree of the forest. How fresh animated nature appears, as she arrays herself in her summer dress of green! What delicate forms and exquisite colors the flowers assume, as they unfold their soft petals to the genial sun! Beautiful birds, arriving from their distant southern homes, visit again their old haunts in

"The orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wild-wood,"

and waken, with their melodious songs, the long-silent echoes of the woods and fields.

The glorious summer comes; and the leaves of trees and plants having attained their growth, assume a darker and richer green; the grass and grain begin to wave luxuriantly in the soft summer wind. The flocks and herds are quietly grazing in their green pastures upon the hills, or reposing beneath some shady grove. And now let the child of nature go forth into the field or ascend some hight, "and view the landscape o'er," or stand beside rushing cataracts, or wander far away into the dim old woods, and if, by what he sees or hears, his heart is not stirred within him, the beauties of nature can have little or no charms for him.

But nature pauses not, and summer soon ripens into mild autumn. The tall grass and golden grain have fallen before the scythe and sickle; the delicious red, yellow, and purple fruit is being gathered from the trees and vines. There is but here and there a flower, and these are of less brilliant hues than those of summer. The birds, many of them have ceased their songs and gone to warmer skies. But nature, as if to compensate for the dreary aspect of the fields, and the silence of the groves, now arrays herself in a most gorgeous robe of red and yellow, brown and green, with all their different shades and combinations. Let us now ascend some neighboring hill or mountain, and gaze upon the glorious picture set out before us—such a picture as no mortal hand can paint! How beautifully the dark green pine, spruce and hemlock contrast with the red maple and oak, the brown and yellow chestnut, hickory and beach. And what words can describe the enchanting beauty of the woodland lake as it mirrors on its glassy surface this wondrous scene? But

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath."

autumn swiftly recedes before stern winter's icy tread. And some may ask, "Where now are the beauties of nature?" As I have said before, he that hath the spirit of beauty abiding in his soul, seldom passes a day or hour, wherein he cannot find something in the outward world, that replies to the spirit within. The hoar frost is beautiful as it glistens upon every twig and spire of grass, in the sun's morning rays. And so is the virgin snow as it spreads its soft, white mantle upon the ground. But when winter holds his jubilee, and reveals his countless treasures, when on some keen, clear morning,

"We waken to a world of ice;"

when every object, high and low, is covered with a thick, icy coating, and the sun, in cloudless splendor, shines upon the scene, who then can ask—"Where is the beautiful?"

"A shower of gems is strewed around;
The flowers of winter, rich and rare;
Rubies and sapphires deck the ground;
The topaz, emerald, all are there.

"The morning sun, with cloudless rays,
His powerless splendor round us streams;
From crusted boughs, and twinkling sprays,
Fly back unloosed the rainbow beams."

And nature also, as if to make up for the loss of some of her charms on earth, now imparts new beauties to the heavens; she gives to the skies a deeper blue, adds new brilliancy to the stars; and paints the morning and evening clouds with fresher, brighter tints. Not only does nature with lavish hand scatter her beauties o'er the land, but the sea, also, she has filled with them:

"The sea! the sea! the open sea!
The blue! the fresh! the ever free!"

conceals in its heaving bosom, and strews along storm-beaten shores, many things both animate and inanimate.

How kind in our heavenly father to give us,—not only the necessaries and comforts of life,—but also to satisfy to so great a degree the inward longings of our souls for the beautiful and sublime. While gazing upon some beautiful scene in nature, or listening to some enchanting song, how often has the thought arisen—what, O, what must be the beauties, the melodies of "those everlasting gardens where angels walk," webre resides the Author of all beauty and harmony, if to sinful men is given such sweet music, such glorious scenes?—*S. L. White in N. E. Farmer.*

THE man that has nothing to boast of but his illustrious ancestors, is like a potato plant; all the good belonging to him is under the ground.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Female Influence.

MR. EDITOR:—Noticing, a few weeks since, an article in your columns, from the pen of Bleadena Bliss, it struck me with rather more than usual interest, and awoke within me the remembrance of old thoughts which I had hoped had long since sunk to rest; but it brought with it the pleasing reflection, that I was not alone in my views upon the subject. The writer asks, why is it that females do not treat the opposite sex with that regard which is due to their character? but it is not in my power to answer the question, only to reiterate the sentiment, why is it? It is woman that forms the man from his earliest infancy; in his youth, his manhood, and in his old age, he is never wholly away from the all-pervading influence of woman. Woman is the goal towards which his highest ambitions all tend; she is the polar star of his existence, towards and for which he is continually pressing. With one word of praise or an encouraging smile, she can allure him and guide him at her will. Her influence tells upon the future character of man, although exerted in silence and unnoticed at the time by the world around, yet it brings forth its fruit at the proper season—a rich harvest, repaying well for the seed that was sown!

Young ladies, why is it, that your encouragement is oftener given to him who revels in luxury and ease, who lives only to gratify his own lusts and passions, than to him, whose proudest delight is to earn his own bread, independent of the favors of others? Are riches the God to which we all must bow, and are honor, reputation and character of no avail? Which can you, with the most pleasure, welcome to your home? the young man whose Sabbaths are spent in idleness and dissipation; whose blood-shot eye and reeling step speak more plainly than words can tell, of hours spent in midnight revelry and scenes of debauch—or him, although not the possessor of his millions, yet possessed of the noblest gifts that God has ever bestowed upon man, a pure spirit, a contented mind, and a noble nature, untainted by the vices which are almost surely the result of riches? Is it gold that brings to our minds and homes that happiness for which we all so much crave! How many a happy home has been blighted, how many a pure spirit been crushed by the faithlessness of him, who has solemnly sworn to love and protect it to the last? Often do our hearts go out in sympathy towards some unhappy wife, who is doomed to drag out a miserable existence with a man who, although once worthy of her love, yet by his vicious life has brought disgrace upon himself and family, and sunk himself to a level with the brute! and does the thought never occur to your mind, that had that woman done her duty in her earlier life, she might, perhaps, have avoided the disgrace which is now so undeservedly fixed upon her? One word spoken in its proper season, might have changed his habits ere they became so firmly implanted in his nature, but also that word was never spoken, and now, however much we may sympathise with her in her afflictions, we cannot but think that part of the fault lies at her own door. We would not be thought to bear too hardly upon those on whom misfortune has set its seal, but we cannot express in too strong language our wish, that woman would be true to herself. It is sad indeed, to see the finest flowers of earth sad and drooping in the pathway of life, those buds of hope and promise so kindly planted in the soil of earth by the hand of an all-wise Father, ruthlessly trampled under foot by man; that being whom he should nourish and protect, left in the spring-time of life to wither and die!" It is right, it is kind, it is noble for us to sympathise with the afflicted of earth, but it is far better and more noble to have been the means of reclaiming one of the sons of earth from a miserable and hapless life! In these days of moral reform, and "woman's rights," may we not expect that woman will take her stand before the world as a reclaimer of the fallen race of man? and ere she shall enter the arena to combat in the warfare of political strife, may she exert that influence which most certainly comes within her sphere, shedding a halo of light and happiness upon all that come within its reach.—*Boston Cultivator.*

YOUR REAL CHARACTER.—Habitual irreverence and disobedience towards parents, affixes a stigma upon the reputation of a child, for which no beauty of person, no splendor of endowments, no accumulation of accomplishments, can compensate. You may garnish over a character like this as you will; the core of it is bad, radically bad, wherever there is habitual disrespect to a kind parent, there are other evil qualities with it. It is as infallible a symptom of disease within, as the spots which betoken the leprosy. What avails it that you are all amiableness and complaisance in company, if you can go home and treat an affectionate father or mother with sulleness or indecorum? Your *real character* is that which you bear at home; the other is put on for effect; you change your character as you do your dress, when you go a-visiting. It would be something, if you bestowed your sour looks and ungracious answers upon strangers, and kept your smiles and courtesies for the domestic circle. But your evil tempers are all reserved for those whose claims upon your reverence and affection are too strong to be repaid by a lifetime of obedience.—*Rev. Dr. Boardman.*

A SWEET SAYING.—"Never shall I forget the thrill of pleasure which the last words of a dear child made upon my mind. It came from his lips as he lay dying on my shoulder. He repeated the words of Christ, 'Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not,' and added, 'That is a sweet saying, is it not, uncle?'"

DRESS IN CALIFORNIA.—A San Francisco editor tells this story about the prevailing taste for finery among the California ladies: There is, perhaps, no place in the world where ladies dress so richly as in California, and the every-day costume of a lady in San Francisco is quite equal to a special "get up" for a promenade in that wonderful thoroughfare, the Broadway of the Gothamites. The good old-fashioned ten-cent calicoes that our grandmothers used to wear, which were made up on economical principles, and not to run to *waist*, are here scarcely ever seen; but, "though lost to sight, are to memory *dear*." In those good old days, a dress three yards in circumference was considered sufficiently ample,—but now it takes more material to dress a lady than to envelop a respectable mummy. We have not passed any thing in our streets, time out of mind, but silk and satin: how rich and pleasant it sounds as it rustles past—so luxurious and refined! Yesterday, as we were plodding in sober reflection towards our sanctum, a lady came out of a store and moved gracefully on in front of us: her figure was elegant; a rich China silk swept the pavement and cigar-stumps; a splendid Canton crape shawl enveloped her shoulders; a hand encased in a white kid hung gracefully over one arm; a French embroidered handkerchief emitted an odor of "Jockey Club." Our curiosity to see the face of the fair proprietress of these dry goods was intense; we walked faster, got before her, dropped our walking-stick, stooped to pick it up, and as we regained our upright position, the face met ours. Shade of departed romance! it was our washerwoman, *Sally*, a respectable "cullard pusson" of the fust water.

MORE ABOUT BONNETS.—Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, has the following on bonnets:

"We are glad the season is approaching its termination, because with it, we suppose, will terminate that graceless style of bonnets with which the beautiful heads of our ladies have been afflicted for months past. We do not see any reason why Louisville should adopt any style of dress unbecoming or uncomfortable, at the dictum of some foreign milliner or mantuamaker."

Why not apply the same remarks to *other* portions of female rigging and gear? Is the "head-dress" so much worse than other imported "dirflows" and tight "strait-jackets?" Why not "come out" and advocate the only appropriate, sensible, convenient, and healthful dress ever invented; namely, the AMERICAN COSTUME, with hat and boots to match? Women could then, at least, *help* to take care of themselves.

DESPISING HOUSEHOLD DUTIES.—From a variety of causes, nothing is more common than to find American women who have not the slightest idea of household duties. A writer thus alludes to this subject: "In this neglect of household cares American females stand alone. A German lady, no matter how high her rank, never forgets that domestic labors conduce to the health of body and mind alike. An English lady, whether she be only a gentleman's wife, or a duke's, does not despise the household, and even though she has a housekeeper, devotes a portion of her time to this, her true, her happiest sphere. It is reserved for our republican fine ladies to be more choice than even their monarchical and aristocratic sisters. The result is a lassitude of mind often as fatal to health as the neglect of bodily exercise. The wife who leaves her household cares to the servants, pays the penalty which has been affixed to idleness since the foundation of the world, and either wilts away from ennui, or is driven into all sorts of fashionable follies to find employment for the mind."

WOMAN'S LAUGH.—A woman has no natural grace more bewitching than a sweet laugh. It is like the sound of flutes on the water. It leaps from her heart in a clear, sparkling rill; and the heart that hears it feels as if bathed in the cool, exhilarating spring. Have you ever pursued an unseen fugitive through trees, led on by her fairy laugh, now here, now lost, now found? We have. And we are pursuing that same voice to this day. Sometimes it comes to us in the midst of care, or sorrow, or irksome business; and then we turn away and listen, and hear it ringing through the room like a silver bell, with power to scare away the ill spirits of the mind. How much we owe to that sweet laugh! It turns the prose of our life into poetry, it flings showers of sunshine over the darksome wood in which we are traveling, it touches with light even our sleep, which is no more the image of death, but is consumed with dreams that are the shadows of immortality.

DROPPED EGG.—For a person recovering from sickness, and not able to take meat, this is an excellent article, and much lighter for the stomach than eggs cooked in any other way. Put a saucepan of water with some salt in it, upon some coals; as it boils up, drop in a fresh egg, not beaten; as soon as the white is hardened, take it up carefully with a skimmer, so as not to break the yolk. Have a slice of toasted bread ready, dip it into the water in which the egg was boiled, put it upon a plate, spread it with a little butter, and lay the egg upon it.

CRANBERRY JELLY.—Make a very strong isinglass jelly; when cold, mix it with a double quantity of cranberry juice, pressed and strained; sweeten and boil it up, and make it into the desired shape, by straining into the proper vessels; use good white sugar, or the jelly will not be clear.

AN Albany lady, (a lady of experience,) contends that a kiss on the forehead denotes reverence for the intellect; a kiss on the cheek, that the donor is impressed with the beauty of the kissed one; but that a kiss imprinted on the lips shows love.

FROM THE EAST.

THE Nicaragua Steamship Uncle Sam, which arrived last Thursday morning, brought over five hundred passengers. The time from New York, twenty-three days and nine hours, is said to be the quickest ever made on this or any other route The dates from New York are to the 28th ult.

The Isthmus of Nicaragua is said to be in fine condition and remarkably healthy, and that passengers with their baggage can now cross from ocean to ocean in 30 hours with the greatest ease. The Transit Company's new iron steamer for the Lake had just arrived at San Juan del Norte, in fine order. The Company have also added twenty new Troy coaches to the line, over the macadamized road from San Juan to Virgin Bay.

The passengers who left here on the Sierra Nevada, 24th of October, arrived in New York in twenty days and a half, the best passage on record. The passengers per Uncle Sam expected to arrive in New York in nineteen days and a half.

A disaster of rather an unusual and tragic character, collision, explosion and burning of the steamboat Ocean, occurred in Boston harbor Nov. 24th, resulting in great loss of property, the death of three persons, and the serious injury of several others. The Ocean was bound to the Kennebec, and was run into by the Cunard steamer Canada, and almost split in two. Almost as soon as the collision took place the Ocean was discovered to be on fire—and was burned to the water's edge. Fortunately a number of vessels were near by, whose boats were used in rescuing the passengers, all but three of whom were saved. The Ocean had between seventy and one hundred passengers.

It has been decided in New York that the holders of the fraudulent over-issue of railroad stock made by Schuyler are *bona fide* stockholders in the road. The decision is said to be received with favor.

The New York Historical Society held its semi-centennial anniversary celebration on the 20th ult. at Niblo's Saloon, and George Bancroft Esq. delivered the oration. Speeches were made by Hon. Luther Bradish, Robt. C. Winthrop, Fred. P. Stanton, Dr. Francis and others.

The Know Nothings have had a general convention at Cincinnati. The utmost harmony is said to have prevailed among them. Important changes have been made in their constitution, a new ritual adopted, and their passwords, signs, &c. have undergone a complete alteration. The question with reference to Presidential candidates was not brought up.

Judson's Hotel, 61 Broadway, New York, was entirely destroyed by fire Nov. 20th. Loss about $75,000.

The Varieties Theatre, New Orleans, was burnt, with the wardrobe. Loss over $90,000.

David S. Reid, democrat, has been elected to the U. S. Senate from North Carolina, and Robert W. Johnson has been re-elected to the same place from Arkansas.

From Europe, advices are eleven days later, the latest being by the Baltic, which left Liverpool Nov. 15, and reached New York on the 26th. There had been a great battle fought before Sebastopol, in which sixty thousand Russians and fifty thousand Anglo-French troops were engaged. It occurred on the 5th November, and lasted nearly the whole day. Eight thousand Russians and five thousand of the allied troops were placed *hors du combat*. The allies claim the victory.

With every wish to do justice, says the New York Herald, to the admirable bravery of the allies, and with no desire to blacken news already too disastrous, it is impossible to escape the conviction that the army before Sebastopol is in a position of great peril. A portion of the intelligence, both good and bad, is hushed up from the public, but from the facts that have transpired, very different inferences may be drawn than those set forth semi officially in the London Times.

The best that can be said for the news on the part of the allies is that it is of a chequered description. A succession of hard fights has been fought, and victories gained—each victory costing as much as a defeat. At the same time, so closely have these affairs been drawn, that the Russians, equally with the allies, claim the advantage. It is now admitted that the defences of Sebastopol were underrated, the bravery of the enemy underrated, and the force of Menchikoff in the field altogether unexpected.

The most sensitive meter of political events, and their ultimate consequences, is the English funds. The effect in England of the latest news from the Crimea upon the money market was decided; consols showed a decline in one week of two and a quarter per cent.

It is announced that Austria and Prussia have at length come to an understanding, (at least so assert the German papers,) and that the Spanish government has resolved not to cede any portion of the territory of Spain. Austria has, it is said, agreed to abstain from any act in favor of the policy of the Western Powers which would be likely to give offence to Russia.

THE KERN RIVER MINES.—The Los Angeles Star says: "Large quantities of goods are going forward to these mines, which indicate not only that the miners there are doing well, but also that Los Angeles is the best point to lay in their supplies. The San Fernando hill is now passable for heavily loaded teams; the roads are good the whole distance, (about 150 miles), and everything bids fair for our merchants to do a lucrative business with the miners in that section of the country."

THE U. S. District Court for the Southern District of California, Hon. I. S. K. Ogier, presiding, adjourned December 20th, to the second Monday in April next. One hundred and ninety transcripts of appealed cases from the U. S. Land Commission are now on file in this Court, a large majority of which were were appeals taken by the U. S. Law Agent. There will be during the recess a large amount of business for the U. S. District Attorney, Marshal and Clerk to accomplish in preparing those those cases for trial. The following was adopted as governing the practice in this Court: "The Rules of Practice of the Southern District of the State of New York, in Admiralty, and the Practice Act of the State of California, so far as they may be applicable, are adopted by this Court."

LATER FROM THE NORTH.—On Sunday last, says the Times, quite a battle came off between the Humboldt and the Mountain Indians, two of the latter being killed and several wounded. The fight took place between this and Union.

The Times urges the Superintendent of Indian Affairs to pay some attention to the poor creatures in that section of the State. Of them, it says: "They have no head, and are all scattered in small bands, warring against each other, suffering for food, imposed upon and maltreated by white men. If immediate attention to the wants and necessities of any people was ever necessary, it is to these. Their daily question is, when will the 'big waga' come and take us under his charge."

The Times says lumber can be obtained at the mills on Humboldt Bay for $12 to $18 per thousand.

The Herald says, that in all probability three wagon roads will be simultaneously constructed, and perhaps as early as next spring, from the south or Shasta City, from the north or Scottsburg, and from the coast or Crescent City—all aiming to reach and pass through Jacksonville and Yreka, to claim the trade of intercourse of those regions. It will be seen that the capital stock is fixed at $85,000, divided into 850 shares of $100 each, on which an assessment of 10 per cent will be called in after the stock is all subscribed for, and the company ready to commence work. $18,500 worth of stock has been taken already.

The Mountain Democrat, in an article headed, "Rain Wanted," goes on to describe the state of affairs about Placerville, consequent on the long continued drought. It says that the ground has become so extremely hard and baked, that it requires more than ordinary labor to do anything like a day's work. Many of the miners have become disheartened and are lying idle, preferring to do nothing, rather than labor incessantly for a mere pittance.

After a few philosophic suggestions, it gives the following picture of life in Placerville and vicinity, during the present scarcity of water:

Balls, riding parties, theatres, concerts, &c., are the rage at present with us, while the weather continues favorable for amusements, for well we know that as soon as rain commences pleasure ceases, and work begins. We should feel happier were we able to do a little more work and take less pleasure.

RICH CLAIM.—The Jersey Company took out $500 on Friday last, says the Sierra Citizen of Dec. 23d. One tub of dirt yielded ten ounces of gold. These are the claims that were sold for $50 a piece a month ago. The names of the Co. are, Isaac G. Jones, W. G. Davis, Dr. A. Chase, and Barney Malloy. They still have a large space of ground untouched — probably as much as they can work out in another season.

FARMING AT THE SOUTH.—The Southern Californian says: "The news from all parts of the country is flattering in the extreme; immense crops of grain are now gathered and rapidly coming into market; heavy shipments are being made for the North, and the present remunerating prices will have the effect of producing increased efforts among our farmers the coming season. Business still continues to be active, notwithstanding the unusual scarcity of money. Signs of improvement are manifest on every hand, and many new buildings are in process of erection. Spring vegetation is rapidly putting forth, and the hills and plains are already beginning to afford ample sustenance to the countless herds."

MARKET REPORTS.

San Francisco, December 28, 1854.

THE present phase of the market is anything but bright in the larger departments of trade; mercantile and commercial affairs seem much depressed, owing to the scarcity of rain which seriously checks mining, from which source flows the stream that gives life to trade.

The Grain market has a steady upward tendency. Wheat, Barley, and Oats are firm, and the price must surely advance. We have ever predicted it, and those who have held on have found their account in it. Sales of Wheat at 2½@3c; Barley, 2@2½c; Oats, 3@4c; Flour, Gallego and Haxall $14, California $9@10. Provisions—a large quantity in market, and prices low. Potatoes are steady and growing better; other vegetables improving, as the prospect is now of a delay in planting.

There is, 'tis true, much to discourage, but still much to cheer. *Nil desperandum* must ever be the watchword of the cultivator of the soil.

JOBBING PRICES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—nominal—	
Shovels,	
Ames' l. h. bright	$14 00@— —
do s. h.	— —@10 00
Fields', l. h.	12 00@14 00
Rowland's, l. h.	12 00@14 00
do s. h.	9 —@10 00
King's, l. h.	14 00@— —
Spades, bright c. s.	15 00@18 00
do iron	8 00@10 00
Coal and Grain Scoops, c. s.	12 00@— —
do do iron	— —@ 8 00
Axes, Collins', n. h.	22 00@24 00
do Hunts', do	— —@15 00
Picks, Collins', 4½ to 6 lb, solid eye	8 00@10 00
do other brands	5 00@ 7 00
Helves, heavy hickory pick, turned	2 50@ 4 00
do axe	2 50@ 4 50
Plows, best make	14 —@30 —
do steel	24 00@40 00
Threshing Machines and Horse power—	
Hall & Pitts'	no sale.
Other makers'	— @ —
Emmery's, with thresher, separator, and fan mill	—@—
Straw Cutters,	$16@25
Rakes, horse and revolving,	no sale.
do hand, wood	— 00@— 00
do do steel	— 00@— 00
Pitchforks, ⅌ doz	— —@— —
Scythes, best	— —@— —
Hoes, steel, g. n.	6 00@ 9 00
Crowbars, c. s. ⅌ lb	10@ - 12
Flour Mills, Noyes'	$500@ —
do Brown's, 30 in.	450@ —
FLOUR—	
Gallego	12 00@13 50
Haxall	12 00@13 00
Chile	8 00@ 9 00
Repacked	— —@ — —
Horner's Mills	9 00@— —
Benicia Mills,	9 00@00 00
Meal, in bbls	6 00@ 6 50
do ½ bbls	3 25@ 3 50
Bran, ⅌ lb	—@ 1¼
GRAIN—	
Corn, Eastern, ⅌ lb	2 @ 2¼
Barley, California	—@ 2½
do Chili	—@ 1¾
Buckwheat, flour	7 @ 0
Oats, California	2 @ 3¼
do Oregon, none in mk't.	
do Eastern	2 @ 2¼
Wheat, Chili	2 @ 2½
do California	2½@ —
LUMBER—nominal—	
Timber, Oregon Pine, sq. ⅌ M	25 00@— —
Plank and Sc'l'g	25 00@35 00
Plank E. w. p. cl.	60 00@70 00
do E. un.	80 00@100
Boards, E. cl. 1st q.	65 00@— —
do 2d q.	45 00@55 00
do G. y. p. floor	65 00@75 00
do O. pine, rough	25 00@30 00
do redwood, Mendocino, gang sawed	30 00@35 00
do Hoy & Halons	25 00@27 00
Floor Joist	25 00@30 00
Shingles, E. best	7 00@ 8 00
Clapboards, No. 1	30 00@36 00
Laths, Eastern	6 00@ 8 00
do California	5 00@ 6 00
Doors, Eastern	2 50@ 5 00
Sashes, window	2 50@ 3 00
PROVISIONS—	
Beef, Mess, ⅌ bbl	17 00@18 00
do ½ bbl ex. fam	— —@12 50
Bacon, ex. clear sides, ⅌ lb	14@ 16
do Mess, nominal	12@— —
Cheese	20@ 25
do California	20@ 25
Eggs, fresh Cal. ⅌ dz.	90@ 1 00
Butter, choice, ⅌ lb	30@ 40
do good ordinary	16@ 25
do California	60@ 25
Hams, ordinary	12@ 14
do extra	18@ 19
Lard, in kegs	14@ 16
do tins 10-lb	17@ —
do 15—20 do	16@ 17
Pork, clear, ⅌ bbl	17 00@18 00
do do ½ bbl	— —@10 00
do mess, ⅌ bbl	13 00@15 00
do do ½ do	— —@ 8 00
RICE—	
Carolina, in bbls ⅌ lb	5½@ 6
China, No. 1, in mats	— @ 5
do No. 2, do	— @ 4
Manila	3½@ 4
VEGETABLES—	
Beans, Chili Bayos	6¾@ -
do California	3 @ 4
do Am. white	6 @ -
Split Peas	5 @ -
Beets, ⅌ ton	20 00@— —
Carrots	40 00@— —
Onions, prime, ⅌ lb	7 @ 8
Turnips, ⅌ ton	30 00@— —
Potatoes, per sack	50@ 75
do new, ⅌ lb.	2½@ 3

RETAIL MARKET.

Cabbages, ⅌ head	37
do Savoy, ⅌ doz	none.
Beets, ⅌ doz	1 00
Turnips	1 00
Carrots	1 00
Summer squashes	8
Celery, ⅌ doz	3
Cauliflowers, ⅌ doz	6
Radishes, ⅌ doz	50
Sweet Potatoes, ⅌ lb	12
Potatoes, new	4
Onions, prime	10
New Corn, ⅌ doz	75
Egg Plant	37
Squash	50
Strawberries, ⅌ lb	1 50
Peaches, each	12@50
do extra, each	75@1 00
Gooseberries, do	1 00
Pears, sugar, do	25
do extra, each	25@50
Whortleberries, ⅌ lb	1 00
Apricots, do	
Garlic	37
Leeks, ⅌ doz	1 00
Horseradish	1 00
Tomatoes, ⅌ lb	12
Green Peas	8
Lettuce, ⅌ doz	1 00
Parsley	1 00
Parsnips	1 00
Cranberries, ⅌ gal	1 25
Salsify	1 00
Pie Plant, ⅌ lb	20
Asparagus, ⅌ doz bdls	3 00
Cucumbers, ⅌ doz	25
String Beans	6
Okra	25
Raspberries, ⅌ lb	1 50
Cal. Grapes, fine, ⅌ lb	75
Grapes, foreign	1 50
Apples, do	25@50
do extra size, each	25@50
Quinces, ⅌ lb	50
Blackberries, ⅌ lb	50
Nectarines, do	1 00

A LARGE CHERRY TREE.—Rev. Mr. Gale, of East Aurora, writes to the editor of the Buffalo Republic as follows: There stands at the present time in the town of Genoa, Cayuga county, in this State, on the farm of Mrs. John Hoe, an English cherry tree, that was brought from Duchess county, fifty-seven years ago, and set in the yard, which now measures fifteen feet and four inches around the smallest place below the limbs, and the branches spread seventy-two feet, and it was judged that there were ten bushels of fruit upon it the present year. If there are any more such, I should be happy to hear of their whereabouts. I think that the equal of it cannot be found in America.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Our New Office.**—We invite our friends to our new office in the "Masonic Hall," on Montgomery street, opposite La Count & Strongs. We can show them many wonderful specimens, such as are rarely seen, and we especially invite them to call and examine the various schedule and invoices we have to offer for sale. Trees, Seeds, Plants, Grains, Houses, Lands, Inventions, Works of Art of all kinds, these we are happy to show, and can interest our friends if they will but call and see us.
WARREN & SON.

☞ **Native Pines, Oaks, &c.**—Cones of the Native Pines, Acorns from our Mountain Oaks, Seed of all our Mountain Shrubs, and of every species of Valuable Tree or Shrub; for these the full price will be paid, if satisfactorily labelled, classified and arranged, at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
13 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

☞ **Wanted.**—All the varieties of California Clover Seed, for which the highest price will be paid at the

Office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER,"
13 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

☞ **"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."**—Why will people endure pimples on "the human face divine," or eruptions of any kind, when it is a fact so well known, that DR. GUYSOTT'S YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA cleanses the skin from all impurity, removing Pimples, Sores and Blotches, leaving the affected parts as healthy, smooth and soft as the flesh of a babe. It is really priceless to all who wish the rosy beauty of childhood.

It causes all sores and poisonous wounds to discharge all infected matter, and eradicates every impurity from the system. It does its work mildly but effectually, giving conscious beauty and blooming health in the place of ugliness and soul-sickening disease.

SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, MERCURIAL COMPLAINTS, and a vast variety of other disagreeable and dangerous diseases are speedily and perfectly cured by the use of this medicine.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none other but Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. All others in comparison are worthless.

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores in the State. Park & White, Sole Agents, to whom all orders must be addressed. Office No. 94 Merchant street, 3d door above Montgomery. 13

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 20—P M steamship Columbia, Dall, Oregon, 60 hours; with mdse, etc.
Brig Potomac Cunmon, Oregon, 60 hours; lumber.
Brig Geo Emery, Trask, Puget Sound, 16 days; lumber.
Brig S R Jackson, Given, Oregon, 10 days; lumber.
Brig Wyandot, Woodley, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Falmouth, Howden, Margarita Bay, 17 days; with salt.
Schr John Dunlop, Ellis, Monterey, 3 days, with stone.
Schr Ortolan, Robinson, Pajaro, 3 days; produce.
Schr A M Sampson, Hansen, Bodega, 30 hours; lumber.
DEC. 21—Schr Ann G Doyle, Allen, Shoalwater Bay; oysters.
DEC. 22—Clipper ship Flying Eagle, Bates, New York, 138 days, with mdse.
Clipper bark Alu, Saunders, New York, 145 days; mdse.
Bark Brontes, Dixon, Puget Sound, 20 days; piles.
Bark Sarah Warren, Gore, Puget Sound, 8 days; lumber.
Brig Cohansey, Dennis, Puget Sound, 10 days; lumber.
Mex schr Alerta, Arnold, Mazatlan, 20 days; mdse.
Schr Queen of the West, Copeland, Santa Cruz, 2 days; lime.
DEC. 23—Ship Digby, Caen, Liverpool, 139 days; mdse.
Ship Victory, Neal, New York, 185 days, via Valparaiso 48 days; mdse.
Mex brig Arizona, Newman, Mazatlan, 43 days; specie, etc.
Brig Jane, Kingston, Humboldt Bay, 3 days; lumber.
Brig J S Cabot, West, Humboldt Bay, 2 days; lumber.
Schr Teresa, Gamble, Bodega, 12 hours; produce.
Schr Jos Hewett, Lopez, Tomales, 12 hours; produce.
Schr Rosalie, Canner, Bolinas, 1 day; lumber.
DEC. 24—Clipper bark Francis Palmer, Sawyer, New York, 180 days; mdse.
Ship Wm Penn, Cole, New York, 158 days; coal.
Bark Equator, Morton, Manila, 70 days; mdse.
Brig Wolcott, Falconer, Humboldt Bay, 8 days; lumber.
Schr Ada, Josselyn, Carmel Bay, 2 days; 1000 sks potatoes.
Schr Mary, Clark, Tomales, 8 hours; produce.
DEC. 25—Steamship America, Haley, San Diego, 68 hours.
Schr Sovereign, Waterman, Pajarro, 2 days; produce
DEC. 25—Fr ship Paragon, Seamourt, Bordeaux, 242 days, via Valparaiso 57 days; mdse—18 passengers.
Brig Loreiel, Gelpy, Carmel Island, 53 days; 160 tons salt.
Brig E D Wolf, Coimes, Puget Sound, 10 days; lumber.
Brig Colorado, Hurens, Humboldt Bay, 3 days; lumber.
Clipper schr T H Allen, Wait, Honolulu, 22 days; mdse.
Schr Loo Choo, Smith, Santa Cruz, 1 day; lime.
Schr Reporter, Small, Tomales Bay, 12 hours; potatoes.
Schr Mount Vernon, Pajaro, 30 hours; 800 sks potatoes.
DEC. 27—Schr E L Frost, Hemstead, Honolulu, 15 days; mdse.
Schr Maria, Goodley, Atoui (S I), 15 days; mdse.

CLEARANCES.

DEC. 16—Ship Sting Ray, Kerby, for Hong Kong.
DEC. 22—Ship Red Gauntlet, Andrews, for Shanghae.
DEC. 23—Steamship Cortes, Burns, for San Juan del Sud; stmr Goliah, Erskine, San Diego; Br bark Prince Albert, Mannock, Callao; Chil brig Mercedes II, Valparaiso; schr Flying Dart, Freeman, Mexico and Central America.
DEC. 26—Ship Arcole, Pitman, Callao; brig Nonpariel, Sayre, on a whaling cruise.
DEC. 27—Bark Auckland, Nelson, for Tahiti; schrs Laura Bevan, Morton, San Pedro; Falmouth, Bordwin, ports in Pacific.

Strawberry Vines.

LARGE and vigorous Vines of the various kinds of Strawberries, the best kinds in cultivation, can always be found at the Gardens of the subscriber, and at a reasonable price.

The following are among the varieties: Hovey's Seedling, Hudson's, British Queen, Black Prince, and several other new seedlings. Also many kinds of Fruit Trees of the best kinds, all for sale low by
LAWRENCE LEHEIN,
26 Mission Dolores.

Steamboat Line of Omnibuses.

THE Proprietor of the above Line having made arrangements with the proprietors of the principal Hotels, will, on and after Monday, December 18th, run Omnibuses to convey Passengers *To and from the various Steamboats.*

One or more Omnibuses will be on the dock on the arrival of the Boats, and take Passengers to any Hotel for

ONE DOLLAR.

Passengers taken to any part of the City, between Broadway and Mission streets, and below Stockton street, for the same price; beyond those limits, $1 50.

Office in Merchant street, just below Montgomery, opposite Adams & Co's
MARTIN T. CHAMPNEY,
26 Proprietor.

MARRIED.

On the 25th Dec., in this city, at the residence of Samuel A. Chapin, Esq., by Rev. T. D. Hunt, Mr. Alfred L. Tubbs and Miss Lizzie K. Chapin.

On the 21st Dec., in this city, by Rev. F. E. Fremux, Mr. Alex. H. Todd and Miss Flavilla H. Tibbets.

On the 23d Dec., in this city, by Orrin Bailey, Esq., Mons. Marie Francis Albert Routier Bullemont and Miss Marie Louise Augustin Crossin, both of Soquel, near Santa Cruz.

On the 23d Dec., in this city, by Rev. Wm. Rollinson, Mr. A. B. Hemenway, of Sacramento, and Miss Eliza H. Castleman, of Vermont.

On the 26th, in this city, by Rev. E. Bannister, Mr. Wm. H. Codington and Miss Hannah M. Kinsman.

On the 26th Dec., in this city, by Orrin Bailey, Esq., Mr. J. J. Boon and Miss Jane Stewart, both of Petaluma, Sonoma co.

On the 13th Dec., in San Jose, Jackson Lewis and Miss Fannie E. Branham, daughter of Mr. Isaac Branham.

On the 21st Dec., in Shasta county, Ashbel S. Wells and Miss Eliza Carpenter.

On the 15th Dec., in Shasta city, Mr. Stephen S. Brooks, of Yreka, and Mrs. Sarah M. Haywood, of San Francisco.

On the 14th Dec., in Napa Valley, by Rev. Mr. Herring, Mr. Thos. Knight, of Moorstoor Ranch, and Sirena, third daughter of Sarah and the late Frederick Haines, of Lancaster co., Pa.

DIED.

On the 22d Dec., in this city, Mrs. Mary W., wife of J. C. Johnson, in the 28th year of his age, formerly of Newark, N. J.

On the 16th Dec., at Iowa Hill, James S. Carpenter, aged 26 years, formerly of Duchess county, N. Y.

On the 20th Dec., in Sacramento, Capt. Edward P. Feeney.

On the 22d Dec., in Marysville, Wm. D. Nelson, a native of Tennessee, aged 27 years.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WLLIAM BAILEY,
OIL AND CAMPHENE MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Sperm, Polar, Elephant and Blackfish Oils,
ALSO—CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID.
No 2 Battery street, between Pine and Bush. 21

GIBSON & KING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Provisions, Foreign and Domestic Spirits, and Wines,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Battery street, near corner of Pine,
15 San Francisco.

WM. NEELY THOMPSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER,
MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS.
Boards, Scantling, Floor Joist, Sash and Panel Doors, Windows and Building materials of all kinds constantly on hand. 24

SIM & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
12 Clay street wharf,
between East and Drum streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments to store.
Refer to Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co.; I. C. Woods, Esq., at Messrs. Adams & Co's. 24 tf

SAMUEL A. CHAPIN. OTIS. V. SAWYER
CHAPIN & SAWYER,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Hardware and Leather,
Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Nets, Seines, &c., &c.,
24 127 Sansome st, near Washington, San Francisco.

TREADWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farming, Mechanic and Mining Tools.
Corner of California and Battery streets,
22 3m San Francisco.

JOSEPH M. BROWN & Co.,
95 Sacramento and 81 Battery streets, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Mining and Agricultural Implements.
Brown's, Ames' and Rust's Shovels; Tuttle's Sluice Rakes;
Collins' heavy and light Picks; Ploughs of all kinds;
Fan Mills, Straw Cutters; Builder's Hardware, in great variety;
Carpenter's Tools of every description.
We invite the trade to call and examine this extensive stock. At the sign of the Golden Anvil.
8 JOSEPH M. BROWN & CO.

DR. THURSTON,
Office, Room No. 20, Hillman's Temperance House;
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D.,
Office, Room No. 21, Hillman's Temperance House,
No. 60 Davis street, San Francisco, Cal.
☞ Mrs. T., Physician for Women and Children. 22

OFFICIAL EDITION OF STATE LAWS.
FOR 1854,
LAW BOUND, NOW READY AND FOR SALE
AT
GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.'S,
5 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

PURE MEDICINES!

LITTLE & COLE, Apothecaries,
139 Montgomery street,
Between Clay and Commercial streets,
Pay particular attention to the preparation of
Physicians' Prescriptions,
and the dispensing of Family Medicines. The public can rely upon all articles purchased at this establishment as being of the
Purest and Best Quality,
and at reasonable prices.

MEDICINES AT MIDNIGHT.
Medicines can be obtained at all hours of the Night.
☞ French, German, Spanish and Italian spoken. 6

Stock Wanted.

PERSONS having valuable stock, of known pedigree, will always find a market for the same by leaving a memorandum with us. We always have more or less stock on hand for sale.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Two or three fine Durham Bulls; six Short Horn Cows—extra; one entire Colt (Morgan Blood); a few fine Merino Rams.

Communications by mail, post-paid, will be responded to promptly. 123I WARREN & SON.

California Starch.

ATTENTION of the Public is invited by the subscriber to the Pure CALIFORNIA STARCH now manufactured by him. The quality of it consists in its strength, purity and whiteness; it can be triumphantly compared with any Starch manufactured in any part of our country and the proprietor challenges competition.

This new California product of "home manufacture" is offered in neat packages of six and ten pounds each, at a low rate. The trade supplied on liberal terms.
JOHN EVERDING, Manufacturer,
Water street, between Mason and Tyler,
14 North Beach, San Francisco

Pacific Nursery.
MISSION DOLORES AND ALAMEDA,

HAVE always on hand and for sale, the largest collection of choice ROSES to be found in the State. Also, Grape Vines, Fruit and Ornamental Trees in great variety; 500,000 Strawberry Plants, including thirteen varieties of all the best known kinds. For sale cheap, in lots to suit purchasers.

All orders left with us at the Mission Dolores, or at our Nursery at Alameda, or with Warren & Son, at the office of this paper, will be promptly attended to.

Prices guaranteed at the lowest market rates, and everything sold fully warranted to be correct.
18 H. A. SONNTAG & CO.

The Pride of China.

WE have received this splendid Ornamental Tree, and would commend it to those who desire a beautiful tree for a lawn or fruit yard. WARREN & SON.

HOTELS.

Rassette House.

San Francisco,............Cal.

THIS HOTEL offers inducements to persons visiting San Francisco, unequalled by any on the Pacific Coast. Gentlemen can be accommodated with single rooms, or families with suites of rooms.

The House is entirely new, built of brick; all the rooms are furnished in a style of comfort hitherto unknown in the Hotels of California, and the House is capable of accommodating over five hundred boarders. 24 3m

Valley Hotel, Suisun.

Fourteen Miles from Benicia.

THE undersigned, in opening his new hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that at his place they will meet with the best accommodations the country affords, and he solicits their patronage.

5 THOS. S. FINCHLEY, Proprietor.

Murray's Fifty-cent Western House.

Corner of Second and D streets,......MARYSVILLE.

THIS HOUSE is entirely devoted to the wants of the travelling public and to all who will favor us with a call, entire satisfaction will be given. [17] R. J. MURRAY.

American Hotel

NAPA CITY,..............................CALIFORNIA.

L. A. & W. W. CHAPMAN, Proprietors.

GOOD accommodations for families, and on reasonable terms. Saddle and buggy Horses kept for hire. Horses kept on board, by the day or week, and well taken care of. 26

A Valuable Farming and Stock Ranch for Sale,

SITUATED in the County of Monterey, about one mile from the Mission of San Juan Bautista. Said Ranch consists of about one hundred and fifty acres of valuable farming land, running back to the hills, which are covered with clover and oats. The Ranch and hills are heavily timbered. There is also a stream of never failing mountain water, running through the entire place. Either for Agricultural purposes or for Stock Raising, this is certainly one of the best situations south of San Francisco.

A good title will be given, it being Government land.—Price $2,000.

P.S.—The improvements upon said Ranch consists of a tolerable good Dwelling House, with lumber sufficient to erect a large one; also about twenty-five acres enclosed under a good fence. Address, ALEXANDER COOPER,
San Juan Bautista, Cal.

Refer to
JAMES McMAHON, Esq., San Juan;
AARON LYONS, Esq., } Monterey City.
6 3m CHAS. G. HARRON, }

Splendid Private Residence.

THOSE who may be desirous of finding a beautiful location for a permanent home, for a healthy, pleasant and highly cultivated spot, can have that desire gratified by knowing that one of the finest spots in California is now offered for sale. Circumstances of filial affection requires the present owner to leave California, and no other reason could induce a sale.

The estate contains Two Hundred Acres, and is within about a dozen miles from the city of San Jose. It is in the highest state of cultivation and contains about two thousand best fruit trees of extra quality, many bearing fine fruit the present year —nearly two thousand dollars in cash being received from the Peach orchard alone. There is already upon the farm, ready for use, every implement, from a reaping machine to a garden rake; from a farm wagon to a sulky, and from a turkey to a pigeon. Also, three horses, a colt, thirty hogs, hens, chickens, turkeys, &c; one thousand bushels grain, hay in plenty, and all the needed and desirable comforts, except—man and wife to enjoy it. It is one of the most beautiful locations in the country, being fertile and productive. A small and neat cottage only at present is built, such as a bachelor has occupied.

Persons wishing to purchase a most valuable estate for their own enjoyment and improvement, and for a permanent home, will do well to give attention to this notice. All needed particulars will be given on application made at the office of the "CALIFORNIA FARMER." 15-1m

STEAMERS.

California Steam Navigation Company,

ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER, 1854.

Departure from Vallejo street wharf, at 4 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Seymour;
Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer W. G. HUNT, E. A. Poole, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
The W. G. HUNT will leave Sundays, at 10 A. M.

FOR STOCKTON,

TOUCHING AT MARTINEZ, BENICIA, AND MARSH'S LANDING.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master;
Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Burroll, Master;
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, D. Polk master;
Steamer SOPHIE, E. C. M. Chadwick, master;
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thomas Seely, master—Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer ELLEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, master—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAN JOSE, ALVISO AND SANTA CLARA.

Steamer GUADALOUPE, S. Card, master—will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Vallejo street wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning alternate days leaving San Jose at 3 o'clock, A. M., Santa Clara 3½, and Alviso 9½ o'clock, A. M.

FOR COLUSI, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Saturday at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Tuesday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'clk.

The steamer ORIENT, Capt. Carpenter, will leave Sacramento for Red Bluffs every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M.; returning, leaves Red Bluffs every Sunday.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.

For particulars apply at the office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to
R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President. 20 tf

To Farmers and Gardeners.

WICKERSHAM'S

Celebrated Patent Wrought Iron Farm Fence.

FOR sale—Wickersham's far-famed Patent Wrought Iron Fence, for enclosing and sub-dividing lands. It can be furnished at but little above the cost of ditching, and is much more preferable, because it does not require a heavy annual expenditure to keep it in repair; it cannot be destroyed by the fires which so constantly sweep over prairie and mountain, requiring wooden fences to be renewed, nor carried away by flood from the overflow of the low lands; it is free from decay, which places it beyond comparison with wood or any other material now in use; it is valued the most highly where it has been tried the most thoroughly; it is light and graceful, yet strong, and cannot be broken down by horses or cattle. The testimony which has been given by those who have used it in the Atlantic States, is sufficient to recommend it to the farming public of California.

A complete model is now on exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, at Musical Hall, Bush street, near Montgomery, where a full description may be seen, with the testimony of those who have erected it in the Atlantic States.

Farmers are invited to examine this fence, as there has never been any of the same kind in this country previous to the arrival of this lot, and from its peculiar construction there is not the least doubt but that it will be extensively used in this State.

J. T. Heston has now on hand, and will be constantly receiving supplies from the manufacturer, which will enable him to fill orders to almost any amount.

For particulars address J. T. HESTON,
At Warren's Agricultural Rooms;
Or, F. COGGINS, cor. Sacramento and Pike streets
October 6, 1854. 15

FLOURING MILLS.

POLLEY & CO.,

OF THE BAY STATE MILLS, would announce that for the better accommodation of their numerous customers and trade in general, that they have opened a branch of their business at the **Fire Proof Store, No. 49 K street**, between Second and Third, where they will always keep on hand a large stock of California FLOUR; also, Haxall and Gallego.

Public attention is particularly directed to the "BAY STATE LOWER MILLS' BRAND," an article we have every confidence in warranting, being made under our own inspection, from new Wheat, without any adulteration.

Ground feed of all kinds always on hand.

Every exertion will be used to merit a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally extended to us. 1-tf

Flour! Flour!! Flour!!!

THE celebrated CHENERY & LAMBARD MILLS, corner of I and Second streets, Sacramento, having their new Bolts direct from the East, are now making daily an article of

Pure California Fresh Ground Flour,

which they are enabled to furnish at market rates, with the guarantee that the quality is fully equal to that of any mills in the State.

Read this Certificate from a well known Bakery:

California Flour—To the Public

This is to certify that we have used Messrs. Reddington & Chenery's Flour, manufactured from California Wheat at the Lambard Flour Mills, on I street, corner of Second, and we have found it superior to Gallego or Haxall, or any other brand in market. We are happy to announce it to Traders, Bakers and others. Those who want a good article will do well to try the article and judge for themselves.

BLACK & HAMILTON, Fountain Bakery,
L street, between Front and Second.

For sale by Messrs. CHENERY, REDDINGTON & CO., at the Mills, or KING, BARROLL & CO.,
10 58 Front st., between K and L, Sacramento.

Happy Valley Flour Mills,

Corner of First and Mellus streets, San Francisco.

Encourage Home Industry and Home Production.

THE attention of dealers and consumers of Flour is respectfully invited to the Superior Article manufactured at the above establishment, from California Wheat of the growth of 1854, selected and prepared with the greatest care. These Mills have been in successful operation for nearly two years, during which time the proprietors have received such satisfactory assurances from those who have tested the quality of their Flour, that they can confidently recommend it as being fully equal to any brand in the market. Among the many evidences of the superior excellence of the Flour manufactured by them, the proprietors would direct attention to the substantial compliments received at the two last Annual Meetings of the State Agricultural Society, premiums have been awarded at both Fairs for the superior specimens of Flour from these Mills.

Domestic Flour.—A superior article for family use, manufactured from selected Wheat—a constant supply always on on hand at the Mill, or at the Depot of the Proprietors, 35 Sacramento street.

☞ A liberal allowance made to the trade.

J. N. BROOKS, } Proprietors.
F. C. HALL, }

☞ Wheat Purchased or Ground on the most favorable terms. 19

Flour! Wheat!! Barley!!!

THE SAN JOAQUIN FLOUR MILLS, STOCKTON—Are now completed and ready to grind Wheat and Barley in any quantities. The above Mills are not surpassed by any in the Atlantic States, having all the modern improvements for the manufacture of the finest Family Flour, and are capable of turning out 250 barrels per day.

A large fire-proof Warehouse for the storage of Grain, is attached to the Mill.

Particular attention is called to the fact of Stockton being the depot for the supply of the Southern Mines, and therefore offers superior inducements to wheat growers to ship their grain direct to Stockton, for milling.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Wheat.

For particulars as to terms, &c., apply at the MILLS—or to Messrs. PAIGE & WEBSTER, Union Block, corner of Battery and Union streets, San Francisco. 6

Fruit Trees at Auction.

15,000 FRUIT TREES, from Two to Three Years old, will be offered for sale at auction on the 12TH DECEMBER, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the Stockton Rancho, on the Almaden, or road leading from the city of San Jose to Santa Clara, Santa Clara County.

Those wishing to purchase large, healthy and vigorous trees will do well to call and look at these trees before purchasing elsewhere, *as they are all positively to be sold.*

The following comprise some of the varieties;

APPLES THREE YEARS OLD.—Early Strawberry, Swaar, Baldwin, Sweet Bough, W. King, Fall Pippin, Seek no further, Wagoner, Rhode Island Greening, Gravenstein, Juneating, Early Joe, Golden Sweet, Newtown Pippin, Northern Spy, Roxbury Russet, Priestly.

APPLES TWO YEARS OLD.—Early Harvest, Ladies' Sweeting, R. I. Greening, Northern Spy, Swaar, Wagoner, Spitzenburg, Sweet Bough, Baldwin, &c.

PEARS TWO YEARS OLD.—Winter Nellis, Bartlet, Beurre diel, Dearborn Seedling, Duchesse de Angouleme, Vicar of Winkfield, President, Virgalieu Onondaga.

PLUMS.—Bleekers Green Gage, Red Magnum Bonum.

PEACH TREES.—12,000 Peach Trees, two years old.

APRICOT TREES.—4,000 Apricot Trees, two years old, several of the choicest varieties, and will bear the coming season if carefully transplanted.

FOREIGN GRAPES.—Muscat Blanc Hatif, Black Morocco, Joslins St. Albans, Black Prince, Black Corinthian, Frank Renthal, De La Palestine, Buist's superb, Fromental, White Frontignac, Deacon's superb.

Will bear the following year if carefully moved: Early Crawford, Old Mixon, Early York, Jacques Rareripe, Morris White, Red-cheeked Melacoton, Grosse Mignone, Honest John, &c.

Strawberry Plants of choice varieties.

Green-house Plants, &c.

Terms, Cash on Day of Sale.

20 JAS. F. KENNEDY, Agent.

20,000 Fruit Trees.

COMMERCIAL NURSERIES, near the Artesian Fountains; also, in San Jose City.—The undersigned offers the above lot of fine Fruit Trees, consisting of **Apple, Pear, Cherry** and **Peach.** These trees have been introduced into this country from Genesee County, N. Y., by the undersigned himself, and are of the very best varieties known in New York; many of them are new kinds, and among the Apples are the best late varieties for keeping.

Orders for Fruit Trees of any kind may be left with WARREN & SON, who will give all needed information, will be promptly attended to. Orders can also be forwarded to the Nursery. In all cases, orders received at the Nursery will receive very prompt attention, where we should be glad to see purchasers.

Apple Trees, from three to six feet..........$1 25
Pear, Cherry and Peach, do. 1 50

Large quantities will be offered at prices to suit the times and circumstances of the purchaser.

GEO. W. LE VALLEY.

P. S. We can furnish Scions of the Fruit Trees, of reliable varieties, of more than fifty kinds, in lots to suit orders. 20

10,000 Fruit Trees.

WE can offer for sale Fruit Trees of the best kinds at the lowest rates. Having the agency of the very best nurseries we are enabled to make terms for quantities more than usually favorable.

We have an extra lot of 10,000 young Seedling Peach Trees, at a very low rate, ready for planting.

WARREN & SON,
20 Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

25,000 Cotton Wood Trees.

FINE Cotton Wood Trees of all sizes, for sale. They will be set and warranted at a fair price. In large quantities they can be furnished at low rates. WARREN & SON,
20 Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

5,000 Cranberry Vines.

JUST received per "Sierra Nevada," a splendid assortment of fresh Cranberry Vines, in perfect order. For sale by
WARREN & SON,
20 Masonic Hall Building, San Francisco.

Choice Seeds.

A FULL assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, just received, via Isthmus. For sale by
23 1m BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington street, between Battery and Front:

Eagle No. 2 Plows.
Eagle No. 20 "
Eagle No. 19½ "
Eagle No. 19 "
Eagle B "
Eagle M "
Trojan Nos. 4 and 5.
Minor & Horton's, Nos. 20 and 21.
Rover Steel Plow.
Peoria Steel Plow.
Ox Yokes and Chains.
Harrows & Harrow Teeth.
Road Scrapers.
Platform Scales, &c., &c.

Corn Mills,
Corn Shellers.
Straw Cutters.
Fan Mills.
Burr Mill Stone.
Bolting Cloth, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10.
Brass & Iron Wire Cloth, ass't'd (Nos.
Thermometer Churns.
Four Horse Farm Wagons.
Garden Hoes.
Manure Forks.
Ketchum's Improved Mower.

Together with a general assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Garden and Field Seeds.

H. McNALLY
16 Importer of Agricultural Implements.

Threshers, Separators, and Cleaners.

PITT'S EIGHT HORSE POWER, complete, with extras.— This machine was made to be exhibited at the Baltimore and Richmond Agricultural Fairs, held respectively for Maryland and Virginia. It is superior in every respect to any of the sort ever shipped from New York to California, and is intrinsically worth nearly double that of any other machine. (Ex Golden Fleece.) In addition to the parts usually sent, there are six wheels—four for the separator, two for the power, &c.

Also, EMERY'S Threshers and Separators, of Two Horse Power.

We have also on the Golden Fleece, two of HALL'S (Rochester), Latest Improved Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Eight Horse Powers, all complete.

Also, four of HUSSEY'S REAPERS and MOWERS, all combined.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
9 tf 91 Battery street, office up stairs.

Valuable Plants.

FOR THE GARDEN, Nursery, Green-house and Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and standard fruits of the very best sorts.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

Strawberries, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

Scions of best Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Hedge Plants, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) $1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) $1. Spiræa Callosa, (new,) $1.50. Pyrus umbilicata rosea, $1.

300,000 Nursery Spruce, Silver Fir, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitæ of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from $10 to $20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.), Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedums Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger Flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, $10 per 1000.

☞ Catalogues now ready. 16 1y

Harvesting Implements.

HARVESTING IMPLEMENTS—
1 McCormick Reaper;
2 Hussey's Do.;
1 Manny's Do.;
2 Burrill's Patent Reapers;
1, 2, 6 and 8 horse Threshing Machines.
ALSO—Steam and Water Power Flouring Mills.
For sale by BRYANT & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse,
24-1m Corner of Battery and Richmond streets.

Fan Mills! Hay Cutters!!

WE have the very best Fan Mills in the Country, with all the new improvements for cleaning perfectly, and worthy particular attention of Grain growers.

The Straw Cutters are of new pattern, of extra quality and working power. BAKER & HAMILTON,
7 11 J street, Sacramento City.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

11 J street, Sacramento City, (near the Levee).

CHOICE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, selected fresh every year by experienced Seedsmen in the Eastern States, and warranted, always for sale by
BAKER & HAMILTON,
5 Successors to WARREN & SON.

Grass Seed.

30 BBLS. Herd's Grass, Clover and Red Top, of the very best quality. For sale low, if applied for immediately Orders left with Warren & Son will be promptly attended to
10 GEO. N. SHAW & CO., Battery street Wharf.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

WHEAT from "Hill's Farm," Salinas, Monterey county, which obtained the *first premium* at the State Fair—California growth from Chili Seed—crop average yield 60 bushels per acre. Also, pure Chile Wheat. Apply to
WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15-1m Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Splendid Hyacinths, Jonquils, Narcissus, &c.

LARGE and fine bulbs of these beautiful and fragrant gems may now be had at our rooms—"CALIFORNIA FARMER" Office, opposite LeCount & Strong,
Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
16 WARREN & SON.

Extra Samples Grain, &c.

GRAIN GROWERS who have extra quality of WHEAT, BARLEY or OATS, can find cash purchasers for the same by leaving their samples at our office.

Samples of Yellow Corn and other varieties; also specimen samples of Field Peas and Beans will find ready sale by application at our office, Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.
17 WARREN & SON.

Agricultural Implements.

A GENERAL assortment of implements adapted to the cultivation of our soil. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

Plow Points.

A LARGE assortment of the various makes. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

Garden, Field and Grass Seeds.

A FULL and general assortment of choice quality.
For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

Plows and Harrows.

A GREAT variety from the best manufacturers.
For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

Bolting Cloth, &c.

BOLTING Cloth and Screen Wire. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

India Rubber Belting, &c.

INDIA Rubber Belting and Conducting Hose, of various widths and sizes. For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

Mills and Mill Machinery.

GRAIN, Saw, Shingle and Laths Mills. For sale by
23 BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

Steam Powers, &c.

STEAM, Water and Horse Powers, of various kinds.
For sale by
19 BRYANT & CO. 63 Battery street.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

To Fruit Growers in California.

HOVEY & CO., Seed and Nurserymen, No. 7 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass., invite the attention of Cultivators of Fruit in California, to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds, particularly of Pears; embracing every variety worthy of cultivation, to be obtained either in this country or in Europe. They offer for sale—

100,000 Pear Trees, of all the choicest kinds both upon Pear and Quince stocks, dwarfs and standards;
50,000 Apple Trees, in 50 varieties;
25,000 Plum Trees, in 30 varieties;
20,000 Peach Trees, in 25 varieties;

Also,—Quince and Cherry Trees; 40 varieties of the finest Grapes; 12 varieties Currants; 10 varieties Raspberries; 10 varieties choicest English Gooseberries; and 50 varieties Strawberries, including our Hovey's Seedling, which has not yet been equalled for size and productiveness.

Also,—100,000 Asparagus, and 20,000 Giant Rhubarb Roots. An immense collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of every description, and of the best quality, constantly for sale.

Catalogues gratis to post-paid applicants.

Messrs. HOVEY & CO. would remark that their mode of packing trees for California, has met with the greatest success, and they feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

Address, HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row,
8 Boston, Mass.

San Jose Nursery.

WE are prepared to supply the trade with the best varieties of Fruit Trees, Grapes Vine, Roses, Plants, &c., in all their varieties; and are disposed to sell at a low price, that we may suit the times. Our Trees are cultivated with great personal care. Those who desire to make Nurseries and Gardens will do well to visit and ascertain for themselves our ability to supply what we advertise. Trees will be carefully labelled and packed for any season or distance.

The following Trees we offer this season:

Peach Trees, 44 varieties;
Pear do 44 do
Apple do 54 do
Plum do 15 do
Apricots 6 do
Almonds 2 do
Quinces do 2 do
Cherry do many do
Grapes, 12 do

Strawberries, 7 varieties;
Fig Trees;
Pomegranates;
Walnuts;
Chestnuts;
Locust Trees, very large;
Bois d'Arc, } for hedges.
Osage Orange, }

In addition to our Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we offer ten *thousand finest Roses*, comprising more than one hundred varieties, all of the best known kinds. Our plants are too numerous to specify in an advertisement. Hoping visitors will come and see us, we refer them to our agent in San Francisco, MR. DELABIGNE, 121 Sansome street, where we shall have a collection of plants in the season as samples. The nursery is situated in the city of San Jose, immediately above the City Mills.

We are also permitted to refer to Warren & Son, who have examined our grounds, and who can testify of the character of our nursery, and who will receive and forward orders to us.

Every order promptly and speedily attended to.
8 1stf L. PREVOST & CO.

Smith's Pomological Gardens,

Banks of the American River, two and a half miles from Sacramento city.

THE proprietor of the Gardens would respectfully invite all who are engaged in "Nursery and Gardening" to visit his grounds. He will be happy to show to them, ready for sale, this fall, as fine a collection of

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, and Green House Plants,

as can be found in all the great Sacramento Valley.

The proprietor would call particular attention to his collection of **Peaches**, believing that the specimens exhibited by him in Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality, or flavor.

The collections of **Pear Trees** will equal any in the country; these, with all the new varieties, will be offered this autumn.

The undersigned believes his collection worthy a visit to his grounds of all who are interested in Gardening and Orcharding.

The subscriber will offer this autumn **Five Tons Vegetable Garden Seeds**, that have been raised upon his own grounds. These seeds have been grown with care and will be sold at wholesale for the present, at the Gardens.

Persons in want are invited to call upon us, and we will make reasonable terms.

Fruits, Boquets, &c., will always be furnished at short notice at the Gardens.

The proprietor returns his thanks for the liberal patronage of the past, and hopes for a continuance of such favors.

10 A. P. SMITH, Proprietor.

Golden Gate Nursery,

Corner of Folsom and Fourth streets, San Francisco.

OFFICE—NO. 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

THE attention of the public is requested to a large collection of the flowering Plants, now for sale at this Establishment, embracing the most extensive assortment in the State; among which may be found—

Camelia Japonicas, in seventy varieties;
Perpetual blooming Roses, of all the classes;
Moss and climbing Roses, do do;
Fuchsias, a choice collection; Heliotropes, in variety;
Rose and Lemon Geraniums;

Lemon-scented Verbenas, Flowering do, Arbutilions, Azaleas, Oleanders, Passiflora, Honeysuckles, Carnations, Dahlias, Bulbous Roots, &c., &c.; and a general collection of Greenhouse plants and ornamental shrubbery.

Catalogues for 1855 will be ready on the 1st of December, and will be forwarded on application.

Orders for any part of the State, will be promptly attended to, on application to *D. Nelson*, No. 170 Washington street—or to the proprietor. (7-3m) W. C. WALKER.

Fruit Trees! Fruit Trees!!

WE have for sale at our Nursery at the Mission San Jose— Five Thousand large **Apple Trees**; two thousand of them of extra size. Many of them will bear fruit the next year.

Two Thousand **Peach Trees**, choicest kind—large and handsome trees.

Pear Trees on the Quince as well as Pear.

Fifteen Hundred **Cherry Trees** from two to four feet high.

Grape, Fig, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees in less quantities. All the above we guarantee in quality, and we warrant them what they should be, and will sell at prices to suit the times.

Apple Trees from ....$1 00 to $2 50
Peach, Pear, Cherry, from........ 1 50 to 2 50

Extra sized trees in proportion.

BEARD & LEWELLEN, Mission San Jose.

Orders with Warren & Son, corner of Montgomery and California streets, will be promptly attended to. 18 6m

Fresh Onion Seed!

JUST received, per Adams & Co.'s Express, 3 cases Fresh Onion Seed, for summer planting; also, fine varieties of Melon and other kinds of seed.

Orders by Express will meet with prompt attention. All seed warranted fresh. For sale by
BAKER & HAMILTON,
4-1m Successors to Warren & Son.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.

INCLUDING everything necessary to the Garden, Green house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Plants packed for California with extra care. 16 1y

Strawberry Plants.

ALPINE Monthly Strawberry Vines, at $4 per dozen; Black Prince $4 per doz; Hovey's $4 per doz, and Elton $4 per doz or $25 per hundred, strong plants. Plants will be carefully packed and forwarded according to direction, to parties that forward the amount of their order to us. Now is the time.

Directions for planting with the plants.

25 WARREN & SON, Masonic Hall Building.

The Upland Bell Cranberry.

WE have just received, per last steamer, the famed "Upland Bell Cranberry," to which we call particular attention of the cultivators of California. They are put up in parcels of 100 and 200, at $10 per hundred. Only a few are received, and an early call only can secure them. Please notice the character of them, as described in an article in another part of this paper.

WARREN & SON,
23 Masonic Hall Building, Montgomery street.

Orange, Fig and Pomegranate Trees.

JUST received, a few good sized Orange, Fig and Pomegranate Trees, which we can offer in perfect order.

26 WARREN & SON.

SUNSHINE.

The earth is full of sunshine
When the heart is full of glee,
For the light within our spirit
Shines on everything we see;
Then it finds the smallest trifles
For its happiness suffice,
And pleasure in the simplest thing,
As in the things of price.

There is sunshine in the flower,
In the shadowy forest tree;—
There is sunshine in the rippling brook
That whispers in the breeze;
It looks on us from every face,
The homely and the fair;
And the happier the spirit feels,
The more it seeks to share.

Our Aims are too Low.—The present day, says the Country Gentleman, is justly noted for the remarkable facilities which it affords for the improvement of the mind, and the general culture of the whole man. The means of thorough education are within the reach of every young man of determined will and resolute heart. Books upon every science and art, in every department of literature, invite perusal. Society, the very best, is free to every one who shows himself worthy the companionship of cultivated minds. There is no "lion in the way" of the advancement of any one who has a capacity for knowledge and the desire to make himself useful.

These facts suggest naturally the inquiry, why is the standard of moral excellence so low? Why are not our young men and young women availing themselves more generally of their opportunities, and elevating the tone and character of society? Why are the best years of our lives spent in the same round of vacant pleasures that gave amusement to the "young people" of fifty years ago, when schools and books were rare?

The fault lies in this direction: Our young people have not been taught to appreciate the beauties and feel the pleasures of association based upon intellectual sympathy and mutual literary taste. They have seen that business men were rated by their relative tact and wealth, and that fashionable society, gilded and hollow, demanded no solid mental acquirement, or moral worth to secure its patronage. A few high minded young men and women, who have sense enough to be superior to frivolity and display, have discarded "fashionable" amusements, and are learning to estimate themselves and each other by the quality of mind and heart, and to strive for a higher degree of culture and excellence. We wish our land was full of young minds of this character. In life, purpose is everything. You cannot aim too high, if you labor rationally and manfully, and honestly. You may, by your best exertions, fall below your aims; but it is certain that you can never rise above them.

One of the most characteristic anecdotes of General Jackson is related with a great deal of zest by Gen. Cullom, who was, as he says, "raised under the shadow of the Hermitage." As General Jackson's second term was drawing to a close, the politicians were very anxious to get his "preferences." It was suspected that he had determined to go for Mr. Van Buren, but no overt demonstration had yet been made. A number of Mr. Calhoun's shrewdest friends, hoping the old General might be induced to go for their favorite, managed to get an invitation to dine at the "White House," and amidst the genialities of wine and familiar conversation, the absorbing subject of "the succession" was brought forward, and cautiously narrowed down to the important point of the old General's preferences. The old man appeared to be perfectly unsuspecting, but finally said he was in favor of Mr. Van Buren. One of his inquisitors not content, asked, "General, who is your *second choice?*" "By the Eternal"—said "Old Hickory," growing impatient, while his eyes fairly flashed with excitement—"By the Eternal, sir, I never had a *second choice* in my life."

Hoarding and Enjoying.—An old man was toiling through the burden and heat of the day in cultivating his field with his own hand, and depositing the promising seeds into the fruitful lap of the yielding earth. Suddenly there stood before him under the shade of a huge linden tree, a vision. The old man was struck with amazement.

"I am Solomon," spoke the phantom, in a friendly voice. "What are you doing here, old man?"

"If you are Solomon," replied the venerable laborer, "how can you ask this? In my youth you sent me to the ant; I saw its occupation, and learned from that insect to be industrious and to gather. What I then learned I have followed out to this hour."

"You have only learned half your lesson," resumed the spirit. "Go again to the ant, and learn from that insect to rest in the winter of your life, and to enjoy what you have gathered up."—*German Allegory.*

"Julius, what is er Comet?"

"A Comet, Pompey, is a red-headed star what pernambulates dar heavens in a circumbendibus manner. They take dar rise whar dey get up, and pursue dar course until they are arrested by a circumjacent power acting in a nugatorial direction to dar parallex. The motion of der comet is scorbutical. It crosses der equinoxial line with a double somerset, der nobes of de arf pointing norff-east by souff."

A bluff country farmer, meeting the parson of a parish in a by-lane, and not giving him the way so readily as he expected, the parson, with an erect chest, told him "he was better fed than taught." "Very true, indeed, sir," said the farmer, "for you teach me and I feed myself."

BANKERS.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS, corner of Commercial and Montgomery streets draw at sight, in sums to suit, on

Ocean Bank	New York.
Bank of North America	Boston.
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Drexel & Co	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
J. R. Morton, Esq	Richmond, Va.
Gen. Wm. Larimer	Pittsburg, Pa;
A. J. Wheeler, Esq	Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. D. Hunt, Esq;	Louisville, Ky.
J. R. Macmurdo & Co	New Orleans.

Also, on Detroit, Mich.; Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Columbus, Ohio; Norfolk, Va and Charleston, South Carolina.
1

ADAMS & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Bills of Exchange drawn on any of our Houses in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and London.

Also payable at the following Banks—

Merchants' and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus, Ohio.

☞ Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposits, and General Deposits, received from merchants, mechanics, and others. 3 ADAMS & CO

Daniel D. Page,
Henry D. Bacon.
St. Louis,

David Chambers,
Henry Haight,
San Francisco.

Francis W. Page,
Sacramento City

PAGE, BACON, & CO.,

BANKERS, Montgomery, corner of California street, San Francisco, draw at sight, in sums to suit, on—

Geo. Peabody & Co	London.
F. Huth & Co	London
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Duncan, Sherman & Co	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates. 12

SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
[ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1851].
Interest, one and one-half per cent. per month.

THE establishment of this Institution, three years and a half ago, was upon the plan and operations of similar Institutions in Europe and the Atlantic States, regulating the rates of Interest by the value of money in this country.

Deposits draw Interest at the rate of one and a-half per cent. per month, as per "Rules and Regulations" to be had at the Bank. Special agreement for money deposited for a specific or particular time. Deposits with Interest payable on demand.

☞ Exchange on all the Atlantic Cities. Gold Dust bought at market rates. Usual Banking facilities afforded, and deposits received from merchants and other business men.
7 ROBINSON & CO.

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

MONEY will be received on deposit in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, bearing date the first or fifteenth of the month, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, they will be *without interest*, unless the money remain on deposit one month, in which case they will draw interest of *one per cent. per month*, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing *one and a half per cent. per month* interest for such time. Interest will cease at maturity; so that if depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The money deposited is used only in *loans* guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe collaterals, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."

A register is kept at all times open to depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of certificates of deposit issued, and the securities upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER.

No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco. 19

THEODORE PAYNE. SQUIRE P. DEWEY.

THEODORE PAYNE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM CORNER CALIFORNIA AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

THEODORE PAYNE ....AUCTIONEER.

☞ Messrs. PAYNE & CO. respectfully inform the public that they have established themselves as above, for the purpose of transacting the

Real Estate business, in all its branches,

For the conducting of which they esteem themselves peculiarly qualified, by having given it their special attention for over two years past, and made themselves familiar with all questions affecting titles, &c. &c.

They will give their especial attention to the public sales of estate, by Administrators, Assignees, Receivers, Mortgagees, &c., carefully complying with the forms of law.

A Register for Property, at either public or private sale always open at their office 20 6m

Copartnership Notice.

San Francisco, November 29th, 1851.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and firm of Kimball, Satterlee & Hood, in the business of keeping Livery and Sale Stables, in the city of San Francisco, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, the day and date above written.

GEO. P. KIMBALL,
WM. SATTERLEE,
J. A. HOOD.

N. B.—The business will hereafter be continued under the name and style of G. P. Kimball & Co., by George P. Kimball and Wm. Satterlee. 23

Jewelry and Silverware.

OUR immense stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds and Silver Ware, has been imported by ourselves, for a Regular Customer Trade, and is of the mostly costly and superior description, but owing to the depressed state of the market at present, we are disposing of them at New York prices.

BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
City Observatory, 135 Montgomery street.

N.B.—Quartz Jewelry of our own manufacture, at greatly reduced prices. 5

Washington Market—Stall No. 1.

MR. & MRS. WEAVER would invite Hotel Proprietors, Restaurants and Families to call and examine Stall No. 1, Washington Market, on Washington street side. We shall offer each morning everything that can tempt the palate of an epicure. The choicest only of all in the vegetable kingdom; Fruits of every kind; Game, fat and plump—in short, the best variety. Remember our number, it is *One*, and we mean to keep No. 1.
5 MR. & MRS. WEAVER.

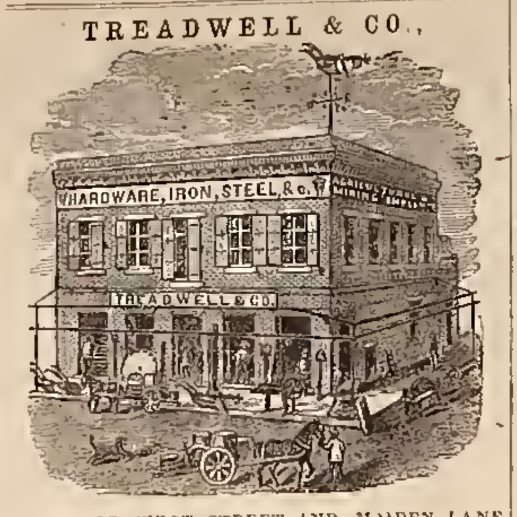
First Premium Daguerreotypes.

R. H. VANCE just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair. Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a PERFECT LIKENESS. The arrangement of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State.

Rooms—New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street, next door to Austin's. 16

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREADWELL & CO.,


HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, &c.
TREADWELL & CO.

CORNER OF FIRST STREET AND MAIDEN LANE
MARYSVILLE.
CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND BATTERY STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.
NO. 56 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

Importers of Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cordage, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Window Glass, direct from the Atlantic States and Europe, with a complete assortment of tools and implements for *Farmers, Miners, Carpenters, Coopers, Caulkers and Gravers, Saddlers, Turners, Masons, Smiths, Painters, Glaziers, Ship Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Millwrights, Cabinet Makers, and others.* 22-3m

San Francisco ahead of the World!

Ever on, on apace with the Age and Times'

Hurrah for Vance's new Daguerrean Gallery!

Largest Light in the World, (over 500 feet Glass.)

New Building, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.

WHY should every one go to Vance's who wishes PERFECT LIKENESSES? Because he has now the best arranged Gallery on the Pacific Coast, and not to be surpassed by any in the world. Instruments containing lenses more perfect, and with greater power than any ever before used in this country.

2d. Because he has *the largest light in the world*, from which he can form three distinct lights—top, side, and half side lights—that now enables him to overcome the great difficulty which every artist in this city has to contend with—namely: In order to obtain perfect likenesses, different formed features require differently arranged lights.

3d. Having the largest light, he is enabled to make pictures in half the time of any other establishment in the city; therefore they must be more perfect, for it is well known, the shorter the time the more natural the expression.

4th. Because every plate is carefully prepared with a coating of pure silver which produces the clear, bold and lasting picture that is so much admired, and which cannot be produced on the common plates, as they are now used by other artists.

5th. Because he has of late, after much experimenting brought his chemical preparations to perfection, using compounds entirely different from anything ever before used in the art, which enables him to produce perfect likenesses, at every sitting, with that clear, soft and beautiful tone, so much admired in all his pictures.

All those wishing perfect likenesses will do well to call before sitting elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

☞ Prices as reasonable, and work superior to any in the city.

Don't forget the place.

☞ New Building corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery, next door to Austin's. 17

HAT
STORE
EAGLE

COLLINS & CO.,

PRACTICAL HATTERS,
(PREMIUM HAT STORE,)
157 *Commercial street, San Francisco.*

THE undersigned would take this opportunity to return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal share of patronage which they have received. They take pleasure in now announcing that they are determined that no one shall surpass them in the beauty, or finish, or quality of a Hat; that no gent shall wear a finer Hat than can be found at Collins & Co.'s Warehouse.

The proprietors of this establishment exert themselves to manufacture to order the latest styles and most approved patterns. The stock of HATS and CAPS, of every kind, now on hand, cannot be surpassed in this city.
17 COLLINS & CO.

Wines and Liquors.

GOODWIN & CO., & MEEKER,
No. 64 California street,—(near Front street,)

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, have now on hand, and for sale,—

500 one-eighth casks Domestic Brandy,
250 bbls Monongahela Whisky,
50 bbls very fine Old Bourbon Whisky,
100 one-eighth casks fine pale Pellevoisin Brandy,
50 one-eighth casks A. Seignette do,
40 one-eighth casks fine Champagne do,
15 one-eighth casks Louis Le Berton, do, 1805
5 puncheons pure Scotch Whisky,
15 pipes Imperial Eagle and Swan Gin,
100 one-eighth casks Port Wine,
100 casks Dunbar's Bottled Ale and Porter,
100 casks Tennant's do do do,
50 cases Boker's Bitters, genuine;
100 cases Owen Byrn's Champagne Cider,
50 baskets Heidsieck Champagne,
100 baskets fancy Brands, pints and quarts.

Also—a complete assortment of Syrups, Absinth, Curacoa, Bitters, &c., &c.; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. 21 1m

Dennis' Wire Works.

ORDERS executed for Wire Cloth for Flour Mills, Fanning Mills and Threshers. Also, for every description of Fancy Wire Work.

Wire Fencing put up in the best manner. Staples for Fencing, on hand.

Every style of Bird Cages, Coal Screens, Meat Safes, Sieves, &c., on hand and for sale by the Agents,

CHAPIN & SAWYER,
9 Nos. 127 and 129 Sansome street.

Premium Sheep for Sale.

THE fine Broad Tail Asiatic Sheep that attracted so much attention at the Fair are now offered for sale. Four full grown Bucks; handsome lambs, six months old. The subscribers will give all information and furnish the stock, acting for the owner. [18] WARREN & SON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Farms for Sale—Small Farms.

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS desirous of securing a Valuable Tract of Land well located, are invited to visit the Salinas Valley, Monterey County. The property offered for sale is known as "Hill's Farm," near the Town of Salinas. The land is rich alluvial bottom, of the best quality, in proof of which the crops of '53 and '54 are submitted. The yield of barley in '53 averaged over 100 bushels per acre; the best giving 149 23-50 bushels per acre, and took the premium at the exhibition of '53 of a silver cup. The wheat crop of the present year is believed to be the best raised in the State, yielding 60 bushels per acre, and some as high as 85 bushels. The first premium awarded by the State Fair is given to the undersigned.

The facilities for sending to market are good, and the expense of putting produce in San Francisco from the Farm at present is but $12 per ton. Two lines of stages pass daily from San Jose and Monterey; and steamboats from Monterey. Post Office, Store and Blacksmith shop in the village. For persons having small or large means it is thought to offer a good opportunity for settlement as any part of the country. Tracts of Land from 40 to 160 acres, will be sold for cash, and on time, or for Stock at cash value.

For further particulars, apply to J. BRYANT HILL,
Postmaster, Salinas.
or to WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,
15 Brokers, 137 Front street, San Francisco.

Downs' Revolving Clothes Rack.

THE Proprietor, Inventor and Patentee of this new and most useful and valuable Household Utensil, would ask the attention of the public to his Invention.

The proprietor can offer to the citizens, to families, to hotels and all public buildings where "clothes drying" is required, this new and unique Invention.

By this machine little or no yard room is required by clothes lines, either for a larger or smaller quantity.

A single upright post in the centre of the yard or at one corner of it, and you have one hundred and twenty-five or two hundred and fifty feet of clothes line—the clothes are placed upon the lines in a small space, and then raised above the yard so as to leave the free use of the yard even while the entire quantity of clothes is drying. Not only is the space in the yard saved, but the clothes are beyond the reach of injury from those in the yard, and beyond the reach of pilferers also, as well as from dirt and dust.

This machine will be on exhibition at the Fair, where all can see it in operation.

The necessary documents have been taken out to secure the rights of the Patentee, and all persons are cautioned against any infringement.

The following persons having seen it, will attest to its very great utility and value, and all who have seen it bespeak its praise. The Inventor is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen, as to its merits: David Chambers, and Henry Haight, Esqs., and Warren & Co., who have examined the machine.

The machines will be offered soon after exhibition at the Fair

☞ Orders received at the SHOP of the Inventor,
14 and at WARREN & CO.'S

ADAMS & CO.'S

CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

OUR Atlantic States Express will leave San Francisco on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamers, and the Treasure crosses the Isthmus under the charge of a strong guard. The Treasure forwarded by us to the Philadelphia Mint, is always deposited there previous to that sent by any other conveyance. Our rates are lower than those offered by any other House, with the same security.

We also forward Treasure on the 1st and 15th of every month To England, by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers to Panama, and from Aspinwall by the West India Mail steamers.

We draw Bills of Exchange on any of our Houses in the following places:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis,
Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville,
New Orleans, London, &c., &c.

Also, payable at any of the following Banks:

Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Insurance Co	Milwaukie.
Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio	Cleveland.

Utica City Bank	Utica.	Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.	Bank of Attica	Buffalo.
Rochester City B'k	Rochester.	Geo. Smith & Co	Chicago.
Michigan State B'k	Detroit.	Clinton Bank	Columbus, O.

☞ In the Northern Mines we run Expresses, in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from the following places:

San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville,
Benicia, Grass Valley, Nevada,
Coloma, Placerville, or Mormon Islands,
Georgetown, Hangtown, Salmon Falls,
Greenwood, Shasta City, Auburn, &c., &c.

And every other part of El Dorado, Placer and Shasta counties. Through Langton & Bro.'s Yuba Express, to and from the following places in Yuba, Sierra and Nevada counties:

Long Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Park's Bar,
Sicard's Bar, Bridgeport, S. Yuba, French Corral,
Kennebec Bar, Sweetland's, Boston Bar,
Union Bar, Hoyt's Diggings, Hunt's Ranch,
Rose's Bar, Cherokee Corral, Barton's Bar,
Foster's Bar, Hess' Crossing, N. Yuba, Womhow's Bar,
Winslow's Bar, Slate Range, Slate Range.
Oak Valley, Junction House, Nevada House,
Indian Valley, Frenchman's Bar, Empire Ranch,
Sleighville, Bullard's Bar, Downieville,
Cox's Bar, Minesota Diggings, Kanaka Creek,
Goodyear's Bar, and Emery's Crossing, Middle Yuba.

Sacramento and Stockton,

via Benicia in the Southern Mines, we run an Express in our own name, always accompanied by faithful Messengers, to and from San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Columbia, Mariposa, &c., by Brown's Express, from Stockton to all the Camps in the Southern Mines.

Our Bills of Exchange

can be procured at, and Treasure forwarded to us for shipment, from any of the above places. In all of the above places we have *Brick Vaults and Iron Safes* for the security of Treasure entrusted to us, and on board of steamboats on any of the above routes, we have *Iron Safes* for the security of all valuable packages transported by us.

Insurance.—We have made arrangements for insurance to the extent of *One Million Dollars*, on any one shipment, and are empowered to insure for other parties on Gold Dust, Bars, Coin and Merchandise to and from New York and this city, by endorsements on Bills of Lading, at the time of shipment.
7 ADAMS & CO.

Artesian Well Boring.

WE would respectfully inform the public that we are fully prepared to take contracts in the above operations in a manner to guarantee satisfaction or no charge will be made.

Smith & Van Dyne having associated themselves with an old and experienced operator from the East, who challenges the world to compete with him in all the branches connected with the above business, are fully confident to guarantee success in all contracts that we may undertake, and warrant the work for one year. We have also implements for boring through stone to any depth, and all work done on the most reasonable terms.

For the satisfaction of those wanting anything in the above line, we would refer to I. C. Woods, of Adams & Co.'s Express; J. W. Osborn, Napa City; Rufus S. Eells, of Haworth & Eells; M. A. Sullivan, New Custom House; Wight & Co., 137 Jackson street, &c., &c.

We can do work cheaper than any other operators, for two reasons:

1st. Because we are prepared to work on a most extensive scale

2d. Because we understand all branches connected with the above business, and are, therefore, able to work with certainty.

All orders left at the What Cheer House will be promptly attended to. SMITH & VAN DYNE, Contractors.

N. B.—We also refer to Warren & Son, publishers of the "California Farmer," who have seen and known the character of the work done. 7

Boston Clipper Steel Plow,

Manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.

THIS splendid Plow is made after the style and form of the famous Eagle Plough, so universally known. This form of Plow in all its parts has been considered the most perfect yet invented, having taken premiums in every State in the Union; also at the World's Fair.

The present Plow has been manufactured by Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, with great care, and in the most finished style, of the very best steel, and may now be considered the highest finish and most complete Plow; and the undersigned wish the cultivators of California to call and examine the same at their place of business. TREADWELL & CO.,
Cor. of Battery and California streets, San Francisco.
24 TREADWELL & CO., Marysville.